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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

IN THIS ISSUE
ANNOUNCEMENTS OF
LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
SEE PAGE 8

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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October, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT RECORDS ALL-TIME HIGH

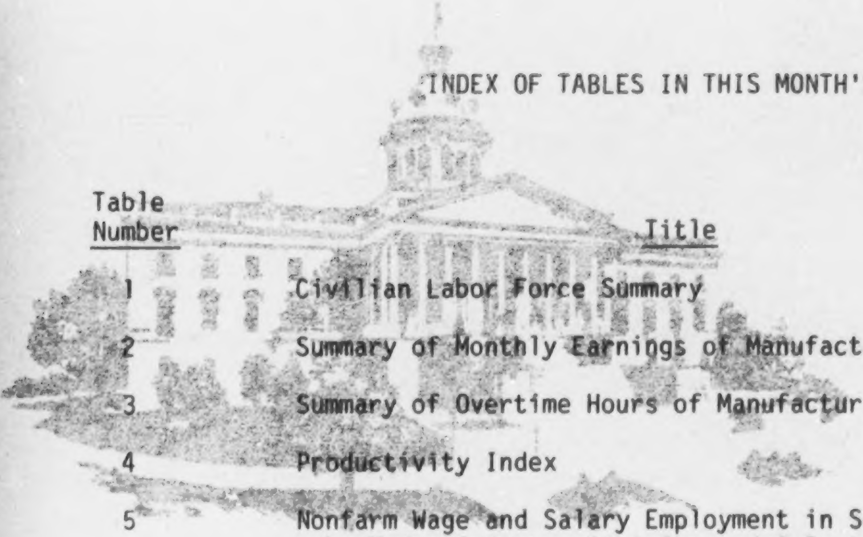
PUBLIC SECTOR PUSHES JOB COUNT UPWARD IN OCTOBER

Seasonal growth in the public sector pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to a record level of 1,458,500 in October. This figure was 6,000 higher than the previous month, and 41,600 greater than the year-ago level. The private sector declined slightly as the tourist season drew to a close.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES RESPONSIBLE FOR GROWTH

Government employment increased 6,300 to 263,300 in October. Practically all this upturn came in education, as schools continued to expand their payrolls. Local education led the way, adding 3,800 workers as bus drivers came on board for the new school year. State schools, spurred by the hiring of work-study students, rose 2,500. Other state (-200) and local (+100) government were unable to match the activity displayed in education. The federal workforce added 100 jobs to the listings.

(Continued on page 3)



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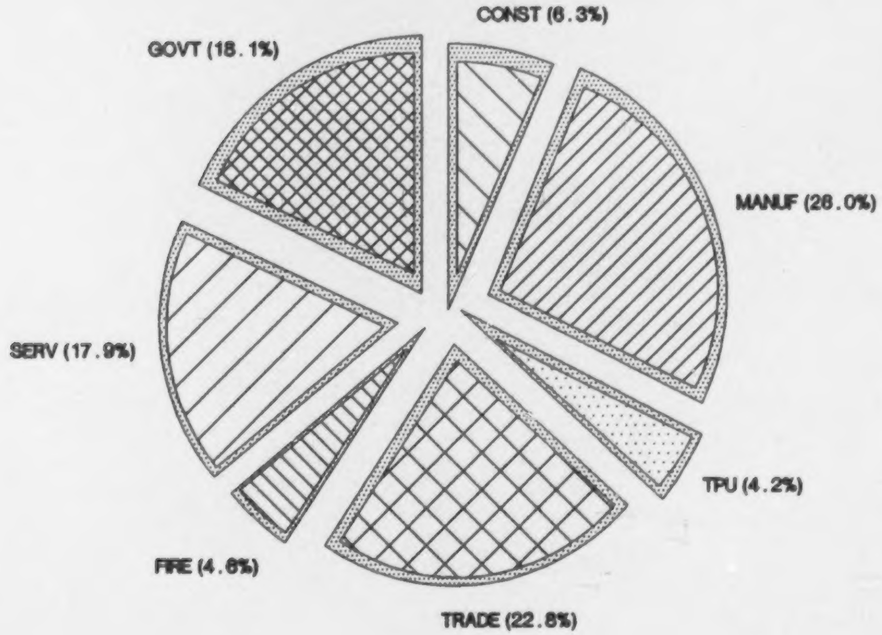
SEASONALITY CAUSES DROP IN PRIVATE COUNT

Private sector employment, at 1,195,200, dropped 300 during the month. However, compared to the year-ago level, employment rose 38,400. Trade, down 1,600, had the most impact in October. The retail division, showing the effects of summer's end, fell 1,700. Heavy losses in eating and drinking places overshadowed moderate gains in miscellaneous retail and general merchandise stores. Large declines in the food industry are normal this time of the year, as students working summer jobs return to school. Wholesale trade added 100 to the job count. Seasonality also played a role in two more industries. Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced losses totalling 500, with the real estate division accounting for most of the decline. Services, at 261,400, recorded a minor downturn of 100. However, seasonal losses in hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations were enough to offset an upturn of 1,100 in educational services. On the positive side, manufacturing rose 800 to 379,000, with nondurables accounting for 87% of the increase. Growth was spread throughout the division, with apparel and other textile products (+300), textile mill products (+200), and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (+200) contributing the majority. Durable goods rose 100 in October, with miscellaneous manufacturing industries (+200) showing the only substantial movement. Construction was 600 higher, with general building contractors responsible for more than half. Transportation and public utilities advanced 500 to 61,700. Trucking and warehousing supplied most of this expansion, adding 300 persons to the ranks.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, OCTOBER, 1988

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



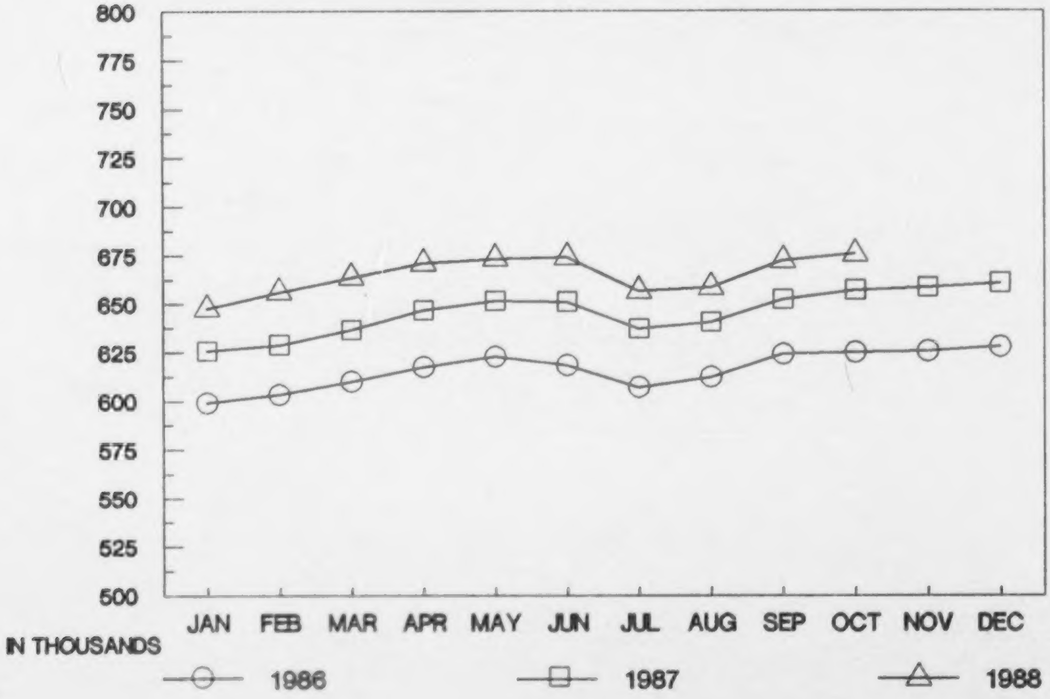
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

Nonagricultural female employment in South Carolina advanced 3,300 to 675,600 during October. Expansion in the public sector was responsible for the entire increase, adding 4,100 females to its payrolls.

In the public sector, sharp gains in school-related employment pushed the total government female workforce to 147,700 in October. Local and state government recorded increases of 2,900 and 1,100, respectively. Federal government registered a slight increase of 100 workers during the month.

The private sector was on the downside during October, recording an employment loss of 800 women. Trade (-900), experiencing extensive cutbacks, accounted for most of the decline. Within trade, the retail division posted a loss of 800 while wholesale dropped an additional 100. In finance, insurance, and real estate, female employment was off 100 for the month. Manufacturing (+200) experienced a gain in nondurable goods of 300, with durable goods posting a small loss of 100. Female employment in construction, transportation and public utilities, and services held constant over the month. Compared to the year-ago level of 657,100, female employment in South Carolina was up 18,500.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE NONFARM
EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, 1986 - 1988



UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose from 4.3% to 4.6% in October, following a 15-year low the previous month. This represented 78,000 jobless individuals, a rise of 5,600 from the September level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal losses in trade and tourist-related jobs. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in October.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
October, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,697,400	1,667,200	1,649,200	1,695,400	1,662,000	1,647,200
Total Employment	1,619,400	1,594,800	1,566,600	1,613,000	1,583,600	1,560,200
Total Unemployment	78,000	72,400	82,600	82,400	78,400	87,000
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.3

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	233,290	230,790	221,570	238,310	237,530	228,740
Total Employment	224,000	221,660	212,240	230,340	229,850	220,370
Total Unemployment	9,300	9,130	9,330	7,970	7,680	8,370
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.7

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	338,410	331,900	332,980
Total Employment	326,630	320,620	310,350
Total Unemployment	11,790	11,280	12,630
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.4	3.9

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	122,432	121,842	120,744	122,012	121,924	120,387
Total Employment	116,250	115,474	113,898	115,521	115,328	113,210
Total Unemployment	6,182	6,368	6,845	6,491	6,596	7,177
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment in the Charleston area rose 1,100 to 196,500 during October. This figure represented an increase of 7,400 above the year-ago level of 189,100. Overall, the public sector advanced 600, while the private sector picked up 500 jobs. Within the public sector, state government and local government rose 300 each, due mainly to the addition of work-study students and bus drivers. The federal government job count remained unchanged at 20,000 from one month earlier. In the private sector as a result of seasonal influences, services (+400) recorded the largest upturn in employment. Positive movement was also seen in construction (+200), and transportation and public utilities (+100). Employers in manufacturing experienced a decline of 100, which was centered in durable goods. Also, finance, insurance, and real estate suffered a loss of 100 positions. Wholesale and retail trade held steady from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Continuing the previous month's upward trend in nonagricultural employment, the Columbia area expanded its workforce by 1,500 to reach a total of 234,400 in October. Within the private sector, services (+400) reported the largest gain. Transportation and public utilities, and trade experienced similar rises of 200 each. Employers in construction picked up 100 positions. Also, manufacturing added 100 workers to the ranks, an expansion which was concentrated in durable goods. Finance, insurance, and real estate (-100) was responsible for the sole decline in the private sector. Total government, at 63,300, reported its largest employee advance in state government (+300), due mainly to an increase in work-study students. The local government sector increased 200, while federal government recorded an addition of 100.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Sparked by expansion in both the private and public sectors, nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose 1,600 to 321,400 during October. The increase was the third consecutive monthly employment gain recorded in both sectors. The private sector registered an addition of 900 positions. Within the private sector, wholesale and retail trade experienced an increase of 500, with the retail division responsible for the entire gain. The construction and service industries were up 300 and 100, respectively. Manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate held steady for the month. The public sector, at 41,700, added 700 employees to the workforce during October. Local government led the way with 500 new positions while state government added 200. The federal government workforce remained constant at 2,000. Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during October was 10,400 above the year-ago level of 311,000.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The Nation's unemployment rate fell to a seasonally adjusted 5.3% during October . . . down 0.1 percentage point from the previous month. October's unemployment rate matched a 14-year low, considered by many economists to be full employment. Manufacturing employment surged following two months of decline while factory overtime rose, reflecting an increase in export growth and the improved trade deficit. Nonfarm payrolls added 323,000 jobs during the month following a revised 304,000-job gain in September.

Average weekly hours were up in October . . . The average workweek rose 0.1 hour to 34.8, while average hours in factories fell 0.1 to 41.1. Overtime hours rose slightly to 4.0 hours from 3.9 in September. Average hourly pay of factory workers was unchanged at $10.25 during October.

Retail sales jumped 0.9% in October . . . the sharpest increase since March. Output at the nation's factories, mines and utilities rose 0.4% during the month offering further evidence that the economy continues to expand at a steady pace. The automotive industry rebounded as car sales climbed 1.7%. The increase in retail sales excluding the auto sector was a strong 0.7%. Retail sales totaled $135.62 billion in October, up from $134.38 billion in September and $126.97 billion a year earlier. Durable and nondurable goods both posted growth of 0.9% during the month.

The Consumer Price Index increased 0.4% during October . . . despite a leveling off of food costs, stirring fears of inflation among some economists. Food and beverage prices edged up 0.2% after rising 0.8% during September. In addition, energy prices increased only 0.1%, with gasoline prices falling. The sharpest rise in October prices occurred in the clothing industry, with apparel prices jumping 1.8%. Medical care, and the cost of services rose 0.5% each during October.

Producer prices on finished goods remained unchanged during the month . . . holding steady at a seasonally adjusted 109.3% of the 1982 average. Prices, excluding food and energy, which economists consider a good indication of underlying inflation, fell 0.1% in October. Capital equipment prices declined 0.3% after an 0.8% September increase. Prices of intermediate goods were unchanged and crude-good prices fell 0.1%. Food prices declined 0.1% during the month while energy prices, which dropped 3.3% in September, rose 0.3% on the strength of a gain in natural gas prices of 4.6%. Prices for household furniture, alcoholic beverages and cosmetics all rose during the month.

Housing starts jumped 7.2% in October . . . to a seasonally adjusted rate of 1,554,000 units from a revised 1,449,000 units in September. Construction of single-family homes was responsible for 1,146,000 starts during the month, up 10% from September's rate. Multi-family housing remained weak, increasing only 0.2% to an annual rate of 408,000 units. Economists attributed October's increase in housing starts to a fall in interest rates and the high rate of employment during September and October.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

A new listing of labor surplus areas has been released by the U. S. Department of Labor. The labor surplus designation is used by federal procurement offices in targeting contracts into areas of high unemployment. The following areas in South Carolina received designation as labor surplus areas for the period October 1, 1988 through September 30, 1989.

ABBEVILLE COUNTY
ALLENDALE COUNTY
ANDERSON CITY
BAMBERG COUNTY
BARNWELL COUNTY
CHESTER COUNTY
CLARENDON COUNTY
DARLINGTON COUNTY
FAIRFIELD COUNTY
GEORGETOWN COUNTY
HAMPTON COUNTY
MARION COUNTY
MARLBORO COUNTY
McCORMICK COUNTY
ORANGEBURG COUNTY
SUMTER CITY
UNION COUNTY
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY
BALANCE OF HORRY COUNTY (HORRY COUNTY LESS MYRTLE BEACH CITY)

To be included on the labor surplus list, an area must have experienced unemployment of at least 1.20 times the average national rate during a two-year reference period. In order to qualify, areas needed to average at least 8.0% unemployment during the January 1986 to December 1987 period. In addition to the reference period unemployment criteria, areas can also be classified as labor surplus areas by the Labor Department on the basis of exceptional circumstances. Such a determination can be made when natural disasters, plant closures, contract cancellations, and other events not of a temporary or seasonal nature causes sudden and unanticipated rises in unemployment.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Sonoco Products Co.	Hartsville	150-200	Sonoco Products, ranked 265th on Fortune magazine's list of the 500 largest U. S. industrial corporations, has announced plans for a packaging film plant in the Darlington county town of Hartsville. Expected to be completed in the summer of 1989, the plant will produce film for such uses as mattress bags, carpet wrapping, and plastic liners for bulk containers.

HOURLY EARNINGS DECLINE IN OCTOBER

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped $0.02 to $8.36 during October. The hard- and soft-good sectors declined $0.04 and $0.01, respectively. Durables, at $8.52, experienced significant payroll reductions in lumber and wood products (-$0.11); stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.10); and instruments and related products (-$0.09). Also, notable downturns were reported in furniture and fixtures (-$0.06), fabricated metal products (-$0.06), and electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.02). Machinery, except electrical (+$0.01) was the only major industry group in durables to record an upturn. Nondurables, at $8.28, registered payroll declines in nearly all major industry divisions. Moderate decreases were seen in chemicals and allied products (-$0.04), and printing and publishing (-$0.03). Food and kindred products, and apparel and other textile products experienced losses of $0.02 each. Textile mill products (+$0.01) was responsible for the only increase within nondurables. Remaining unchanged from one month earlier was paper and allied products. Less premiums paid for piece work was the contributing factor in the downward surge in hourly earnings.

At the national level, manufacturing average hourly earnings held steady at September's level of $10.25.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
October, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.36	$ 8.38	$ 8.13	$ 9.20	$ 9.23	$ 8.99
Average Weekly Earnings	$346.10	$349.45	$339.83	$379.96	$382.12	$373.08
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$287.94	$291.69	$294.74	$316.11	$318.96	$323.57

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.48	$ 8.49	$ 7.97	$ 8.28	$ 8.29	$ 8.04
Average Weekly Earnings	$350.22	$352.34	$325.97	$341.96	$346.52	$333.66
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.36	$294.11	$282.71	$284.49	$289.25	$289.38

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.25	$ 10.25	$ 9.95
Average Weekly Earnings	$422.30	$423.33	$410.94
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$351.33	$353.36	$356.41

OVERTIME HOURS DOWN DURING OCTOBER

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.2 hour less overtime in October than in the previous month. The decrease in premium hours was attributed to hourly reductions in durable and nondurable goods. The number of overtime hours in the hard-good sector dropped 0.3 hour, while nondurable goods lost 0.1 hour during October. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were unchanged.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
October, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	4.5	4.3
Durable Goods	4.8	5.1	4.5
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.2

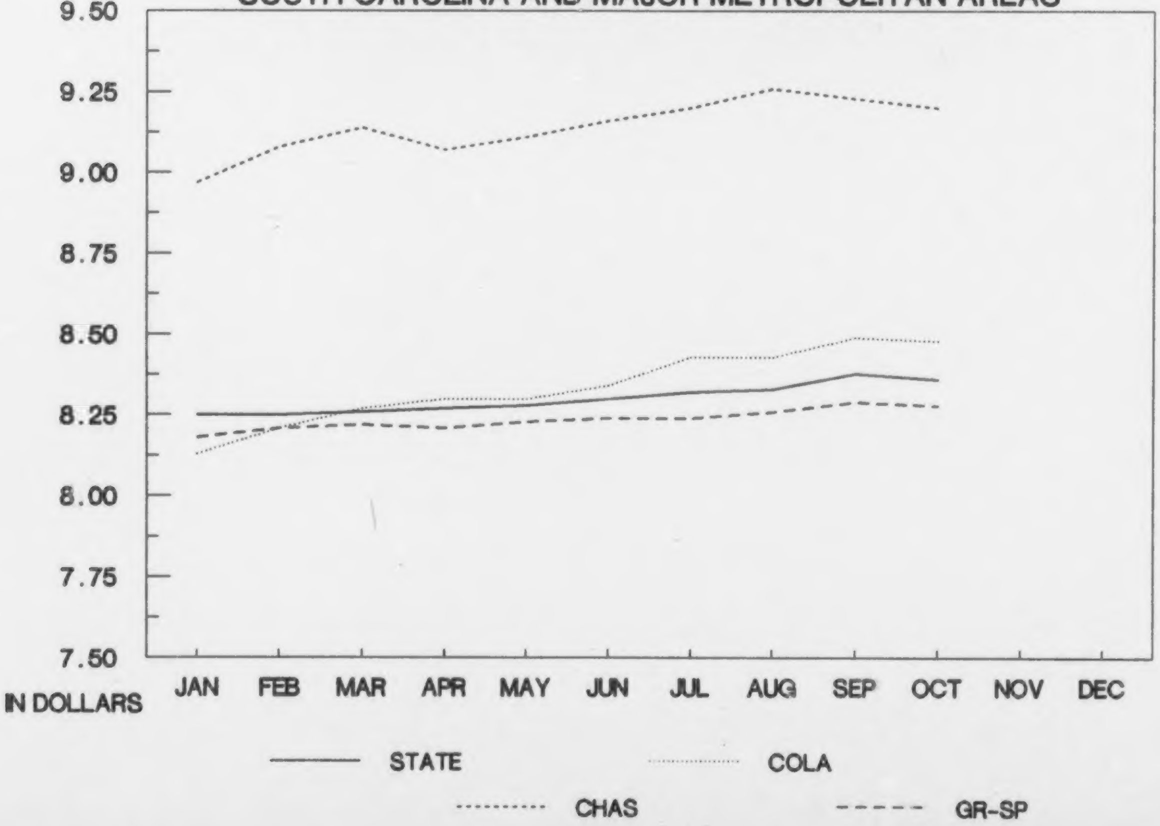
WORKWEEK DECLINES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORIES

The factory workweek for the state's manufacturing production workers lost 0.3 hour to 41.4 in October. The soft-good sector was down 0.3 hour to 40.9, while the hard-good sector decreased 0.1 hour to 42.5. Within nondurables, printing and publishing witnessed the largest downturn of 0.7 hour. Also negative were paper and allied products(-0.4), chemicals and allied products(-0.3), textile mill products(-0.3), and apparel and other textile products (-0.1). However, food and kindred products (+0.2) reported an upturn. In durables, shrinkage of the workweek was recorded in instruments and related products (-0.8); furniture and fixtures(-0.7); stone, clay, and glass products(-0.6); and electrical and electronic equipment (-0.1). Registering increases were lumber and wood products (+0.3); and machinery, except electrical (+0.2). Showing no change from the previous month was fabricated metal products. Shorter scheduled workweeks resulted in the month's overall lag in hours worked.

Throughout the nation, the average workweek for manufacturing workers declined 0.1 hour to 41.2, accompanied by a 0.1 hour slump in overtime hours.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS, 1988

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS



PRODUCTIVITY INDEX FALLS

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index declined 0.7 point to 106.4 during October. The decline resulted from a 0.3 point drop in average weekly hours. Production employment was up slightly, adding only 400 positions. Durables (-0.1) and nondurables (-0.3) both experienced losses in output per hour. Within nondurables, textiles recorded the sharpest decline, down 0.3 point while apparel registered a 0.1 point decrease in output per hour. October's productivity index, compared to the year-ago level of 107.5, was 1.1 points higher.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
October, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.4	107.1	107.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	117.9	118.0	116.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.7	102.3	103.5
Textile Productivity Index	96.5	97.0	100.5
Apparel Productivity Index	98.0	98.2	97.7

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

The productivity index is a measure of the average change in production worker output per hour over a period of time for producing the final product of an industry. In simpler terms, the index is the amount of labor time required to produce a unit of output. It reflects the interrelated influences of technology; capital investment per worker; level of output; utilization of capacity; layout and flow of material; managerial skills; and the skills and efforts of the workforce. The method of estimation used is based on output per employee-hour for plant hours worked, and includes hours such as vacations, holidays and sick leave paid directly to the employee. The productivity index shown above represents industry averages for South Carolina. Effective with the September, 1988 index, productivity will be published based on the 1982-84 base period to correspond with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
October, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to Oct., 1988 from-	
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
All items	120.2	119.8	115.3	+0.3	+4.2

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Environmental Analyst	99	None	N/A	16	X		$13,000	X		Beaufort
Production Engineer	10	Y. C. Tester/Insp.	56	13	X		$15,600		X	Florence
Librarian	90	None	N/A	18	X		$20,000	X		Georgetown
Teacher, Secondary School	12	German and French Translator	00	16	X		$22,000	X		Greenville
Manager, Personnel	99	None	N/A	16	X		$29,000	X		Greenwood
Auto Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,920		X	Kingstree
Supervisor/Shipping and Receiving	96	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000		X	Marion
Fire Captain	99	None	N/A	13	X		$20,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Design Drafter	99	None	N/A	15	X		$16,640	X		Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	32	Production Supv.	30	17	X		$30,000	X		Sumter
Secretary	30	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000		X	Conway
Manager, Industrial Organization	66	Contract Admin.	06	16	X		$30,000	X		Greenville
Civil Engineer	29	Field Engineer	10	16	X		$27,000		X	Florence

*There are currently more than 92,555 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Oct. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1458.5	1452.5	1416.9	+ 6.0	+ 41.6
Total Private	1195.2	1195.5	1156.8	- 0.3	+ 38.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	92.0	91.4	87.4	+ 0.6	+ 4.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.1	14.0	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.1	9.0	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	44.1	44.0	42.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Electrical Work	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	379.0	378.2	378.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	128.4	128.3	126.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Nondurable Goods	250.6	249.9	251.5	+ 0.7	- 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.7	61.2	59.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Trucking and Warehousing	19.3	19.0	18.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	3.4	3.3	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Communication	12.7	12.8	12.7	- 0.1	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.2	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	332.8	334.4	318.1	- 1.6	+ 14.7
Wholesale Trade	59.0	58.9	57.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.1	32.9	31.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.6	13.5	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.9	26.0	25.2	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.2	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Retail Trade	273.8	275.5	261.0	- 1.7	+ 12.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.1	12.0	11.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	32.8	32.3	31.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Department Stores	19.3	19.0	19.3	+ 0.3	0.0
Food Stores	46.1	46.4	44.5	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Grocery Stores	42.8	43.1	41.6	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.7	67.2	64.4	- 0.5	+ 2.3
Banking	14.4	14.6	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.2	14.4	14.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.7	5.8	5.7	- 0.1	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.2	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.6	15.6	15.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	8.3	8.3	7.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	261.4	261.5	247.2	- 0.1	+ 14.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.8	24.6	22.5	- 0.8	+ 1.3
Health Services	51.7	51.3	49.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Hospitals	17.1	17.1	16.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	23.1	22.0	23.4	+ 1.1	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.1	12.4	13.7	+ 0.7	- 0.6
Total Government	263.3	257.0	260.1	+ 6.3	+ 3.2
Total Federal Government	38.4	38.3	38.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	90.4	88.1	86.9	+ 2.3	+ 3.5
State Education	39.3	36.8	37.3	+ 2.5	+ 2.0
Other State Government	51.1	51.3	49.6	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	134.5	130.6	134.7	+ 3.9	- 0.2
Local Education	74.9	71.1	77.0	+ 3.8	- 2.1
Other Local Government	59.6	59.5	57.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Oct. 1987
Manufacturing	379.0	378.2	378.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	128.4	128.3	126.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	14.8	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.3	4.9	0.0	- 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.1	4.0	- 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.1	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	10.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	16.1	15.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.8	31.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.5	1.4	- 0.1	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.8	0.0	+ 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.4	7.4	6.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.2	22.1	- 0.1	0.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.3	2.3	2.9	0.0	- 0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.6	8.6	9.1	0.0	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.0	5.9	0.0	- 0.9
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.3	4.1	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Nondurable Goods	250.6	249.9	251.5	+ 0.7	- 0.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.5	15.9	- 0.2	- 0.6
Meat Products	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.1	2.2	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.3

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Oct. 1987
Textile Mill Products	105.9	105.7	108.6	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.3	27.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	30.7	30.6	- 0.3	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	9.6	0.0	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	14.6	15.9	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.0	6.0	6.9	0.0	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	9.8	10.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.9	8.7	9.5	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.8	6.8	6.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.4	44.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.2	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	13.9	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	4.9	5.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.1	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.5	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.4	9.3	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.1	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.7	33.6	32.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.1	14.3	0.0	- 0.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.8	22.6	22.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.3	11.1	10.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1451.7	1444.8	1410.0	+ 6.9	+ 41.7
Total Private	1192.7	1186.2	1154.2	+ 6.5	+ 38.5
Construction	91.5	90.9	86.9	+ 0.6	+ 4.6
Manufacturing	378.2	376.5	377.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.9
Durable Goods	128.5	128.1	126.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	14.8	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.1	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.5	8.4	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	16.2	15.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.0	32.7	31.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.8	21.9	21.8	- 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	249.7	248.4	250.6	+ 1.3	- 0.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.3	15.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Textile Mill Products	105.8	105.2	108.5	+ 0.6	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.3	27.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.3	30.5	30.5	- 0.2	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.9	9.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	14.6	15.9	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	9.7	10.6	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	44.2	44.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.2	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.0	14.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.0	9.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.1	16.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.1	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.7	33.5	32.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.1	14.3	0.0	- 0.2

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.5	61.1	59.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Trucking and Warehousing	19.0	18.8	18.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Communication	12.7	12.8	12.7	- 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.3	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	332.9	330.4	318.2	+ 2.5	+14.7
Wholesale Trade	58.6	58.4	56.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Retail Trade	274.3	272.0	261.5	+ 2.3	+12.8
General Merchandise Stores	32.9	32.8	31.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Food Stores	46.1	45.5	44.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.0	66.8	64.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.6	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Services	260.0	258.9	245.8	+ 1.1	+14.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.1	23.3	22.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
Educational Services	21.8	21.6	22.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Total Government	259.0	258.6	255.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
Total Federal Government	38.6	38.5	38.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	89.0	88.2	85.5	+ 0.8	+ 3.5
Total Local Government	131.4	131.9	131.6	- 0.5	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	321.4	319.8	311.0	234.4	232.9	227.3
Construction	22.5	22.2	21.8	15.0	14.9	13.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.2	11.1	10.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.4	101.4	101.2	30.1	30.0	29.0
Durable Goods	31.1	31.3	31.0	15.2	15.1	14.7
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.1	12.3	12.0	3.4	3.4	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.4	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.0	6.2	2.6	2.6	2.4
Nondurable Goods	70.3	70.1	70.2	14.9	14.9	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.8
Textile Mill Products	33.5	33.2	33.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.4	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.6	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.6	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.2	7.3	7.5	3.2	3.2	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.6	3.6	3.9	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.5	9.2	- -	- -	- -
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.3
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.4	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	74.5	74.0	71.7	50.3	50.1	50.0
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	16.0	13.0	12.9	12.7
Retail Trade	58.3	57.8	55.7	37.3	37.2	37.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.6	6.2	6.7	5.2	5.0	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.1	12.1	11.9	18.9	19.0	18.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.5	5.2
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	57.0	56.9	53.6	45.6	45.2	44.4
Business Services	-	-	-	11.5	11.5	11.6
Health Services	-	-	-	8.6	8.5	8.1
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.8	3.6	2.9
Total Government	41.7	41.0	39.2	63.3	62.7	61.5
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.0	8.1
Total State Government	15.1	14.9	13.5	35.5	35.2	33.9
Total Local Government	24.6	24.1	23.7	19.7	19.5	19.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	196.5	195.4	189.1	46.5	46.5	46.0
Construction	14.4	14.2	13.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing	20.6	20.7	19.6	13.6	13.5	13.1
Durable Goods	11.7	11.8	11.4	2.7	2.6	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.9	8.2	10.9	10.9	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.5	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.4	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.4	46.4	47.0	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.9	8.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.5	38.5	38.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.7	8.8	8.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Services	42.1	41.7	40.5	9.5	9.5	9.7
Total Government	53.7	53.1	49.8	6.7	6.7	6.5
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.0	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.2	13.9	13.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	19.5	19.2	17.2	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.7	51.4	52.0	50.3	50.4	50.5
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	19.9	19.9	19.8	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
Textile Mill Products	8.7	8.7	8.5	3.0	3.0	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.5	8.5	8.5
Total Government	8.1	7.9	8.2	9.5	9.5	9.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1988

Industry	Oct. 1988	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987	Net Change From Sep. 1988	Net Change From Oct. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	675.6	672.3	657.1	3.3	18.5
Total Private	527.9	528.7	510.7	-0.8	17.2
Construction	7.5	7.5	7.1	0.0	0.4
Manufacturing	152.4	152.2	152.8	0.2	-0.4
Durable Goods	39.7	39.8	39.4	-0.1	0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.6	9.6	9.0	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.3	12.2	-0.1	0.0
Instruments and Related Products	2.9	2.9	3.4	0.0	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	112.7	112.4	113.4	0.3	-0.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	45.1	45.0	46.2	0.1	-1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.5	11.7	0.1	-0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.1	13.2	13.1	-0.1	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	6.8	0.0	-0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.8	37.9	-0.1	-0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.3	8.5	-0.1	-0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.3	12.3	13.0	0.0	-0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.3	13.3	13.2	0.0	0.1
Communication	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	164.7	165.6	156.4	-0.9	8.3
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.8	14.4	-0.1	0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.6	6.4	-0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	150.0	150.8	142.0	-0.8	8.0
General Merchandise Stores	25.2	24.6	23.9	0.6	1.3
Food Stores	21.6	21.7	20.8	-0.1	0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.5	41.6	40.4	-0.1	1.1
Banking	11.3	11.3	11.2	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	0.3
Services	148.1	148.1	140.4	0.0	7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.9	15.4	14.1	-0.5	0.8
Health Services	42.9	42.7	40.7	0.2	2.2
Hospitals	14.2	14.2	13.6	0.0	0.6
Educational Services	14.0	13.3	14.0	0.7	0.0
Total Government	147.7	143.6	146.4	4.1	1.3
Total Federal Government	11.7	11.6	11.5	0.1	0.2
Total State Government	49.3	48.2	47.5	1.1	1.8
State Education	18.1	16.9	17.2	1.2	0.9
Other State Government	31.2	31.3	30.3	-0.1	0.9
Total Local Government	86.7	83.8	87.4	2.9	-0.7
Local Education	56.9	54.1	58.5	2.8	-1.6
Other Local Government	29.8	29.7	28.9	0.1	0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1988	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987
MANUFACTURING	294.5	294.1	294.5	346.10	349.45	339.83	41.4	41.7	41.8	8.36	8.38	8.13
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	98.2	97.3	362.10	364.66	354.43	42.5	42.6	42.6	8.52	8.56	8.32
Lumber and Wood Products	12.0	12.1	12.5	308.25	310.49	298.49	41.1	40.8	41.4	7.50	7.61	7.21
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.1	280.90	288.15	288.16	41.8	42.5	40.7	6.72	6.78	7.08
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.6	8.4	419.39	429.57	439.45	44.1	44.7	47.0	9.51	9.61	9.35
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.1	11.8	346.90	349.30	340.72	41.2	41.2	41.3	8.42	8.48	8.25
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.6	23.5	22.2	396.94	394.71	373.22	44.5	44.3	43.6	8.92	8.91	8.56
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.5	404.93	393.34	361.56	45.6	44.8	43.3	8.88	8.78	8.35
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	16.8	16.7	335.24	336.08	322.09	41.8	41.9	41.4	8.02	8.04	7.78
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.2	4.9	339.20	349.49	348.68	42.4	43.2	43.1	8.00	8.09	8.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.1	195.9	197.2	338.65	341.55	332.44	40.9	41.2	41.4	8.28	8.29	8.03
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.5	10.7	294.23	293.53	291.67	39.6	39.4	39.9	7.43	7.45	7.31
Textile Mill Products	92.5	92.3	94.7	321.03	322.97	313.17	41.0	41.3	41.7	7.83	7.82	7.51
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.0	24.8	25.4	324.72	325.48	318.02	41.0	41.2	41.9	7.92	7.90	7.59
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.4	27.6	27.5	332.91	334.15	323.90	40.5	40.7	41.0	8.22	8.21	7.90
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.1	8.6	284.40	280.90	277.67	40.0	39.9	40.3	7.11	7.04	6.89
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.9	11.9	12.8	334.27	343.57	324.52	42.1	43.0	42.2	7.94	7.99	7.69
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.3	357.40	342.26	305.86	44.9	43.6	41.0	7.96	7.85	7.46
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.3	8.9	289.34	295.81	299.70	41.1	41.9	44.4	7.04	7.06	6.75
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.3	37.2	212.60	213.92	205.74	38.1	38.2	38.1	5.58	5.60	5.40
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.5	8.6	199.72	198.44	195.83	37.4	37.3	38.1	5.34	5.32	5.14
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.6	11.6	12.2	183.52	184.26	173.99	37.0	37.0	35.8	4.96	4.98	4.86
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.3	555.27	560.25	540.23	44.6	45.0	44.5	12.45	12.45	12.14
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.0	5.9	321.71	328.99	344.52	36.6	37.3	39.6	8.79	8.82	8.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.2	20.2	19.7	526.61	532.00	503.01	43.2	43.5	42.7	12.19	12.23	11.78

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
October, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Manufacturing	14.9	14.8	14.3	379.96	382.12	373.08	41.3	41.4	41.5	9.20	9.23	8.99
Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.7	384.10	379.21	369.36	43.5	42.8	42.8	8.83	8.86	8.63
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.8	5.6	374.90	385.53	379.14	38.1	39.1	39.7	9.84	9.86	9.55

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
All Manufacturing	21.4	21.4	20.4	350.22	352.34	325.97	41.3	41.5	40.9	8.48	8.49	7.97
Durable Goods	10.3	10.1	9.9	328.46	331.70	300.29	40.5	40.7	40.2	8.11	8.15	7.47
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	329.57	322.18	322.09	39.9	39.1	41.4	8.26	8.24	7.78
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	340.49	343.07	333.70	40.2	40.6	40.4	8.47	8.45	8.26
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.3	10.5	370.02	370.48	349.84	42.0	42.1	41.5	8.81	8.80	8.43
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	329.45	326.40	308.16	42.4	41.9	41.7	7.77	7.79	7.39
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	1.8	198.90	198.09	196.58	40.1	40.1	40.2	4.96	4.94	4.89

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
All Manufacturing	76.5	76.3	76.2	341.96	346.52	333.66	41.3	41.8	41.5	8.28	8.29	8.04
Durable Goods	22.5	22.5	22.5	377.56	378.44	356.15	43.1	43.3	42.5	8.76	8.74	8.38
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.6	8.6	433.69	429.55	384.99	45.7	45.6	43.6	9.49	9.42	8.83
Nondurable Goods	54.0	53.8	53.7	327.64	332.50	324.28	40.6	41.1	41.1	8.07	8.09	7.89
Textile Mill Products	29.2	28.8	28.8	322.67	323.83	309.89	41.0	41.2	41.1	7.87	7.86	7.54
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.6	8.6	310.45	310.86	310.71	39.1	39.2	40.3	7.94	7.93	7.71
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.5	9.5	340.52	342.88	319.19	42.3	42.7	41.4	8.05	8.03	7.71
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	253.81	244.30	257.31	35.9	34.9	37.4	7.07	7.00	6.88
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	331.94	339.75	303.88	44.2	45.0	42.5	7.51	7.55	7.15
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	191.89	198.55	194.56	35.8	36.7	37.2	5.36	5.41	5.23
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.3	1.4	158.70	159.38	153.91	34.5	34.8	35.3	4.60	4.58	4.36
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.2	4.3	4.4	454.22	452.30	425.72	43.3	43.2	42.7	10.49	10.47	9.97

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
OCTOBER, 1988

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987
Abbeville	7,060	7,070	6,750	3,590	3,610	3,610	3,470	3,460	3,140
Aiken	46,600	46,600	46,600	18,300	18,300	17,900	28,300	28,300	28,700
Allendale	3,390	3,300	3,030	1,210	1,200	1,190	2,180	2,100	1,840
Anderson	51,700	51,400	52,000	19,900	19,900	19,800	31,800	31,500	32,200
Bamberg	4,470	4,470	4,290	1,480	1,490	1,490	2,990	2,980	2,800
Barnwell	7,210	7,150	7,130	3,050	3,010	3,220	4,160	4,140	3,910
Beaufort	31,690	31,780	31,500	1,160	1,160	1,170	30,530	30,620	30,330
Berkeley	25,500	25,500	23,700	6,200	6,300	5,700	19,300	19,200	18,000
Calhoun	4,200	4,160	4,110	2,170	2,140	2,220	2,030	2,020	1,890
Charleston	152,200	151,300	148,100	9,600	9,600	9,400	142,600	141,700	138,700
Cherokee	17,710	17,650	17,650	8,490	8,420	8,870	9,220	9,230	8,780
Chester	12,260	12,200	11,660	5,500	5,460	5,610	6,760	6,740	6,050
Chesterfield	13,990	13,980	13,720	7,430	7,420	7,630	6,560	6,560	6,090
Clarendon	6,990	7,010	6,720	1,380	1,380	1,410	5,610	5,630	5,310
Colleton	10,190	10,220	9,990	2,280	2,310	2,320	7,910	7,910	7,670
Darlington	21,700	21,570	20,620	7,210	7,150	7,210	14,490	14,420	13,410
Dillon	9,770	9,660	9,490	3,680	3,640	3,770	6,090	6,020	5,720
Dorchester	18,800	18,600	17,300	4,800	4,800	4,500	14,000	13,800	12,800
Edgefield	4,930	4,850	4,810	1,950	1,930	2,000	2,980	2,920	2,810
Fairfield	6,920	6,770	6,480	2,360	2,320	2,340	4,560	4,450	4,140
Florence	50,300	50,400	50,500	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,300	37,400	37,400
Georgetown	17,140	17,080	16,340	4,640	4,600	4,380	12,500	12,480	11,960
Greenville	185,200	184,300	179,100	51,300	51,300	51,600	133,900	133,000	127,500
Greenwood	29,370	29,570	28,870	11,380	11,600	12,050	17,990	17,970	16,820
Hampton	5,500	5,490	5,300	1,670	1,650	1,680	3,830	3,840	3,620
Horry	58,910	58,660	57,740	5,480	5,450	5,380	53,430	53,210	52,360
Jasper	3,830	3,820	3,700	350	350	340	3,480	3,470	3,360
Kershaw	16,310	16,330	15,790	6,310	6,340	6,970	10,000	9,990	8,820
Lancaster	18,230	18,200	17,530	8,150	8,130	8,210	10,080	10,070	9,320
Laurens	18,500	18,490	17,980	7,740	7,720	7,770	10,760	10,770	10,210
Lee	3,490	3,470	3,340	1,100	1,080	1,050	2,390	2,390	2,290
Lexington	54,200	53,900	52,800	14,500	14,400	14,100	39,700	39,500	38,700
McCormick	2,070	2,070	1,980	790	790	770	1,280	1,280	1,210
Marion	11,990	11,900	11,670	5,160	5,090	5,240	6,830	6,810	6,430
Marlboro	9,470	9,380	9,180	4,380	4,360	4,500	5,090	5,020	4,680
Newberry	12,420	12,410	11,500	5,180	5,190	4,830	7,240	7,220	6,670
Oconee	24,240	24,160	23,640	10,060	10,010	10,080	14,180	14,150	13,560
Orangeburg	30,020	29,990	29,370	9,240	9,160	9,590	20,780	20,830	19,780
Pickens	34,400	34,200	33,200	12,200	12,200	12,000	22,200	22,000	21,200
Richland	180,200	179,000	174,500	15,600	15,600	14,900	164,600	163,400	159,600
Saluda	3,660	3,630	3,530	1,380	1,350	1,370	2,280	2,280	2,160
Spartanburg	101,800	101,300	98,700	37,900	37,900	37,600	63,900	63,400	61,100
Sumter	32,450	32,440	32,180	9,130	9,100	8,900	23,320	23,340	23,280
Union	10,680	10,680	10,750	5,910	5,910	5,970	4,770	4,770	4,780
Williamsburg	10,700	10,660	10,910	4,530	4,480	4,570	6,170	6,180	6,340
York	46,500	46,500	46,000	13,600	13,500	13,100	32,900	33,000	32,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
OCTOBER, 1988

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987
ABBEVILLE....	10,920	10,840	10,810	590	600	750	5.4	5.5	6.9
AIKEN........	60,420	59,930	59,460	2,930	3,290	2,890	4.9	5.5	4.9
ALLENDALE....	5,200	4,940	4,700	420	350	340	8.0	7.2	7.2
ANDERSON.....	68,850	66,760	68,350	2,920	2,810	3,350	4.2	4.2	4.9
BAMBERG......	6,720	6,670	6,650	420	450	550	6.3	6.8	8.3
BARNWELL.....	8,810	8,660	8,770	710	750	680	8.1	8.7	7.8
BEAUFORT.....	35,520	34,890	35,750	1,250	1,060	1,300	3.5	3.0	3.6
BERKELEY.....	54,210	53,650	51,730	1,910	1,900	2,190	3.5	3.5	4.2
CALHOUN......	5,500	5,280	5,540	310	320	440	5.7	6.0	7.9
CHARLESTON...	142,770	141,280	135,430	6,020	5,960	5,870	4.2	4.2	4.3
CHEROKEE.....	22,900	22,550	23,160	1,050	1,000	1,090	4.6	4.4	4.7
CHESTER......	14,230	13,710	14,000	780	740	1,000	5.5	5.4	7.1
CHESTERFIELD.	20,920	20,490	20,840	970	950	1,030	4.7	4.6	4.9
CLARENDON....	12,670	11,950	12,530	870	770	1,070	6.9	6.5	8.6
COLLETON.....	19,300	19,070	19,280	990	930	990	5.1	4.9	5.1
DARLINGTON...	29,250	28,500	28,690	1,670	1,600	2,150	5.7	5.6	7.5
DILLON.......	15,160	14,710	14,970	850	820	930	5.6	5.6	6.2
DORCHESTER...	36,320	35,870	34,400	1,360	1,270	1,280	3.7	3.6	3.7
EDGEFIELD....	7,840	7,510	7,770	350	280	400	4.4	3.7	5.1
FAIRFIELD....	9,280	8,940	8,960	510	480	630	5.5	5.3	7.0
FLORENCE.....	55,850	55,050	55,590	2,700	2,780	3,370	4.8	5.1	6.1
GEORGETOWN...	22,510	21,920	22,100	1,570	1,320	1,800	7.0	6.0	8.2
GREENVILLE...	174,330	171,150	166,550	5,380	5,300	6,010	3.1	3.1	3.6
GREENWOOD....	30,550	29,030	29,670	2,640	1,560	1,750	8.6	5.4	5.9
HAMPTON......	7,450	7,370	7,420	390	410	540	5.3	5.5	7.2
HORRY........	68,640	66,920	68,630	3,970	3,190	4,430	5.8	4.8	6.5
JASPER.......	6,910	6,780	6,870	330	310	390	4.8	4.6	5.7
KERSHAW......	19,740	19,400	19,170	1,350	1,180	1,080	6.8	6.1	5.6
LANCASTER....	25,140	24,760	24,610	1,420	1,260	1,390	5.6	5.1	5.6
LAURENS......	22,910	22,070	22,540	1,550	910	1,430	6.8	4.1	6.3
LEE..........	8,670	8,370	8,230	510	480	390	5.9	5.7	4.8
LEXINGTON....	97,210	96,810	93,390	2,560	2,370	2,840	2.6	2.4	3.0
McCORMICK....	2,960	2,810	2,860	290	170	280	9.7	6.0	9.9
MARION.......	14,510	14,250	14,500	1,090	1,110	1,270	7.5	7.8	8.7
MARLBORO.....	13,280	12,940	13,090	1,140	1,100	1,160	8.6	8.5	8.8
NEWBERRY.....	16,550	16,010	15,870	1,080	890	870	6.5	5.5	5.5
OCONEE.......	29,230	29,110	29,320	1,140	1,230	1,440	3.9	4.2	4.9
ORANGEBURG...	40,810	39,580	40,720	3,100	2,490	3,370	7.6	6.3	8.3
PICKENS......	49,790	47,870	46,290	2,760	1,710	1,600	5.5	3.6	3.5
RICHLAND.....	141,100	140,710	135,350	5,410	5,310	5,540	3.8	3.8	4.1
SALUDA.......	8,260	7,900	7,970	380	250	290	4.5	3.2	3.6
SPARTANBURG..	114,290	112,880	110,140	3,650	4,270	5,020	3.2	3.8	4.6
SUMTER.......	37,140	36,320	36,470	2,140	1,860	2,390	5.8	5.1	6.6
UNION........	14,410	14,460	14,440	750	930	900	5.2	6.5	6.2
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,860	16,280	16,980	1,090	900	1,300	6.5	5.5	7.6
YORK.........	71,490	70,040	68,720	2,720	2,580	2,900	3.8	3.7	4.2
CHAS MSA.....	233,290	230,790	221,570	9,300	9,130	9,330	4.0	4.0	4.2
COLA MSA.....	238,310	237,530	228,740	7,970	7,680	8,370	3.3	3.2	3.7
GRNV MSA.....	338,410	331,900	322,980	11,790	11,280	12,630	3.5	3.4	3.9

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,697.4	1,667.2	1,649.2	78.0	72.4	82.6	4.6	4.3	5.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987
ANDERSON	13,240	12,840	13,170	12,510	12,130	12,330	730	700	840	5.5	5.5	6.4
CHARLESTON	38,210	37,810	36,240	36,640	36,250	34,710	1,570	1,560	1,530	4.1	4.1	4.2
COLUMBIA	46,100	45,970	44,250	43,990	43,900	42,090	2,110	2,070	2,160	4.6	4.5	4.9
FLORENCE	15,400	15,170	15,320	14,700	14,450	14,440	700	720	880	4.6	4.8	5.7
GREENVILLE	33,790	33,180	32,320	32,540	31,940	30,920	1,250	1,230	1,400	3.7	3.7	4.3
MYRTLE BEACH	12,410	12,140	12,390	11,910	11,740	11,830	500	400	560	4.1	3.3	4.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,820	22,580	21,660	21,360	21,140	20,240	1,460	1,450	1,420	6.4	6.4	6.6
ROCK HILL	22,730	22,270	21,870	21,700	21,290	20,780	1,030	980	1,100	4.5	4.4	5.0
SPARTANBURG	23,290	23,030	22,510	22,390	21,980	21,280	900	1,050	1,230	3.8	4.6	5.5
SUMTER	11,270	11,010	11,060	10,600	10,440	10,320	670	580	750	5.9	5.2	6.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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1/18/89

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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November, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AT RECORD LEVEL

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPANDS STATE'S WORKFORCE

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina rose to an all-time high of 1,460,000 in November. This figure was 1,700 higher than the previous month, and 42,000 greater than the year-ago level. The public sector accounted for a majority of the monthly advance, while the private sector, gearing up for the Christmas buying season, reported only minor gains.

EDUCATION PUSHES GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT UPWARD

The public sector added 1,400 employees to the ranks during November, pushing government employment to a record high of 264,900. State and local government added 700 jobs each, with state education (+600) and local education (+500) accounting for the majority. Other local government rose 200, while other state government added 100 jobs. The federal workforce remained constant over the month. Overall, public sector employment exceeded the figure of a year ago by 3,500.

(Continued on page 3)

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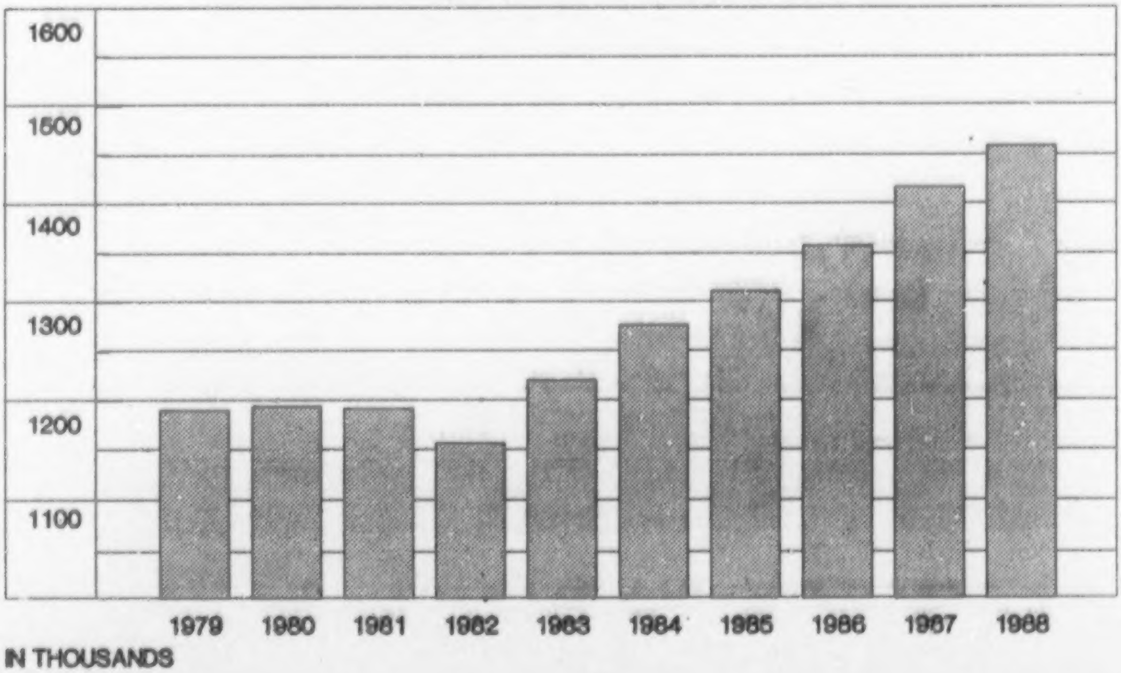
(Continued from front page)

PRIVATE SECTOR REPORTS MINOR GAIN

Employers in the state's private sector added 300 workers to the payrolls in November. This increase pushed the private count to 1,195,100, a figure 38,500 higher than one year earlier. Trade, as has been the case recently, led the advance, gaining 1,700 new jobs. The retail division accounted for all of the upturn, adding 1,900. General merchandise stores, preparing for the holidays, were up 1,500, while other areas reporting considerable growth included miscellaneous retail, and apparel and accessory stores. Eating and drinking places, mired in a seasonal slump, reported heavy losses. Wholesale trade declined 200 over the month. Manufacturing surged 800 to 379,500, its third consecutive increase. Over the past three months, factory employment has grown by 3,900, which is always a welcome sight. Durable and nondurable goods added 400 employees each to the ranks. Within the soft-good sector, textile employment was the big winner, gaining 500 new slots. All divisions were higher, with the exception of weaving mills, cotton which lost 300 workers, and miscellaneous textile goods, which reported no change. Transportation and public utilities, at 62,200, rose 400. This level was an all-time high, and represented the sixth month in the previous seven that transportation has registered a record high. Water transportation accounted for the entire upturn.

Services, adversely affected by seasonal trends, plunged 1,900 to 259,600. Hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services reported large declines over the month. Construction fell 400, with special trade contractors accounting for 75% of the loss; while finance, insurance, and real estate slipped 300. The drop here can be attributed to real estate, another seasonal industry.



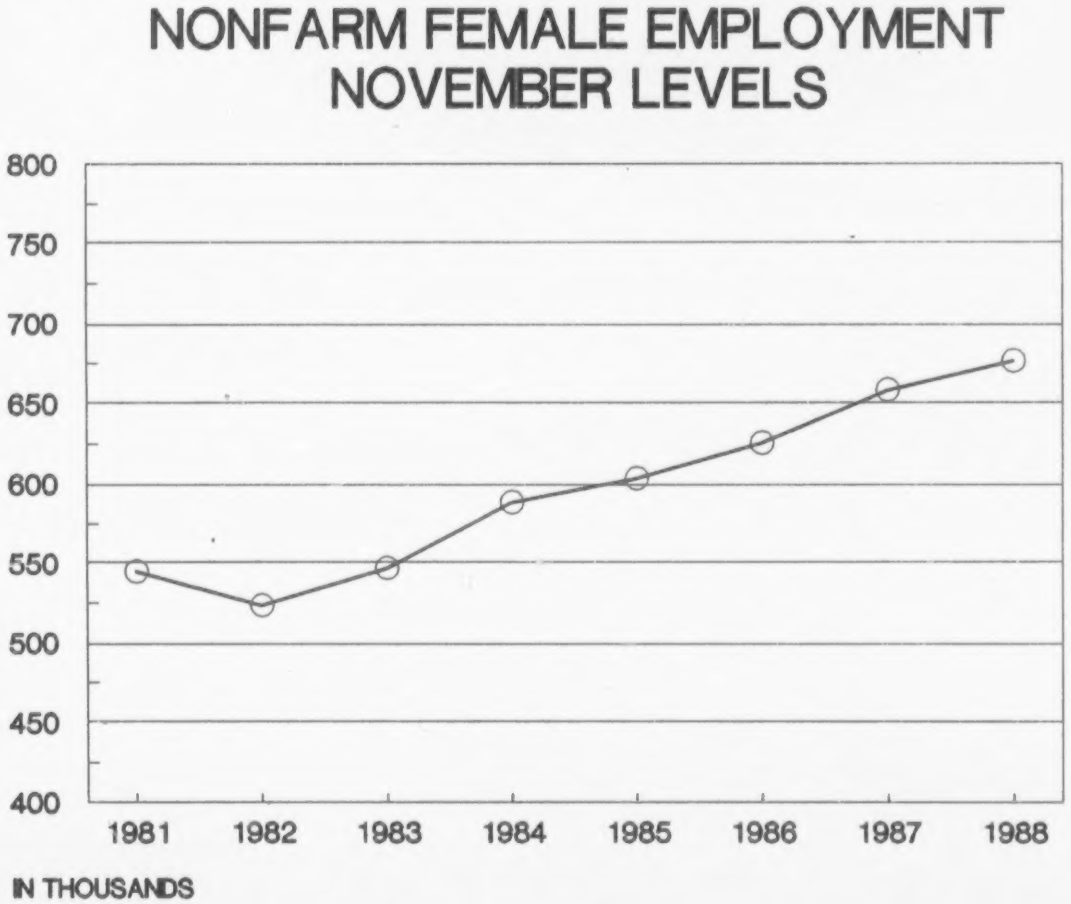
SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
NOVEMBER LEVELS FOR 1979 - 1988

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina continued to climb during November. Total nonfarm female employment advanced 2,000 to 676,700 for the month. The private and public sectors shared almost equally in the expansion, adding 1,100 and 900 female employees, respectively.

In the private sector, trade employment made a seasonal recovery from extensive cutbacks during October, adding 1,600 positions. Within trade, retail employment increased 1,500 and the wholesale division posted an additional 100. Manufacturing was another gainer, registering 600 new positions with increases in nondurable (+400) and durable (+200) goods. Transportation and public utilities employment was up 100 for the month. Seasonal losses were recorded in services (-900) and construction (-100) during the month. Finance, insurance, and real estate dropped 200 jobs over the month.

The public sector at 148,400, was influenced by increases in local (+500) and state (+400) government. Female employment in local and state education was up 700 during November, accounting for 78% of the monthly growth in government. Federal employment remained unchanged at 11,500. Compared to the year-ago level of 658,500, female nonfarm employment in South Carolina was up 18,200.



UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS DROP IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 4.6% to 4.4% in November. This represented 75,400 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,600 from the October level. The decline in unemployment is attributed chiefly to the start-up of the Christmas buying season. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% in November.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
November, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,699,800	1,697,400	1,651,900	1,700,700	1,695,400	1,652,800
Total Employment	1,624,400	1,619,400	1,568,000	1,622,700	1,613,000	1,566,300
Total Unemployment	75,400	78,000	83,900	78,000	82,400	86,500
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	234,130	233,290	222,600	239,720	238,310	229,780
Total Employment	225,270	223,990	212,950	232,150	230,330	221,060
Total Unemployment	8,860	9,300	9,650	7,560	7,970	8,720
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	338,790	338,410	324,050
Total Employment	327,260	326,620	311,350
Total Unemployment	11,530	11,790	12,690
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.5	3.9

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	122,639	122,432	120,611	122,572	122,012	120,594
Total Employment	116,314	116,250	113,809	115,976	115,521	113,504
Total Unemployment	6,325	6,182	6,802	6,595	6,491	7,090
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

During the month of November, nonagricultural employment in the Charleston area expanded its workforce by 800 to reach a level of 197,100. The private sector advanced 500, while the public sector increased 300. Within the private sector, services reported the largest monthly gain of 300 jobs. Aided by the beginning of the Christmas buying season, trade employers picked up 100 positions, which was centered entirely in the retail division. Also; positive movement was seen in finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Showing no change from one month earlier were construction, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. Total government, at 54,100, experienced similar rises of 100 each in federal, state, and local government.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 900 to 235,100 in November. Overall gains of 500 and 400 were observed in the public sector and private sector, respectively. Within the public sector, state government added 300 workers to the ranks, while local government picked up 200. Federal government held steady at 8,200 over the month. In the private sector, trade employers increased its payrolls by 200, with equal advances of 100 seen in both the wholesale and retail divisions. Also contributing employment upturns of 200 each were finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. The manufacturing industry rose 100, with nondurable goods accounting for the sole addition. Remaining unchanged from the previous month was transportation and public utilities. Due mainly to colder weather conditions, construction (-300) was the only major industry to report a decline.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Expansion of nonfarm employment in both the private and public sectors continued in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during November. Nonfarm employment rose 1,300 to 322,700 during the month. The private sector reported an addition of 1,000 new employees while the public sector increased its payrolls by 300. In the private sector, trade provided 50% of the growth, adding 500 workers. Retail trade was responsible for the entire increase as retailers geared up for the Christmas shopping season. Wholesale trade held steady at 16,200 for the month. Manufacturing registered a moderate gain of 400 positions with increases in durable (+300) and nondurable (+100) goods. Services recorded an increase of 100 over the month. Employment in construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate was unchanged from the previous month. The public sector experienced employment gains in local, state, and federal government of 100 each during the month. November's nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area was up 11,300 compared to the year-ago level of 311,400.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate rose to a seasonally adjusted 5.4% in November . . . up from 5.3% the previous month. Job growth during November was strong, suprising economists as nonagricultural employers added 463,000 new jobs to their payrolls. The November job gains were more than twice as many as some analysts projected. Both the service and manufacturing sectors added substantial numbers of jobs during the month; service payrolls expanded 344,000 and manufacturing created an additional 119,000 jobs.

Average weekly hours dropped during November . . . The average workweek fell 0.2 hour to 34.7 during the month from a revised 34.9 in October. Overtime hours were unchanged at 4.0 from the previous month. The average hourly pay of factory workers in November rose to $10.30 from a revised $10.24 the preceeding month.

Retail sales climbed 1.1% in November . . . to a seasonally adjusted $138.1 billion from $136.5 billion in October. This increase followed a 1.6 percent upturn during October, revised upward from an earlier estimate of 0.9 percent. Retail sales during November rose $10.8 billion above the year-ago level of $127.3 billion.

Personal income fell 0.2 percent in November . . . to an annual rate of $4.175 trillion. Excluding the special payments for farm subsidies and auto workers' bonuses, personal income rose 0.6 percent in November. Consumer spending grew 0.6 percent during the same period to an annual rate of $3.322 trillion. Spending increases in November were across the board, in durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. Wages and salaries climbed 0.4% during the month.

Producer prices on finished goods rose during November . . . to a seasonally adjusted 109.6% of the 1982 average from 109.3% in October. Sharp rises in energy prices contributed to the increase of the November producer-price index. Overall, energy prices rose 1.2%, with fuel oil climbing 12.2% and gasoline prices jumping 3.4%. Natural-gas prices registered a drop of 2.5%. Food prices leveled off during the month.

Housing starts rose a healthy 1.4% in November . . . with building permits climbing 1.1%. Builders started work on houses at an annual rate of 1,563,000 units during November, exceeding what many analysts had forecasted. Starts on both single-family and multi-family dwellings were up from the previous month; single-family housing starts rose 0.8%, while starts on buildings of two or more units jumped 3.1%.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Hughes Aircraft	Orangeburg	100	Hughes Aircraft, a California-based aerospace contractor, is nearing completion on a $28 million facility that will employ about 100 workers by early 1989. The new plant will manufacture circuit boards to be used in aircraft.
Precision Technology	Travelers Rest	100-120	Precision Technology will undergo a $1.6 million expansion that will nearly double the size of its existing plant. Approximately 100 to 120 jobs will be added when the expansion is completed in the summer of 1989. Precision Technology manufactures parts for plastic valves used on spray cans.
Columbia Farms, Inc.	Leesville	100	Columbia Farms, the state's largest poultry processing plant, will undergo a $3 million expansion that will add 100 jobs to the company's payroll by March, 1989.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL DOWN SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers declined $0.01 to $8.35 during November. Overall, less premiums paid for piece work caused the decrease. Nondurables, at $8.26, were down $0.02 over the month. Within the soft-good sector, lower hourly earnings were seen in food and kindred products (-$0.06), chemicals and allied products (-$0.04), and paper and allied products (-$0.03). Also, textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products experienced losses of $0.01 each. The printing and publishing industry (+$0.04) was the only major group in nondurables to report an increase in wages. Durables, at $8.54, recorded an advance of $0.03. Within durables, notable payroll gains were observed in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.11); instruments and related products (+$0.08); lumber and wood products (+$0.05); and furniture and fixtures (+$0.04). However, machinery, except electrical (-$0.02) registered the sole downturn in durables.

Throughout the nation, average hourly earnings rose $0.06 to $10.30. Similar increases of $0.06 were displayed in both durables and nondurables.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
November, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.35	$ 8.36	$ 8.15	$ 9.17	$ 9.20	$ 9.07
Average Weekly Earnings	$345.69	$346.10	$343.12	$375.97	$380.88	$385.48
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$287.36	$287.94	$297.33	$312.53	$316.87	$334.04

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.50	$ 8.48	$ 8.03	$ 8.28	$ 8.28	$ 8.09
Average Weekly Earnings	$352.75	$350.22	$333.24	$341.14	$341.96	$337.35
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$293.23	$291.36	$288.77	$283.57	$284.49	$292.33

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.30	$ 10.24	$ 10.01
Average Weekly Earnings	$427.45	$422.91	$414.41
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$355.32	$351.84	$359.11

OVERTIME HOURS DROP

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.1 hour decline in overtime hours during November. Premium hours in durable and nondurable goods decreased 0.1 hour each as production workers returned to vacant positions. Compared to a year ago, manufacturing production overtime hours dropped 0.2 hour.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
November, 1988

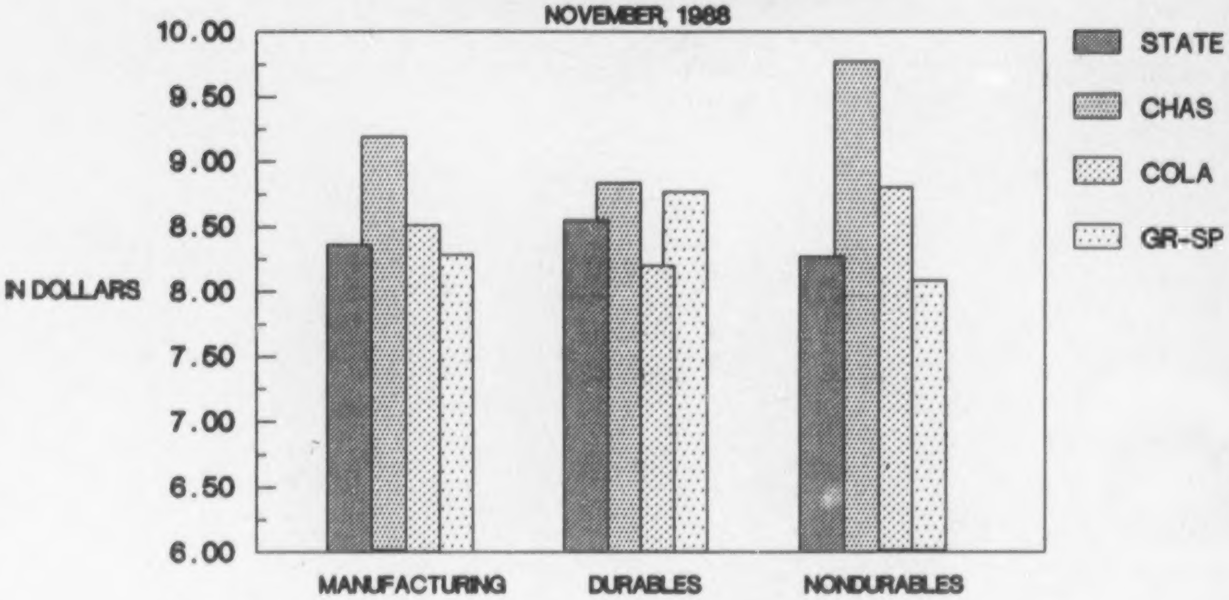
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.2	4.3	4.4
Durable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.6
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.3

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK HOLDS STEADY IN NOVEMBER

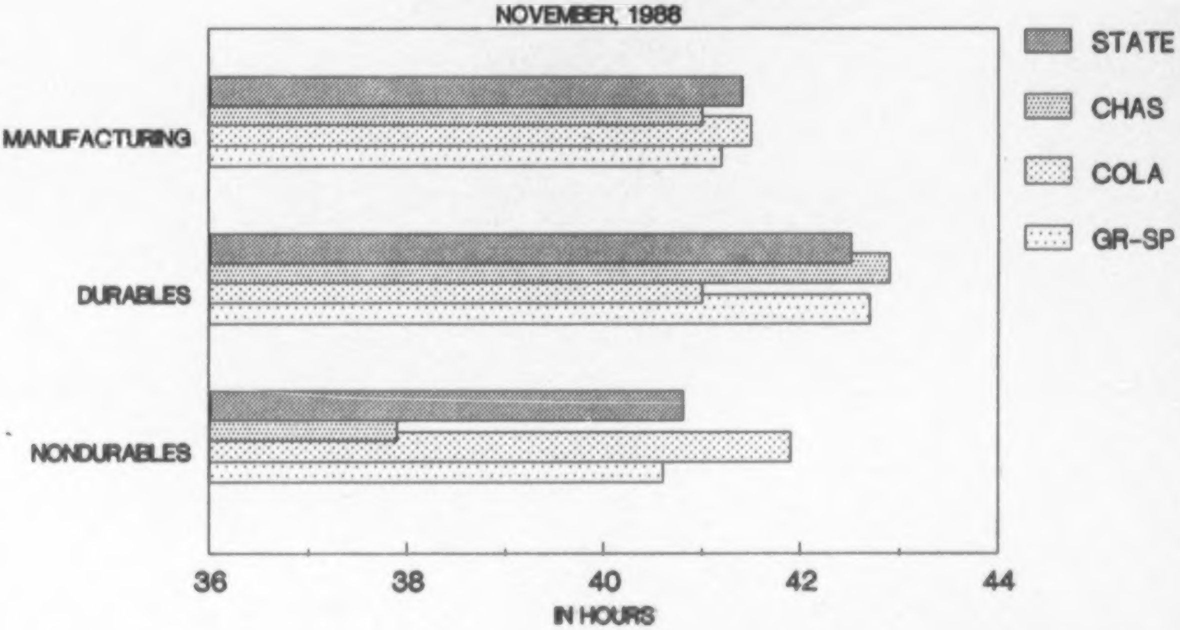
During November, the production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers remained unchanged at 41.4 hours. Durables held steady at 42.5, while nondurables lost 0.1 hour resting at 40.8 over the month. Within the hard-good sector, hourly advances were noticeable in instruments and related products (+0.5); stone, clay, and glass products (+0.4); fabricated metal products (+0.3); furniture and fixtures (+0.2); and lumber and wood products (+0.1). Negative movements were produced in electrical and electronic equipment (-0.5); and machinery, except electrical (-0.4). The only major industry group within the soft-good sector to record an upturn was printing and publishing (+0.6). Hourly decreases were witnessed in chemicals and allied products (-0.2), paper and allied products (-0.1), and apparel and other textile products (-0.1). Showing no change from the previous month were food and kindred products, and textile mill products.

At the national level, the production employee workweek gained 0.2 hour to 41.5, while overtime hours held constant at 4.0.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS



AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS



PRODUCTIVITY INDEX INCREASES

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 0.3 point to 106.7 during November. This upturn was the result of a 500 gain in production workers while average weekly hours held steady at 41.4. Durable goods recorded a 0.1 point increase in output per hour for the month. The nondurable-good productivity index declined 0.1 point reflecting a sharp drop in apparel (-0.8). The textile index (+0.1) was up slightly over the month. November's productivity index, compared to the year-ago level of 108.5, was down 1.8 points.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
November, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.7	106.4	108.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	117.8	117.7	118.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.7	101.8	104.1
Textile Productivity Index	96.8	96.5	101.7
Apparel Productivity Index	97.2	98.0	98.5

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
November, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to Nov., 1988 from-	
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
All items	120.3	120.2	115.4	+0.1	+4.2

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Drafter/Commercial	37	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000	X		Beaufort
Material Handler	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000	X		Gaffney
Production Manager	99	None	N/A	15	X		$25,000	X		Georgetown
Social Psychologist	55	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Conway
Systems Analyst	36	Programmer, Bus.	36	16	X		$29,000	X		Greenville
Accounting Clerk	99	None	N/A	15	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Receptionist	99	Packager, Hand	99	13	X		$ 6,968		X	Hampton
Key Punch Opr.	99	Teacher Aide	12	12	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Contract Specialist	12	Pattern Maker	99	13	X		$28,000	X		Liberty
Admin. Assistant	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Manager, Warehouse	99	None	N/A	15	X		$15,600		X	Rock Hill
Blow Mold Machine Operator	84	None	N/A	12	X		$12,500		X	Spartanburg
Electronic Tech.	10	Q.C. Inspector	56	13	X	or X	$15,600		X	Florence

*There are currently more than 89,297 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

Industry	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Nov. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1460.0	1458.3	1418.0	+ 1.7	+ 42.0
Total Private	1195.1	1194.8	1156.6	+ 0.3	+ 38.5
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.4	91.8	87.1	- 0.4	+ 4.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.0	14.1	13.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.0	9.1	8.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	43.9	42.5	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Electrical Work	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	379.5	378.7	378.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Durable Goods	128.4	128.0	127.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Nondurable Goods	251.1	250.7	251.4	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	62.2	61.8	60.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	19.3	19.3	18.5	0.0	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	3.8	3.4	3.9	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.3	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric Services	9.3	9.4	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	334.4	332.7	320.3	+ 1.7	+ 14.1
Wholesale Trade	58.7	58.9	56.9	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	33.0	32.0	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.6	13.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.8	25.9	24.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.2	3.1	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

Industry	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Retail Trade	275.7	273.8	263.4	+ 1.9	+ 12.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.1	12.1	11.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	34.2	32.7	32.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.8
Department Stores	20.2	19.2	20.4	+ 1.0	- 0.2
Food Stores	46.2	46.1	44.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Grocery Stores	42.9	42.8	41.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.4	66.7	64.4	- 0.3	+ 2.0
Banking	14.5	14.4	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.3	14.2	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.1	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.6	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	8.4	8.3	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Services	259.6	261.5	244.5	- 1.9	+ 15.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.8	23.8	21.5	- 1.0	+ 1.3
Health Services	52.0	51.7	49.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Hospitals	17.2	17.0	16.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Educational Services	23.2	23.0	23.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.2	13.1	13.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Total Government	264.9	263.5	261.4	+ 1.4	+ 3.5
Total Federal Government	38.3	38.3	38.6	0.0	- 0.3
Total State Government	91.3	90.6	87.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.8
State Education	40.0	39.4	38.0	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Other State Government	51.3	51.2	49.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Total Local Government	135.3	134.6	135.3	+ 0.7	0.0
Local Education	75.4	74.9	77.5	+ 0.5	- 2.1
Other Local Government	59.9	59.7	57.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

Industry	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Nov. 1987
Manufacturing	379.5	378.7	378.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Durable Goods	128.4	128.0	127.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Lumber and Wood Products	14.6	14.7	15.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.3	4.9	0.0	- 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.2	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.5	3.6	3.5	- 0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.0	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.2	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.9	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.9	3.0	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.7	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.0	32.8	31.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.4	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.3	22.2	22.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.6	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Appliances	2.3	2.3	2.8	0.0	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Transportation Equipment	8.7	8.6	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	- 1.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.4	0.0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.2	4.2	3.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	251.1	250.7	251.4	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.4	15.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Meat Products	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Textile Mill Products	106.4	105.9	109.1	+ 0.5	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.2	27.5	28.1	- 0.3	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.4	30.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.9	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.7	16.0	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.9	7.8	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.0	6.0	6.9	0.0	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.2	4.1	4.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.0	10.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.1	8.9	9.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.9	6.9	6.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.6	44.5	- 0.2	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.1	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.8	6.9	6.8	- 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	13.9	14.7	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.2	2.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.6	6.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	9.4	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.4	3.3	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.9	11.0	11.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Newspapers	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	4.9	5.0	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.0	33.8	32.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.1	14.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.9	22.9	22.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.3	11.4	10.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

Industry	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Nov. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1456.6	1451.5	1407.6	+ 5.1	+ 49.0
Total Private	1197.2	1192.3	1144.9	+ 4.9	+ 52.3
Construction	91.1	91.3	90.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	378.5	377.9	370.3	+ 0.6	+ 8.2
Durable Goods	128.3	128.1	124.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.9
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	14.7	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	11.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.9	16.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.3	32.9	30.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	21.9	20.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Nondurable Goods	250.2	249.8	245.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.2	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	106.1	105.8	105.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.5	28.2	- 0.4	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.6	30.3	30.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Knitting Mills	9.1	8.9	8.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	14.7	15.5	0.0	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.1	9.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.1	44.4	44.8	- 0.3	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.5	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.0	14.4	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	9.1	8.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.2	16.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.8	11.0	10.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.1	33.8	31.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.4	14.1	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.4

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Nov. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.9	61.6	59.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
Trucking and Warehousing	19.1	19.0	17.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Communication	12.8	12.7	12.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.4	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	334.6	332.8	315.8	+ 1.8	+18.8
Wholesale Trade	58.9	58.5	59.5	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Retail Trade	275.7	274.3	256.3	+ 1.4	+19.4
General Merchandise Stores	32.9	32.8	31.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Food Stores	46.2	46.1	44.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.1	67.0	65.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers	15.8	15.7	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Services	262.4	260.1	241.6	+ 2.3	+20.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.3	24.1	23.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Educational Services	21.8	21.7	22.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Total Government	259.4	259.2	262.7	+ 0.2	- 3.3
Total Federal Government	38.4	38.5	39.4	- 0.1	- 1.0
Total State Government	89.6	89.2	87.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Total Local Government	131.4	131.5	135.8	- 0.1	- 4.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	322.7	321.4	311.4	235.1	234.2	228.2
Construction	22.4	22.4	21.7	14.7	15.0	13.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	11.1	10.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.9	101.5	101.0	30.2	30.1	29.0
Durable Goods	31.4	31.1	31.0	15.2	15.2	14.7
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.2	12.1	12.0	3.4	3.4	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.2	2.7	2.6	2.5
Nondurable Goods	70.5	70.4	70.0	15.0	14.9	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.8
Textile Mill Products	33.5	33.6	33.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.5	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.6	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.6	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	9.1	9.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.6	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.3	7.2	7.4	3.2	3.2	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.6	3.6	3.8	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.5	9.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.9	11.5	10.6	10.6	10.4
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	3.4	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	75.0	74.5	72.2	50.7	50.5	50.5
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	16.0	13.1	13.0	12.7
Retail Trade	58.8	58.3	56.2	37.6	37.5	37.8
General Merchandise Stores	6.8	6.6	6.8	5.0	5.0	4.9
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.1	12.1	11.9	19.1	18.9	18.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	57.1	57.0	53.5	45.5	45.3	44.2
Business Services	-	-	-	11.6	11.6	11.6
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.6	8.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	2.7
Total Government	42.0	41.7	39.4	63.9	63.4	62.2
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.0	2.0	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	15.2	15.1	13.5	35.8	35.5	34.4
Total Local Government	24.7	24.6	23.9	19.9	19.7	19.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	ROCK HILL Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	197.1	196.3	189.5	46.0	46.6	45.7
Construction	14.2	14.2	13.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing	20.7	20.7	19.6	13.6	13.6	13.2
Durable Goods	11.9	11.8	11.4	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.1	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	8.2	10.9	10.9	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.4	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.5	4.5	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.5	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.4	46.3	47.3	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.8	8.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.6	38.5	39.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.7	8.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services	42.3	42.0	40.3	9.0	9.6	9.3
Total Government	54.1	53.8	50.1	6.7	6.7	6.5
Total Federal Government	20.1	20.0	19.1	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.3	14.2	13.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	19.7	19.6	17.3	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	FLORENCE Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.6	51.0	52.0	50.6	50.4	50.6
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1
Manufacturing	19.5	19.0	19.8	13.1	13.1	13.1
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.0	14.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.0	8.5	3.0	3.0	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Services	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.6	8.5	8.5
Total Government	8.4	8.3	8.2	9.6	9.5	9.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1988

Industry	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Net Change From Oct. 1988	Net Change From Nov. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	676.7	674.7	658.5	2.0	18.2
Total Private	528.3	527.2	511.3	1.1	17.0
Construction	7.4	7.5	7.1	-0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	152.7	152.1	153.1	0.6	-0.4
Durable Goods	39.9	39.7	39.7	0.2	0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.6	9.6	9.1	0.0	0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.2	12.3	0.0	-0.1
Instruments and Related Products	2.9	2.9	3.5	0.0	-0.6
Nondurable Goods	112.8	112.4	113.4	0.4	-0.6
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.4	5.4	0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	45.2	44.9	46.4	0.3	-1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.4	11.5	11.8	-0.1	-0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.1	13.2	0.1	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.3	6.9	0.1	-0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.6	38.0	0.0	-0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.2	8.5	-0.1	-0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.5	12.2	13.0	0.3	-0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.5	4.4	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.6	8.5	8.2	0.1	0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.4	13.3	13.2	0.1	0.2
Communication	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	166.1	164.5	158.1	1.6	8.0
Wholesale Trade	14.8	14.7	14.4	0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.5	6.4	0.1	0.2
Retail Trade	151.3	149.8	143.7	1.5	7.6
General Merchandise Stores	26.1	25.0	24.8	1.1	1.3
Food Stores	21.6	21.6	21.0	0.0	0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.3	41.5	40.6	-0.2	0.7
Banking	11.3	11.3	11.2	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	0.3
Services	147.0	147.9	138.8	-0.9	8.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.2	14.9	13.4	-0.7	0.8
Health Services	43.1	42.8	40.8	0.3	2.3
Hospitals	14.3	14.1	13.7	0.2	0.6
Educational Services	14.0	13.9	14.1	0.1	-0.1
Total Government	148.4	147.5	147.2	0.9	1.2
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.7	0.0	-0.2
Total State Government	49.7	49.3	47.7	0.4	2.0
State Education	18.4	18.1	17.5	0.3	0.9
Other State Government	31.3	31.2	30.2	0.1	1.1
Total Local Government	87.2	86.7	87.8	0.5	-0.6
Local Education	57.3	56.9	58.9	0.4	-1.6
Other Local Government	29.9	29.8	28.9	0.1	1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

November, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
MANUFACTURING	295.0	294.5	295.0	345.69	346.10	343.12	41.4	41.4	42.1	8.35	8.36	8.15
DURABLE GOODS	98.3	98.2	97.5	362.95	361.68	358.62	42.5	42.5	43.0	8.54	8.51	8.34
Lumber and Wood Products	11.8	12.0	12.5	311.06	308.25	306.25	41.2	41.1	42.3	7.55	7.50	7.24
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.1	283.92	280.90	296.64	42.0	41.8	41.2	6.76	6.72	7.20
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.5	8.4	427.64	418.95	434.78	44.5	44.1	46.5	9.61	9.50	9.35
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.1	11.9	349.84	346.08	346.94	41.5	41.2	41.8	8.43	8.40	8.30
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	23.5	22.3	391.16	395.60	378.82	44.0	44.4	44.1	8.89	8.91	8.59
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.6	392.06	399.12	369.64	44.3	45.2	43.9	8.85	8.83	8.42
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	16.8	16.8	332.44	336.04	320.49	41.4	41.9	41.3	8.03	8.02	7.76
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.2	4.9	346.63	339.20	359.72	42.9	42.4	44.3	8.08	8.00	8.12
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.7	196.3	197.5	337.01	338.65	335.30	40.8	40.9	41.6	8.26	8.28	8.06
Food and Kindred Products	10.6	10.5	10.6	291.85	294.23	295.07	39.6	39.6	40.2	7.37	7.43	7.34
Textile Mill Products	92.8	92.5	95.1	320.62	321.03	317.94	41.0	41.0	42.0	7.82	7.83	7.57
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.8	25.0	25.6	319.95	324.31	327.25	40.5	41.0	42.5	7.90	7.91	7.70
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.6	27.3	27.5	328.84	332.91	328.30	40.2	40.5	41.4	8.18	8.22	7.93
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.0	8.8	291.62	284.80	286.07	40.9	40.0	41.4	7.13	7.12	6.91
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.8	11.9	12.9	346.52	334.27	328.25	43.1	42.1	42.3	8.04	7.94	7.76
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.4	343.57	355.36	312.91	43.6	44.7	41.5	7.88	7.95	7.54
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	8.6	8.8	290.58	289.34	300.12	41.1	41.1	44.2	7.07	7.04	6.79
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.1	37.3	37.4	212.04	212.98	206.66	38.0	38.1	38.2	5.58	5.59	5.41
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.4	8.6	201.00	199.72	194.77	37.5	37.4	37.6	5.36	5.34	5.18
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.7	11.5	12.2	187.12	183.52	178.61	37.5	37.0	36.6	4.99	4.96	4.88
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.4	11.3	553.14	555.72	539.02	44.5	44.6	44.4	12.43	12.46	12.14
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.0	5.9	329.73	322.96	341.91	37.3	36.7	39.3	8.84	8.80	8.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.5	20.3	19.6	522.45	526.61	503.11	43.0	43.2	42.6	12.15	12.19	11.81

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
November, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Manufacturing	14.9	14.8	14.3	375.97	380.88	385.48	41.0	41.4	42.5	9.17	9.20	9.07
Durable Goods	9.1	9.0	8.8	378.81	383.67	378.00	42.9	43.5	43.7	8.83	8.82	8.65
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.8	5.5	370.28	375.28	397.47	37.9	38.1	40.6	9.77	9.85	9.79

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
All Manufacturing	21.6	21.4	20.3	352.75	350.22	333.24	41.5	41.3	41.5	8.50	8.48	8.03
Durable Goods	10.3	10.3	9.7	335.79	328.05	310.72	41.0	40.5	41.1	8.19	8.10	7.56
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	319.80	323.16	328.44	39.0	39.7	42.0	8.20	8.14	7.82
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.8	1.6	349.76	339.25	337.40	41.1	40.1	40.7	8.51	8.46	8.29
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.1	10.6	367.88	370.90	355.32	41.9	42.1	42.0	8.78	8.81	8.46
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	324.31	329.45	312.38	41.9	42.4	42.1	7.74	7.77	7.42
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.0	1.8	198.59	198.90	199.02	40.2	40.1	40.7	4.94	4.96	4.89

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
All Manufacturing	76.6	76.6	76.0	341.14	341.96	337.35	41.2	41.3	41.7	8.28	8.28	8.09
Durable Goods	22.6	22.5	22.6	374.05	376.25	362.08	42.7	43.0	42.9	8.76	8.75	8.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.6	8.6	424.30	430.43	393.38	44.9	45.5	44.2	9.45	9.46	8.90
Nondurable Goods	54.0	54.1	53.4	327.64	327.24	327.13	40.6	40.5	41.2	8.07	8.08	7.94
Textile Mill Products	29.2	29.2	28.8	319.50	321.88	317.41	40.7	40.9	41.6	7.85	7.87	7.63
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.7	8.6	303.74	310.45	320.62	38.4	39.1	41.0	7.91	7.94	7.82
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.5	9.5	338.40	339.29	326.82	42.3	42.2	41.9	8.00	8.04	7.80
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	246.74	253.81	264.10	35.4	35.9	38.0	6.97	7.07	6.95
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	340.30	332.20	315.08	44.6	44.0	43.7	7.63	7.55	7.21
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	199.10	191.89	195.98	36.6	35.8	37.4	5.44	5.36	5.24
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.3	1.4	162.84	158.70	151.02	35.4	34.5	34.4	4.60	4.60	4.39
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.2	4.3	4.3	462.53	452.74	420.88	43.8	43.2	42.3	10.56	10.48	9.95

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
NOVEMBER, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987
Abbeville	7,130	7,060	6,800	3,660	3,600	3,660	3,470	3,460	3,140
Aiken	46,700	46,700	46,400	18,300	18,300	17,800	28,400	28,400	28,600
Allendale	3,400	3,390	3,040	1,200	1,210	1,200	2,200	2,180	1,840
Anderson	51,600	51,000	52,000	19,500	19,000	19,800	32,100	32,000	32,200
Bamberg	4,470	4,480	4,310	1,480	1,490	1,510	2,990	2,990	2,800
Barnwell	7,200	7,220	7,160	3,040	3,060	3,220	4,160	4,160	3,940
Beaufort	31,560	31,650	31,120	1,140	1,160	1,160	30,420	30,490	29,960
Berkeley	25,600	25,600	23,700	6,300	6,300	5,700	19,300	19,300	18,000
Calhoun	4,240	4,210	4,110	2,170	2,170	2,190	2,070	2,040	1,920
Charleston	152,700	151,900	148,300	9,600	9,600	9,400	143,100	142,300	138,900
Cherokee	17,670	17,730	17,700	8,460	8,500	8,900	9,210	9,230	8,800
Chester	12,260	12,270	11,680	5,510	5,510	5,610	6,750	6,760	6,070
Chesterfield	14,000	14,020	13,790	7,440	7,450	7,670	6,560	6,570	6,120
Clarendon	7,090	7,000	6,690	1,490	1,390	1,370	5,600	5,610	5,320
Colleton	10,300	10,290	10,030	2,280	2,280	2,340	8,020	8,010	7,690
Darlington	21,680	21,720	20,660	7,200	7,220	7,210	14,480	14,500	13,450
Dillon	9,730	9,770	9,520	3,640	3,680	3,780	6,090	6,090	5,740
Dorchester	18,800	18,800	17,500	4,800	4,800	4,500	14,000	14,000	13,000
Edgefield	4,940	4,940	4,830	1,960	1,950	1,990	2,980	2,990	2,840
Fairfield	7,020	6,940	6,490	2,390	2,360	2,350	4,630	4,580	4,140
Florence	50,600	50,400	50,600	13,100	13,100	13,100	37,500	37,300	37,500
Georgetown	16,990	17,030	16,640	4,530	4,550	4,610	12,460	12,480	12,030
Greenville	185,900	185,100	179,200	51,600	51,300	51,500	134,300	133,800	127,700
Greenwood	29,400	29,390	28,720	11,480	11,390	11,850	17,920	18,000	16,870
Hampton	5,500	5,500	5,330	1,670	1,670	1,680	3,830	3,830	3,650
Horry	58,150	58,890	56,380	5,450	5,470	5,410	52,700	53,420	50,970
Jasper	3,780	3,830	3,710	350	350	340	3,430	3,480	3,370
Kershaw	16,370	16,440	15,880	6,290	6,340	7,040	10,080	10,100	8,840
Lancaster	18,260	18,250	17,670	8,140	8,160	8,240	10,120	10,090	9,430
Laurens	18,520	18,530	18,100	7,760	7,750	7,840	10,760	10,780	10,260
Lee	3,480	3,500	3,320	1,100	1,110	1,040	2,380	2,390	2,280
Lexington	54,200	54,200	53,000	14,500	14,500	14,100	39,700	39,700	38,900
McCormick	2,090	2,080	1,970	800	790	730	1,290	1,290	1,240
Marion	12,080	12,000	11,790	5,230	5,160	5,340	6,850	6,840	6,450
Marlboro	9,510	9,500	9,260	4,400	4,390	4,570	5,110	5,110	4,690
Newberry	12,280	12,420	11,550	5,070	5,170	4,890	7,210	7,250	6,660
Oconee	24,240	24,290	23,680	10,050	10,100	10,090	14,190	14,190	13,590
Orangeburg	30,020	30,030	29,300	9,250	9,210	9,500	20,770	20,820	19,800
Pickens	34,600	34,500	33,300	12,200	12,200	11,900	22,400	22,300	21,400
Richland	180,900	180,000	175,200	15,700	15,600	14,900	165,200	164,400	160,300
Saluda	3,660	3,660	3,520	1,380	1,380	1,370	2,280	2,280	2,150
Spartanburg	102,200	101,800	99,000	38,100	38,000	37,600	64,100	63,800	61,400
Sumter	32,460	32,460	32,130	9,140	9,160	8,890	23,320	23,300	23,240
Union	10,670	10,670	10,600	5,900	5,910	5,830	4,770	4,760	4,770
Williamsburg	10,600	10,880	10,890	4,500	4,590	4,560	6,100	6,290	6,330
York	46,000	46,600	45,700	13,600	13,600	13,200	32,400	33,000	32,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
NOVEMBER, 1988

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987
ABBEVILLE....	11,030	10,920	10,780	550	590	690	5.0	5.4	6.4
AIKEN........	60,060	60,420	59,670	2,390	2,920	2,750	4.0	4.8	4.6
ALLENDALE....	5,160	5,200	4,680	350	420	330	6.8	8.0	7.1
ANDERSON.....	68,640	68,850	68,220	2,940	2,920	3,100	4.3	4.2	4.5
BAMBERG......	6,940	6,720	6,670	610	420	580	8.8	6.3	8.7
BARNWELL.....	8,750	8,810	9,110	640	710	1,020	7.3	8.1	11.2
BEAUFORT.....	35,250	35,520	35,380	1,100	1,250	1,390	3.1	3.5	3.9
BERKELEY.....	54,340	54,210	51,820	1,750	1,910	2,110	3.2	3.5	4.1
CALHOUN......	5,560	5,500	5,460	310	310	390	5.6	5.7	7.2
CHARLESTON...	143,400	142,770	136,420	5,870	6,020	6,410	4.1	4.2	4.7
CHEROKEE.....	22,780	22,900	23,140	960	1,050	1,040	4.2	4.6	4.5
CHESTER......	14,220	14,230	13,960	760	780	960	5.4	5.5	6.9
CHESTERFIELD.	21,090	20,920	20,840	1,100	970	980	5.2	4.7	4.7
CLARENDON....	12,770	12,670	12,460	770	870	1,100	6.0	6.9	8.9
COLLETON.....	19,560	19,290	19,270	890	990	960	4.6	5.1	5.0
DARLINGTON...	29,170	29,250	28,540	1,560	1,670	2,040	5.4	5.7	7.2
DILLON.......	15,080	15,160	14,910	780	850	900	5.1	5.6	6.0
DORCHESTER...	36,400	36,320	34,370	1,240	1,360	1,140	3.4	3.7	3.3
EDGEFIELD....	7,950	7,840	7,820	430	350	440	5.4	4.4	5.6
FAIRFIELD....	9,420	9,280	8,960	530	510	610	5.6	5.5	6.9
FLORENCE.....	56,090	55,850	55,580	2,600	2,700	3,230	4.6	4.8	5.8
GEORGETOWN...	22,580	22,510	22,810	1,780	1,570	2,190	7.9	7.0	9.6
GREENVILLE...	174,710	174,330	167,000	5,430	5,380	5,950	3.1	3.1	3.6
GREENWOOD....	30,300	30,550	29,860	2,320	2,640	2,120	7.7	8.6	7.1
HAMPTON......	7,530	7,450	7,390	450	390	500	6.0	5.3	6.7
HORRY........	68,580	68,640	68,020	4,540	3,970	5,470	6.6	5.8	8.0
JASPER.......	6,810	6,910	6,900	280	330	440	4.1	4.8	6.3
KERSHAW......	19,760	19,740	19,180	1,260	1,350	1,020	6.4	6.8	5.3
LANCASTER....	25,160	25,140	24,630	1,350	1,420	1,260	5.4	5.6	5.1
LAURENS......	22,550	22,910	22,640	1,120	1,550	1,430	5.0	6.8	6.3
LEE..........	8,640	8,670	8,190	470	510	430	5.4	5.9	5.2
LEXINGTON....	97,730	97,200	93,870	2,340	2,560	3,030	2.4	2.6	3.2
McCORMICK....	2,960	2,960	2,830	280	290	270	9.4	9.7	9.5
MARION.......	14,560	14,510	14,460	1,010	1,090	1,150	6.9	7.5	8.0
MARLBORO.....	13,130	13,280	13,260	910	1,140	1,270	6.9	8.6	9.6
NEWBERRY.....	16,630	16,550	15,800	1,280	1,080	780	7.7	6.5	4.9
OCONEE.......	29,400	29,230	29,480	1,260	1,140	1,590	4.3	3.9	5.4
ORANGEBURG...	41,050	40,810	40,250	3,230	3,100	3,120	7.9	7.6	7.7
PICKENS......	49,910	49,790	46,490	2,790	2,760	1,650	5.6	5.5	3.6
RICHLAND.....	141,980	141,100	135,910	5,230	5,410	5,690	3.7	3.8	4.2
SALUDA.......	8,260	8,260	8,000	340	380	380	4.2	4.5	4.8
SPARTANBURG..	114,170	114,290	110,560	3,310	3,650	5,090	2.9	3.2	4.6
SUMTER.......	37,090	37,140	36,360	2,000	2,140	2,300	5.4	5.8	6.3
UNION........	14,470	14,410	14,280	800	750	890	5.6	5.2	6.2
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,750	16,860	17,060	1,040	1,090	1,430	6.2	6.5	8.4
YORK.........	71,370	71,500	68,610	2,430	2,710	2,380	3.4	3.8	3.5
CHAS MSA.....	234,130	233,290	222,600	8,860	9,300	9,650	3.8	4.0	4.3
COLA MSA.....	239,720	238,310	229,780	7,560	7,970	8,720	3.2	3.3	3.8
GRNV MSA.....	338,790	338,410	324,050	11,530	11,790	12,690	3.4	3.5	3.9

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,699.8	1,697.4	1,651.9	75.4	78.0	83.9	4.4	4.6	5.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
NOVEMBER, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987	NOV. 1988	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987
ANDERSON	13,200	13,240	13,130	12,460	12,510	12,350	740	730	780	5.6	5.5	5.9
CHARLESTON	38,380	38,210	36,500	36,840	36,630	34,830	1,530	1,570	1,670	4.0	4.1	4.6
COLUMBIA	46,380	46,100	44,440	44,340	43,990	42,220	2,040	2,110	2,220	4.4	4.6	5.0
FLORENCE	15,470	15,400	15,320	14,790	14,700	14,480	680	700	840	4.4	4.6	5.5
GREENVILLE	33,870	33,790	32,400	32,600	32,540	31,020	1,260	1,250	1,380	3.7	3.7	4.3
MYRTLE BEACH	12,370	12,420	12,220	11,800	11,910	11,520	580	500	690	4.7	4.1	5.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,910	22,820	21,860	21,480	21,360	20,310	1,430	1,460	1,560	6.2	6.4	7.1
ROCK HILL	22,680	22,740	21,800	21,760	21,710	20,900	920	1,030	900	4.1	4.5	4.1
SPARTANBURG	23,250	23,290	22,600	22,440	22,390	21,350	810	900	1,250	3.5	3.8	5.5
SUMTER	11,250	11,270	11,030	10,630	10,600	10,320	620	670	720	5.5	5.9	6.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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2/28/89

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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December, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN DECEMBER

SEASONAL LOSSES OVERSHADOW STRONG PRIVATE SECTOR GAINS

Nonagricultural employment in South Carolina declined 5,000 in December to a level of 1,465,400. This drop was the first in nonfarm employment data for December since 1981. Job losses were centered in the public sector, since the Christmas shopping season was responsible for strong gains in the private sector. Compared to a year ago, the nonfarm job count rose by 43,300 positions.

GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS LOWER IN DECEMBER

Public sector employment plunged 9,400 during the month to 266,100. State government, other than schools, releasing those workers temporarily employed during the election, declined 10,300. All other divisions of government reported minor increases in December, with local education (+500) leading the way. State education was 200 higher, while other local government rose 100. Contrasting trends within the federal workforce produced an increase of 100.

(Continued on page 3)

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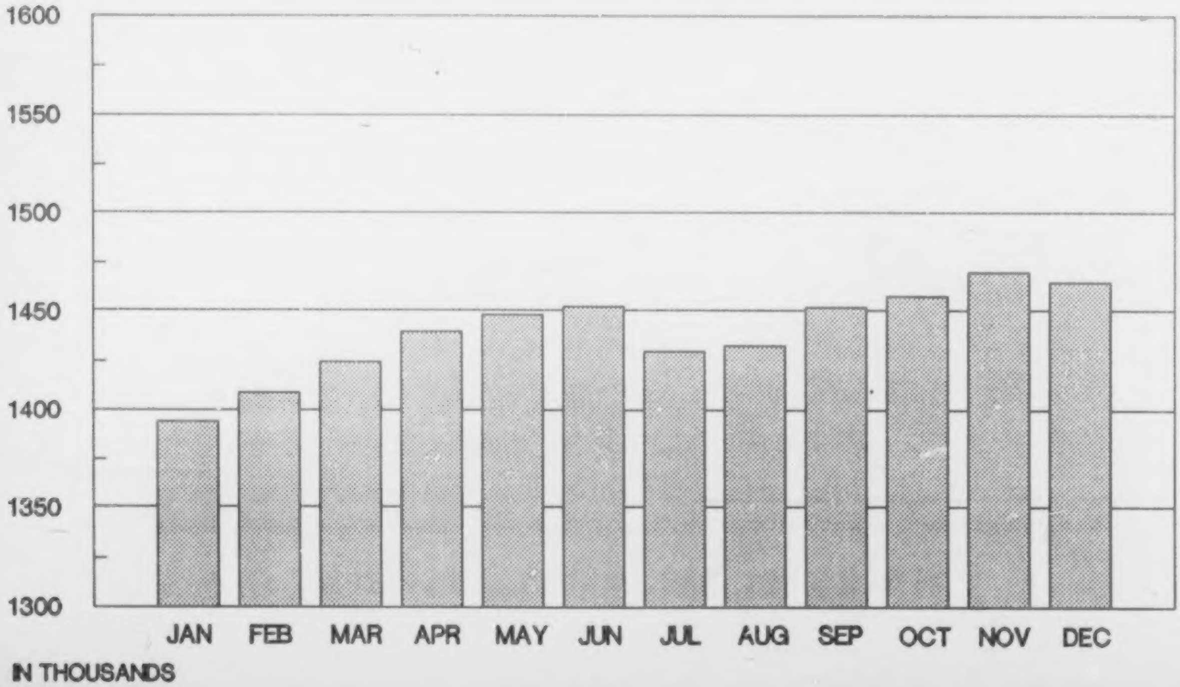
(Continued from front page)

SEASONALITY PUSHES PRIVATE SECTOR UPWARD

Employers in the private sector added 4,400 workers to their payrolls during December, pushing employment to an all-time record high of 1,199,300. The trade industry, also at an all-time high, fueled the expansion with the addition of 4,700 positions. Retail trade (+4,800), accounted for the entire increase, with wholesale trade registering a slight loss of 100. Within the retail division, general merchandise stores (+2,500) produced the major gains during December. Sharp employment upturns were also recorded in miscellaneous retail, and apparel and accessory stores as these industries prepared for the holiday shoppers. Manufacturing rose 1,200 to 380,600, posting the fourth consecutive monthly gain. Durable and nondurable goods registered increases of 500 and 700, respectively. In durable goods, gains of 200 each were recorded in machinery, except electrical, and transportation equipment. Electrical and electronic equipment was the only industry group to show a decline in December. Within the soft-good sector, textiles (+300), rubber and miscellaneous plastic products (+200), and food and kindred products (+200) provided the expansion. Transportation and public utilities rose 200 to a level of 62,200, an all-time high. Water transportation, in the midst of seasonal activity, accounted for one half of this increase.

Services reported a net decrease of 900 over the month, with hotels and other lodging places also dropping 900. Other areas of decline included amusement and recreation places, educational services, and business services. Large gains were reported in personal services and health services, while more moderate growth was recorded in social services, miscellaneous services, and the legal field. Construction, mired by traditional winter downturns, fell 700. Heavy construction (-300) and special trade contracting (-200) were two areas with less activity. Finance, insurance, and real estate slipped 100 to a level of 66,300.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS FOR 1988



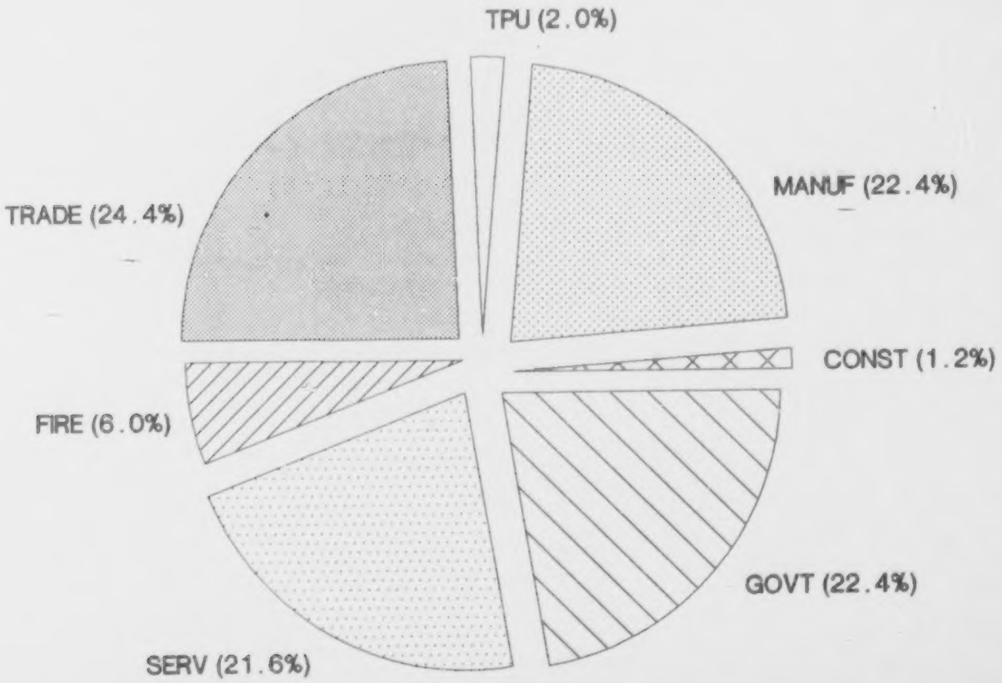
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina dropped 3,100 to 686,900 in December, after recording an all-time record high of 690,000 in November. The government sector (-6,200), was responsible for the downturn, as employment ended for temporary workers hired for the November elections. The number of females employed in total state government was down 6,600 for the month. Local government registered a moderate increase of 500, with gains in local education (+400) and other local government (+100). The federal female job count declined 100 during the month.

Female employment in the private sector jumped 3,100 to 532,800 during December. Seasonal expansion in the trade industry pushed employment to 167,800 for the month, up 3,400 from November. Retail trade accounted for the entire increase as retailers prepared for the busy christmas shopping season. Wholesale trade declined 100 from the previous month. Manufacturing gained 500, with durable and nondurable goods posting increases of 300 and 200, respectively. Transportation and public utilities edged up 100 over the month. Seasonal monthly losses were experienced in services (-800) and construction (-100). Finance, insurance, and real estate held steady at 41,100 during December. Compared to the year-ago level of 663,500, females employed in South Carolina was up 23,400.

FEMALE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
DECEMBER, 1988

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION



UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 4.4% to 4.1% in December. This represented 69,100 jobless individuals, a drop of 6,300 from the November level. The decline in unemployment stemmed mainly from seasonal hirings in retail trade, together with job additions in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in December.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
December, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,685,700	1,699,800	1,651,500	1,690,600	1,700,700	1,656,400
Total Employment	1,616,600	1,624,400	1,567,500	1,619,900	1,622,700	1,570,800
Total Unemployment	69,100	75,400	84,000	70,700	78,000	85,600
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.4	5.1	4.2	4.6	5.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	233,870	234,130	223,150	237,900	239,720.	230,000
Total Employment	225,800	225,270	213,450	231,310	232,150	221,730
Total Unemployment	8,070	8,860	9,710	6,590	7,560	8,280
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.8	4.3	2.8	3.2	3.6

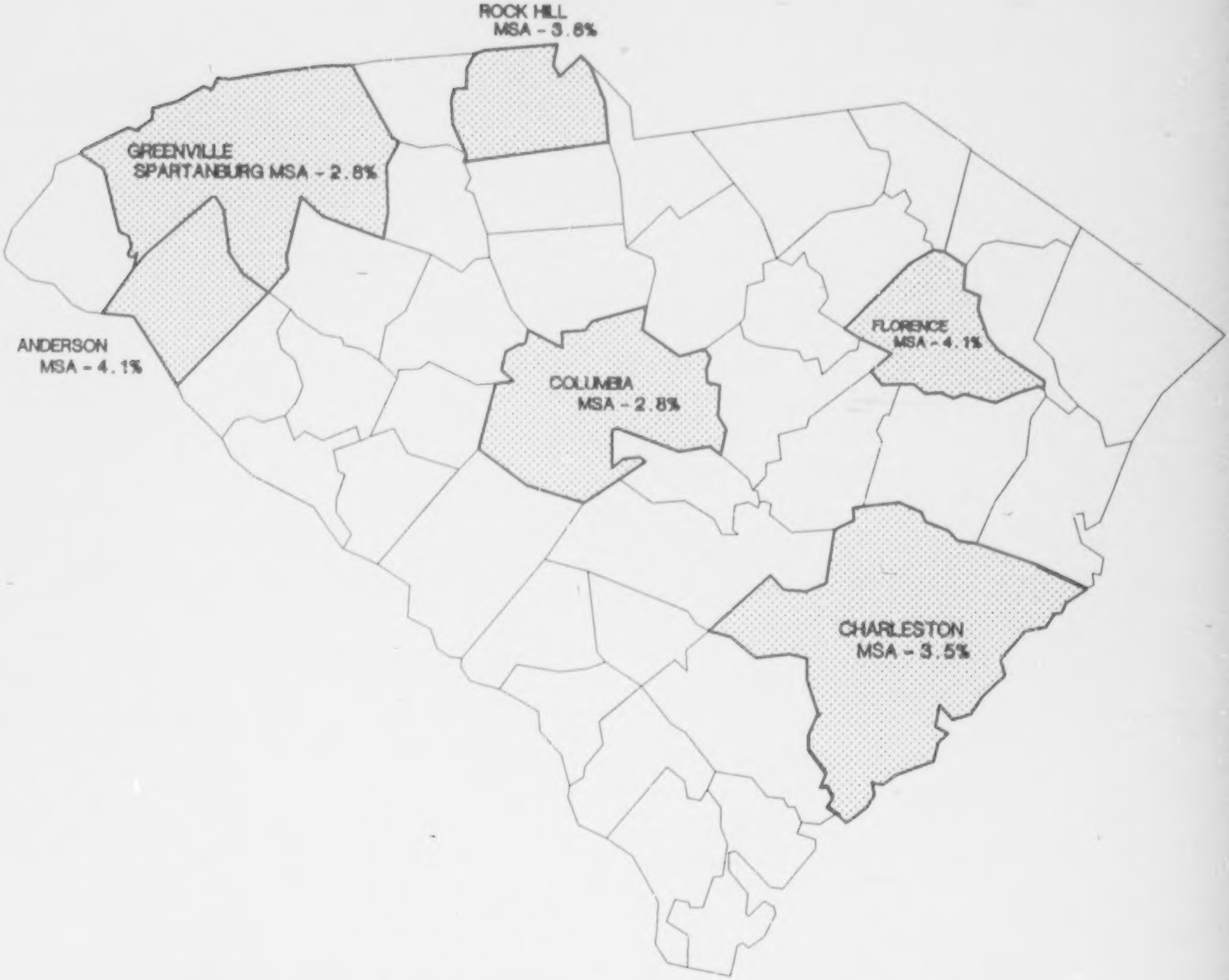
	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	335,810	338,790	324,580
Total Employment	326,370	327,260	312,450
Total Unemployment	9,440	11,530	12,130
Unemployment Rate	2.8	3.4	3.7

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	122,120	122,639	120,206	122,563	122,510	120,701
Total Employment	115,978	116,314	113,679	116,009	115,947	113,740
Total Unemployment	6,142	6,325	6,526	6,554	6,563	6,961
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MSA's IN SOUTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER, 1988


ROCK HILL
MSA - 3.6%
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG MSA - 2.8%
ANDERSON
MSA - 4.1%
FLORENCE
MSA - 4.1%
COLUMBIA
MSA - 2.8%
CHARLESTON
MSA - 3.5%

NOTE: THE ROCK HILL MSA IS PART OF THE CHARLOTTE - GASTONIA - ROCK HILL NC - SC MSA. THE DATA GIVEN IS FOR ROCK HILL ONLY.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment in the Charleston area held steady at 198,400 during December. However, this figure represented an increase of 8,700 above the year-ago level of 189,700. Trade in the private sector, influenced mainly by the Christmas buying season, picked up 500 workers, with 80% of the addition concentrated in the retail sector. Positive movement was also experienced in services (+300) and manufacturing (+200). Employment gains of 100 each were seen in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. As a result of colder weather conditions, construction (-100) was the only major industry division to record a decline. Total government, at 54,000, was down 1,100 because of election-related job losses. State government decreased 1,300, while local government advanced 200. Federal government, at 20,000, showed no change from one month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of jobs in the Columbia area rose 200 to 235,600 in December. Within the private sector, wholesale and retail trade (+700) reported the largest monthly gain, thanks mainly to the Christmas buying season. Employment upturns were also observed in finance, insurance, and real estate (+300); services (+200); and manufacturing (+100). However, as a result of less favorable weather conditions, construction employers reduced its workforce by 200. Transportation and public utilities remained unchanged over the month. Within the public sector, an overall loss of 900 jobs was witnessed, resulting form the dismissal of temporary election workers hired one month earlier. State government declined 1,100, while local government picked up 200 positions. Federal government showed no change from the previous month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area declined 800 to 323,800 during December. The public sector induced the decline as temporary employment ended for election workers hired in November. Total government employment was down 2,100 for the month, with state government losing 2,200 positions. Local government recorded a slight gain of 100 positions. The federal job count was unchanged at 2,100 during December. The private sector, influenced by seasonal expansion in the trade industry, rose 1,300 to 282,200. The retail division provided the boost by adding 1,100 employees to its payrolls, while wholesale trade registered a gain of 100. Also experiencing positive movements were transportation and public utilities (+200), and construction (+100). Manufacturing and services were the monthly decliners, each losing 100 positions. Finance, insurance, and real estate held steady in December at 12,100. Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during December was up 10,900 above the year-ago level of 312,900.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate in December was a seasonally adjusted 5.3% . . . unchanged from a revised November level. The nonfarm payroll job count continued to increase during December, adding 280,000 new jobs. Nonfarm employment reached a seasonally adjusted 107.7 million in December. The service-producing sector gained 230,000 new positions and the good-producing sector provided an additonal 50,000 for the month.

Average weekly hours worked during December edged down 0.1 hour . . . to 34.7 from a revised 34.8 in November. Overtime hours were unchanged from the revised 3.9 a month ago. The average hourly pay of factory workers in December rose to $10.37 from November's revised level of $10.30.

Retail sales rose a moderate 0.2% during December . . . to a seasonally adjusted $138.03 billion from a revised $137.81 billion in November. Retail sales excluding automobiles, gas, and food, areas that fluctuate widely from month to month, climbed 0.6% in December. Automobile sales were down 0.3% for the month but recorded a 9.1% yearly increase. Food stores posted an 0.8% drop during the month. Despite the lackluster December sales, retail sales in 1988 were up 6.7% to $1.61 trillion for the year, the sharpest increase since 1984.

The Producer Price Index climbed 0.4% in December . . . after a 0.3% increase the previous month. The price of crude goods jumped 3.5%, and intermediate goods, those with some processing, rose 0.5% for the month. Excluding the volatile food and energy industries, producer prices rose 0.6% in December and 4.3% for the year. During the month, food prices declined 0.1% while energy prices edged up 0.2%, despite a sharp 8.5% rise in fuel oil costs. The annual increase in the Producer Price Index of 4.0% was the largest acceleration since 1981.

THE SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMY IN 1988

During 1988, economic activity slowed in the Southeast as gains in nonagricultural employment in the region trailed the national average. Total nonagricultural employment in the region rose 410,100 to 18,261,000, a 2.3% increase, compared to 3.5% nationally. Services (+166,700), trade (+139,800), and state and local government (+58,100) accounted for over 90% of all new jobs created in the region. Manufacturing and construction added 9,000 and 7,500 new jobs, respectively. Within manufacturing, the entire increase occurred in durable-good industries with increased employment for furniture, primary metals, and machinery. Decreased employment in textiles and apparel held down the nondurable-good sector.

The largest gain in jobs geographically within the region occurred in Florida, up 197,200, a 4.0% climb. South Carolina (+2.9%), North Carolina (+2.7%), and Kentucky (+2.4%) registered increases above the regional average.

Unemployment in the region was 5.3% in October 1988, virtually unchanged from 5.4% a year-earlier. The national unemployment picture, however, changed more substantially, dropping from 5.7% to 5.0%. South Carolina recorded the second largest drop in unemployment in the region, behind Kentucky (-1.1%), with a 0.4 percentage point decrease from 5.0 to 4.6%. Large employment gains in retail trade and services spurred the improvements.

In the South, retail price increases were slightly lower between the period October 1987-1988 than in the previous 12-month period. During the most recent one-year period, consumer prices were up 3.9% compared to 4.2% for the nation. Costs for medical care, clothing and other goods, and services rose over 6% for the year, with women's and girls' clothing, medical care services, tobacco and smoking products, and personal and educational expenses in particular responsible for these above-average increases. With the exception of housing, apparel, and entertainment, price movements in the South followed national trends. Compared to the U.S. increase of 3.8%, the housing index in the region rose 2.6% over the year.

For the 12 months ended September, 1988, wages and salaries of private nonfarm workers in the South rose 3.8%. This percentage increase was more than the 2.6% recorded in the previous 12-month period. For the nation, wages were up 3.7%.

Over the October 1987-1988 period, average hourly earnings in the Southeast rose to $8.66 from $8.41. Weekly earnings were up 1.7% from $349.86 to $355.93. At the national level, weekly earnings increased 2.9%, from $410.94 in October, 1987 to $422.91 in October, 1988.

HOURLY EARNINGS RISE IN DECEMBER

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose $0.02 to $8.36 in December. Increases of $0.03 and $0.02 were experienced in durables and nondurables, respectively. Within the durable-good sector, stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.10) recorded the greatest advance in the production payroll. Higher hourly earnings were also reported in machinery, except electrical (+$0.05); electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.04); and lumber and wood products (+$0.03). Recording negative movements were furniture and fixtures (-$0.06), instruments and related products (-$0.04), and fabricated metal products (-$0.02). With the exception of apparel and other textile products which remained unchanged, payroll gains were experienced in all major industry groups within the soft-good sector. However, printing and publishing (+$0.05) registered the largest advance. Overall, higher incentive pay for piece work contributed to the climb in average hourly earnings.

Throughout the nation, the production payroll for manufacturing workers rose $0.07 to $10.37. Gains of $0.08 and $0.07 were witnessed in nondurables and durables, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
December, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.36	$ 8.34	$ 8.20	$ 9.18	$ 9.17	$ 9.08
Average Weekly Earnings	$346.94	$345.28	$346.86	$375.46	$375.97	$387.72
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$287.92	$287.02	$300.57	$311.59	$312.53	$335.98

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.54	$ 8.51	$ 8.08	$ 8.34	$ 8.32	$ 8.12
Average Weekly Earnings	$356.97	$353.16	$337.74	$347.78	$343.62	$341.04
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$296.24	$293.57	$292.67	$288.61	$285.64	$295.53

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.37	$ 10.30	$ 10.07
Average Weekly Earnings	$433.47	$427.45	$420.93
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$359.73	$355.32	$364.76

PREMIUM HOURS RISE IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's maunufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.1 hour more overtime during December than in the previous month. The durable- and nondurable-good sectors both experienced a 0.1 hour increase in overtime. Compared to a year ago, average premium hours for manufacturing production workers during December were down 0.1 hour.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
December, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2	4.4
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.7
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.3

WEEKLY HOURS CLIMB SLIGHTLY IN DECEMBER

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers gained 0.1 hour to 41.5 during December. Nondurables rose 0.2 hour to 41.0, while durables increased 0.1 hour to 42.6. Within the soft-good sector, hourly additions were displayed in paper and allied products (+0.3), printing and publishing (+0.3), and textile mill products (+0.2). Less hours worked were seen in apparel and other textile products (-0.2), chemicals and allied products (-0.1), and food and kindred products (-0.1). Within the hard-good sector, notable hourly gains were recorded in instruments and related products (+0.6), and electrical and electronic equipment (+0.5). Also, minute advances were seen in lumber and wood products (+0.3); stone, clay, and glass products (+0.3); and machinery, except electrical (+0.2). However, hourly declines were observed in furniture and fixtures (-0.5), and fabricated metal products(-0.1).

Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers rose 0.3 hour to 41.8, in addition to a 0.1 hour hike in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CONTINUES UPWARD

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 0.5-point to 107.1 in December. The rise in productivity was attributed to an 900 gain in production workers and a 0.1-hour increase in average weekly hours. Durable goods experienced a 1.0-point increase in output per hour while nondurable goods recorded a 0.6-point increase for the month. Within the soft-good sector, textile productivity was up 0.6-point. The apparel industry declined during the month due to a drop of 0.2-hour in the workweek. Compared to the year-ago level of 108.8, December's productivity index was down 1.7-point.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
December, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.1	106.6	108.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	118.4	117.4	119.4
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.4	101.8	104.5
Textile Productivity Index	96.9	96.3	102.3
Apparel Productivity Index	97.7	98.5	98.7

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
December, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to Dec., 1988 from-	
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
All items	120.5	120.3	115.4	+0.2	+4.4

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Assistant Director	40	Recreation Leader	24	16	X		$ 7,680	X		Beaufort
Loan Officer	60	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Conway
Drafter Engineer	84	Journalism	——	17	X		$20,800	X		Florence
QC Engineer	48	Plant Manager	99	16	X		$38,000	X		Gaffney
Accountant	99	Bookkeeper	99	12	X		$26,000	X		Georgetown
Personnel Manager	12	Office Manager	12	12	X		$17,000	X		Greenville
Teller	44	Clerk, General	60	16	X		$17,000		X	Greenwood
Construction Worker	06	Machine Operator	12	12	X		$10,400		X	Hampton
Sewing Machine Operator	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Civil Engineer Technician	34	Supv., Painting	99	12	X		$24,960	X		Liberty
Licensed Practical Nurse	92	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Laboratory Tester	99	None	N/A	16	X		$14,560		X	Rock Hill
Electronics Helper	24	None	N/A	12	X		$10,500		X	Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 78,326 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1465.4	1470.4	1422.1	- 5.0	+ 43.3
Total Private	1199.3	1194.9	1159.9	+ 4.4	+ 39.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.9	91.6	86.7	- 0.7	+ 4.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.8	14.1	13.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Highway and Street Construction	4.8	5.0	4.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.0	9.1	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	43.3	43.5	42.5	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Electrical Work	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	380.6	379.4	378.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.1
Durable Goods	128.9	128.4	127.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Nondurable Goods	251.7	251.0	251.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	62.2	62.0	60.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Trucking and Warehousing	19.2	19.3	18.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	3.8	3.7	3.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	9.3	9.3	9.4	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	338.6	333.9	325.3	+ 4.7	+ 13.3
Wholesale Trade	58.5	58.6	57.1	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	32.9	32.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.5	13.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.6	25.7	25.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.2	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.2	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

Industry	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1988	Net Change From: Dec. 1987
Retail Trade	280.1	275.3	268.2	+ 4.8	+ 11.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.1	12.1	11.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.0	6.1	6.0	- 0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	36.7	34.2	34.9	+ 2.5	+ 1.8
Department Stores	21.9	20.3	21.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.2
Food Stores	46.4	46.2	45.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Grocery Stores	43.0	42.9	42.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.3	66.4	64.1	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Banking	14.5	14.5	14.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.3	14.3	14.2	0.0	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.8	15.7	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	8.4	8.4	7.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	259.1	260.0	243.1	- 0.9	+ 16.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.8	22.7	20.5	- 0.9	+ 1.3
Health Services	52.2	51.9	49.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Hospitals	17.3	17.2	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	23.0	23.2	23.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.1	13.2	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Total Government	266.1	275.5	262.2	- 9.4	+ 3.9
Total Federal Government	38.4	38.3	38.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Total State Government	91.8	101.9	87.5	- 10.1	+ 4.3
State Education	40.1	39.9	37.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Other State Government	51.7	62.0	49.7	- 10.3	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	135.9	135.3	135.9	+ 0.6	0.0
Local Education	76.0	75.5	78.0	+ 0.5	- 2.0
Other Local Government	59.9	59.8	57.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

Industry	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1988	Net Change From: Dec. 1987
Manufacturing	380.6	379.4	378.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.1
Durable Goods	128.9	128.4	127.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	14.7	15.3	0.0	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.3	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.1	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.2	33.0	31.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.5	6.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	22.2	22.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Household Appliances	2.3	2.3	2.8	0.0	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.6	8.7	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.9	8.7	9.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.0	5.9	0.0	- 0.9
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.2	4.2	3.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	251.7	251.0	251.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.5	15.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Meat Products	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

Industry	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1988	Net Change From: Dec. 1987
Textile Mill Products	106.4	106.1	109.1	+ 0.3	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.3	28.3	0.0	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.6	30.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.0	9.7	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.6	15.9	0.0	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.7	8.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.9	6.0	6.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Floor Covering Mills	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	10.3	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.0	9.0	9.3	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.4	44.4	0.0	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.0	9.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.0	14.6	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.1	2.0	- 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.6	6.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.1	16.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.0	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.9	33.9	32.0	0.0	+ 1.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.2	14.1	- 0.1	0.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	23.2	23.0	22.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.6	11.5	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

Industry	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1988	Net Change From: Dec. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1461.9	1466.8	1410.0	- 4.9	+ 51.9
Total Private	1201.6	1197.0	1146.4	+ 4.6	+ 55.2
Construction	91.1	91.3	90.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	380.0	378.4	370.9	+ 1.6	+ 9.1
Durable Goods	128.8	128.3	124.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.0
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	14.9	15.2	- 0.2	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.3	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	16.5	0.0	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.7	33.3	31.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.8	21.9	20.4	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Nondurable Goods	251.2	250.1	246.1	+ 1.1	+ 5.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.3	15.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	106.3	105.8	105.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.2	28.2	- 0.1	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.5	30.5	30.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.1	9.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.5	15.4	0.1	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	10.3	9.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.1	44.1	44.6	0.0	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.3	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.9	13.9	14.3	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.0	8.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.2	16.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.1	10.9	10.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.1	34.0	31.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.3	14.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1988	Net Change From: Dec. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.8	61.7	59.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Trucking and Warehousing	19.1	19.1	18.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Communication	12.8	12.8	12.9	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	335.4	334.1	316.5	+ 1.3	+18.9
Wholesale Trade	58.5	58.8	59.8	- 0.3	- 1.3
Retail Trade	276.9	275.3	256.7	+ 1.6	+20.2
General Merchandise Stores	33.1	32.9	31.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Food Stores	46.0	46.2	44.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.3	67.1	65.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Insurance Carriers	15.8	15.8	14.1	0.0	+ 1.7
Services	264.4	262.8	242.0	+ 1.6	+22.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.7	24.2	23.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Educational Services	22.1	21.8	22.1	+ 0.3	0.0
Total Government	260.3	269.8	263.6	- 9.5	- 3.3
Total Federal Government	38.4	38.4	39.4	0.0	- 1.0
Total State Government	90.4	100.0	87.9	- 9.6	+ 2.5
Total Local Government	131.5	131.4	136.3	+ 0.1	- 4.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	323.8	324.6	312.9	235.6	235.4	227.9
Construction	22.5	22.4	21.7	14.3	14.5	13.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.2	11.1	10.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.9	102.0	101.1	30.5	30.4	29.1
Durable Goods	31.3	31.4	31.0	15.1	15.1	14.7
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.2	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.2	12.2	11.9	3.4	3.4	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.2	2.7	2.7	2.4
Nondurable Goods	70.6	70.6	70.1	15.4	15.3	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
Textile Mill Products	33.5	33.6	33.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.7	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	9.2	9.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.6	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.3	7.4	3.1	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.6	3.6	3.8	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.5	9.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.1	11.9	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.3
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.8	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	76.2	75.0	73.4	51.3	50.6	50.4
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.2	16.0	13.3	13.0	12.6
Retail Trade	59.9	58.8	57.4	38.0	37.6	37.8
General Merchandise Stores	7.1	6.8	7.1	5.1	5.2	5.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.1	12.1	11.9	19.2	18.9	18.0
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.2	6.1	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	57.1	57.2	53.7	45.7	45.5	43.7
Business Services	-	-	-	11.6	11.6	11.6
Health Services	-	-	-	8.6	8.6	8.1
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.5	2.7
Total Government	41.6	43.7	39.4	63.7	64.6	62.5
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.1	2.0	8.2	8.2	8.2
Total State Government	14.7	16.9	13.3	35.5	36.6	34.6
Total Local Government	24.8	24.7	24.1	20.0	19.8	19.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	198.4	196.4	189.7	45.8	45.9	45.7
Construction	14.1	14.2	13.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing	20.9	20.7	19.7	13.4	13.6	13.3
Durable Goods	12.1	11.9	11.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.3	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.8	8.3	10.7	10.9	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.5	4.5	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.7	10.6	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.1	46.6	47.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.8	8.2	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.2	38.8	39.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.9	8.8	8.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Services	42.6	42.3	40.1	8.9	8.9	9.2
Total Government	54.0	55.1	50.4	6.7	6.7	6.5
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.0	19.2	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.2	15.5	13.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	19.8	19.6	17.5	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.2	51.5	51.5	50.7	50.6	50.8
Construction	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
Manufacturing	19.5	19.4	19.7	13.2	13.1	13.2
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.4	14.4	8.7	8.6	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.5	8.5	8.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Services	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.5	8.6	8.5
Total Government	8.4	8.4	8.2	9.6	9.6	9.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1988

				Net Change From	
Industry	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	686.9	690.0	663.5	-3.1	23.4
Total Private	532.8	529.7	511.9	3.1	20.9
Construction	8.1	8.2	7.9	-0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	153.6	153.1	152.3	0.5	1.3
Durable Goods	40.6	40.3	40.2	0.3	0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.7	9.5	9.1	0.2	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.0	12.0	12.2	0.0	-0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.5	0.0	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	113.0	112.8	112.1	0.2	0.9
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.4	5.3	0.1	0.2
Textile Mill Products	45.5	45.5	46.8	0.0	-1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.5	11.5	11.9	0.0	-0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.2	13.2	0.0	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.4	6.9	0.1	-0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.7	37.9	0.0	-0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.3	8.6	0.1	-0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.2	12.3	12.8	-0.1	-0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.5	6.9	-0.1	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.4	13.3	12.9	0.1	0.5
Communication	5.7	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	167.8	164.4	160.0	3.4	7.8
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.4	14.9	-0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.4	8.1	-0.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	0.2
Retail Trade	152.5	149.0	145.1	3.5	7.4
General Merchandise Stores	28.1	26.2	26.7	1.9	1.4
Food Stores	20.1	19.9	19.7	0.2	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.1	41.1	40.1	0.0	1.0
Banking	11.4	11.3	11.3	0.1	0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.6	8.5	8.2	0.1	0.4
Services	148.4	149.2	138.3	-0.8	10.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.8	14.4	13.0	-0.6	0.8
Health Services	42.8	42.6	40.7	0.2	2.1
Hospitals	14.3	14.3	13.8	0.0	0.5
Educational Services	14.3	14.5	14.4	-0.2	-0.1
Total Government	154.1	160.3	151.6	-6.2	2.5
Total Federal Government	12.1	12.2	11.5	-0.1	0.6
Total State Government	52.7	59.3	50.3	-6.6	2.4
State Education	19.6	19.6	18.5	0.0	1.1
Other State Government	33.1	39.7	31.8	-6.6	1.3
Total Local Government	89.3	88.8	89.8	0.5	-0.5
Local Education	59.3	58.9	60.9	0.4	-1.6
Other Local Government	30.0	29.9	28.9	0.1	1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
MANUFACTURING	295.3	294.4	294.6	346.94	345.28	346.86	41.5	41.4	42.3	8.36	8.34	8.20
DURABLE GOODS	99.3	98.7	97.8	364.66	362.52	362.85	42.6	42.5	43.3	8.56	8.53	8.38
Lumber and Wood Products	12.0	11.9	12.6	314.57	311.06	308.67	41.5	41.2	42.4	7.58	7.55	7.28
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.1	278.05	283.92	308.67	41.5	42.0	42.4	6.70	6.76	7.28
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.6	8.5	434.11	426.76	441.80	44.8	44.5	46.9	9.69	9.59	9.42
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.1	11.9	350.69	352.36	344.86	41.6	41.7	41.6	8.43	8.45	8.29
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.1	23.9	22.2	394.71	390.72	378.86	44.2	44.0	43.9	8.93	8.88	8.63
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.6	401.38	392.06	371.83	45.2	44.3	43.9	8.88	8.85	8.47
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	16.8	16.8	337.30	331.61	328.74	41.9	41.4	42.2	8.05	8.01	7.79
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.9	349.74	346.63	356.97	43.5	42.9	43.8	8.04	8.08	8.15
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.0	195.7	196.8	338.66	336.19	339.81	41.0	40.8	41.9	8.26	8.24	8.11
Food and Kindred Products	10.8	10.6	10.5	293.88	294.23	300.51	39.5	39.6	40.5	7.44	7.43	7.42
Textile Mill Products	92.4	92.2	95.0	322.60	320.62	322.75	41.2	41.0	42.3	7.83	7.82	7.63
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.6	25.7	322.32	319.95	329.80	40.8	40.5	42.5	7.90	7.90	7.76
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.9	27.9	27.6	331.70	329.65	336.00	40.5	40.3	42.0	8.19	8.18	8.00
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.8	8.7	296.72	291.62	283.31	41.5	40.9	41.0	7.15	7.13	6.91
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.7	11.7	12.8	343.63	346.09	330.30	42.9	43.1	42.4	8.01	8.03	7.79
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.4	342.50	343.57	309.78	43.3	43.6	40.6	7.91	7.88	7.63
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	8.7	8.7	297.91	290.58	300.56	41.9	41.1	44.2	7.11	7.07	6.80
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	37.1	37.1	210.92	212.04	209.21	37.8	38.0	38.6	5.58	5.58	5.42
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.3	8.5	197.78	201.00	196.27	36.9	37.5	37.6	5.36	5.36	5.22
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.6	11.6	12.1	190.76	187.12	182.02	38.0	37.5	37.3	5.02	4.99	4.88
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	11.3	556.96	552.34	557.97	44.7	44.4	45.4	12.46	12.44	12.29
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.0	5.9	334.40	329.87	343.09	37.7	37.4	39.3	8.87	8.82	8.73
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.1	20.3	19.4	522.95	522.88	513.42	42.9	43.0	43.0	12.19	12.16	11.94

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
December, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
All Manufacturing	15.4	15.2	14.4	375.46	375.97	387.72	40.9	41.0	42.7	9.18	9.17	9.08
Durable Goods	9.6	9.4	8.8	380.49	381.41	381.89	42.8	43.0	44.2	8.89	8.87	8.64
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.8	5.6	366.28	368.39	397.71	37.8	37.9	40.5	9.69	9.72	9.82

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
All Manufacturing	20.6	21.1	20.5	356.97	353.16	337.74	41.8	41.5	41.8	8.54	8.51	8.08
Durable Goods	9.5	10.0	9.9	337.02	334.97	314.64	41.0	40.9	41.4	8.22	8.19	7.60
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.1	329.94	321.44	330.43	39.8	39.2	42.2	8.29	8.20	7.83
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	2.0	1.7	350.64	341.82	337.81	41.3	40.5	40.7	8.49	8.44	8.30
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	10.6	374.42	369.64	358.69	42.5	42.1	42.1	8.81	8.78	8.52
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	320.32	324.31	319.82	41.6	41.9	42.7	7.70	7.74	7.49
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	200.16	198.19	194.53	40.6	40.2	39.7	4.93	4.93	4.90

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
All Manufacturing	77.7	77.2	76.0	347.78	343.62	341.04	41.7	41.3	42.0	8.34	8.32	8.12
Durable Goods	23.4	23.0	22.5	378.38	376.64	364.20	42.9	42.8	43.1	8.82	8.80	8.45
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	9.3	8.5	425.10	424.30	395.15	44.7	44.9	44.2	9.51	9.45	8.94
Nondurable Goods	54.3	54.2	53.5	334.54	329.27	331.97	41.2	40.6	41.6	8.12	8.11	7.98
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.1	28.8	323.46	320.31	321.86	41.1	40.7	41.8	7.87	7.87	7.70
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.9	8.9	8.6	308.88	303.74	322.70	39.0	38.4	40.9	7.92	7.91	7.89
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.2	9.5	340.85	340.05	335.69	42.5	42.4	42.6	8.02	8.02	7.88
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.6	248.51	246.74	266.70	35.4	35.4	38.1	7.02	6.97	7.00
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.8	3.1	334.59	340.30	319.88	44.2	44.6	44.0	7.57	7.63	7.27
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.1	8.1	7.7	209.61	200.38	205.92	37.7	36.7	39.0	5.56	5.46	5.28
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.3	1.4	164.12	162.84	161.01	35.6	35.4	36.1	4.61	4.60	4.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.3	457.49	462.53	421.51	43.2	43.8	41.9	10.59	10.56	10.06

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
DECEMBER, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987
Abbeville	7,170	7,210	6,950	3,670	3,650	3,750	3,500	3,560	3,200
Aiken	46,900	46,900	46,500	18,400	18,300	17,900	28,500	28,600	28,600
Allendale	3,450	3,460	3,110	1,200	1,220	1,230	2,250	2,240	1,880
Anderson	51,200	51,500	51,500	19,500	19,400	19,700	31,700	32,100	31,800
Bamberg	4,500	4,530	4,390	1,490	1,480	1,540	3,010	3,050	2,850
Barnwell	7,260	7,290	7,320	3,070	3,040	3,310	4,190	4,250	4,010
Beaufort	31,760	31,960	31,570	1,150	1,140	1,060	30,610	30,820	30,510
Berkeley	26,100	26,000	23,800	6,400	6,300	5,800	19,700	19,700	18,000
Calhoun	4,230	4,290	4,170	2,150	2,170	2,220	2,080	2,120	1,950
Charleston	154,200	154,200	148,500	9,600	9,500	9,400	144,600	144,700	139,100
Cherokee	17,930	17,930	18,120	8,610	8,480	9,130	9,320	9,450	8,990
Chester	12,310	12,400	11,930	5,480	5,480	5,760	6,830	6,920	6,170
Chesterfield	14,280	14,180	14,050	7,430	7,430	7,830	6,850	6,750	6,220
Clarendon	7,130	7,180	6,840	1,490	1,490	1,410	5,640	5,690	5,430
Colleton	10,360	10,420	10,250	2,280	2,270	2,410	8,080	8,150	7,840
Darlington	22,100	21,930	21,050	7,180	7,180	7,380	14,920	14,750	13,670
Dillon	9,810	9,840	9.740	3,650	3,630	3,880	6,160	6,210	5,860
Dorchester	18,100	18,200	17,400	4,900	4,900	4,500	13,200	13,300	12,900
Edgefield	4,940	5,000	4,930	1,960	1,960	2,060	2,980	3,040	2,870
Fairfield	6,740	7,110	6,610	2,330	2,380	2,380	4,410	4,730	4,230
Florence	50,700	50,600	50,800	13,200	13,100	13,200	37,500	37,500	37,600
Georgetown	17,110	17,200	16,980	4,580	4.520	4,740	12,530	12,680	12,240
Greenville	186,100	186,300	180,100	50,800	50,800	51,500	135,300	135,500	128,600
Greenwood	29,640	29,820	29,270	11,500	11,450	12,170	18,140	18,370	17,100
Hampton	5,540	5,570	5,440	1,680	1,670	1,720	3,860	3,900	3,720
Horry	56,920	58,750	56,270	5,440	5,450	5,540	51,480	53,300	50,730
Jasper	3,860	3,820	3,790	350	350	350	3,510	3,470	3,440
Kershaw	16,540	16,600	16,300	6,290	6,270	7,170	10,250	10,330	9,130
Lancaster	18,400	18,490	17,960	8,170	8,120	8,350	10,230	10,370	9,610
Laurens	18,780	18,770	18,530	7,880	7,750	8,090	10,900	11,020	10,440
Lee	3,530	3,530	3,350	1,130	1,100	1,030	2,400	2,430	2,320
Lexington	54,700	54,600	52,900	14,800	14,700	14,100	39,900	39,900	38,800
McCormick	2,100	2,110	1,980	790	800	750	1,310	1,310	1,230
Marion	12,160	12,150	12,020	5,330	5,220	5,480	6,830	6,930	6,540
Marlboro	9,570	9,630	9,470	4,420	4,390	4,690	5,150	5,240	4,780
Newberry	12,430	12,440	11,840	5,110	5,060	5,060	7,320	7,380	6,780
Oconee	24,290	24,550	23,960	9,980	10,030	10,240	14,310	14,520	13,720
Orangeburg	30,260	30,420	29,870	9,360	9,260	9,680	20,900	21,160	20,190
Pickens	34,600	35,100	33,500	12,300	12,400	12,000	22,300	22,700	21,500
Richland	180,900	180,800	175,000	15,700	15,700	15,000	165,200	165,100	160,000
Saluda	3,690	3,700	3,610	1,400	1,380	1,410	2,290	2,320	2,200
Spartanburg	103,100	103,200	99,300	38,800	38,800	37,600	64,300	64,400	61,700
Sumter	32,690	32,650	32,260	9,220	9,200	8,870	23,470	23,450	23,390
Union	10,760	10,730	10,710	5,970	5,930	5,910	4,790	4,800	4,800
Williamsburg	10,820	10,660	10,880	4,510	4,520	4,500	6,310	6,140	6,380
York	45,800	45,900	45,700	13,400	13,600	13,300	32,400	32,300	32,400

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
DECEMBER, 1988

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987
ABBEVILLE....	10,960	11,030	11,090	550	550	970	5.0	5.0	8.7
AIKEN........	59,960	60,060	59,940	2,490	2,390	2,860	4.1	4.0	4.8
ALLENDALE....	5,090	5,160	4,660	310	350	320	6.0	6.8	6.8
ANDERSON.....	67,580	68,640	67,790	2,800	2,940	3,100	4.1	4.3	4.6
BAMBERG......	6,740	6,940	6,570	480	610	500	7.1	8.8	7.7
BARNWELL.....	8,620	8,750	8,690	560	640	610	6.5	7.3	7.0
BEAUFORT.....	34,940	35,250	35,140	1,120	1,100	1,450	3.2	3.1	4.1
BERKELEY.....	54,250	54,340	51,760	1,530	1,750	1,930	2.8	3.2	3.7
CALHOUN......	5,410	5,560	5,390	270	310	370	5.1	5.6	6.9
CHARLESTON...	143,310	143,400	137,030	5,470	5,870	6,730	3.8	4.1	4.9
CHEROKEE.....	22,780	22,780	23,190	910	960	1,040	4.0	4.2	4.5
CHESTER......	14,120	14,220	13,990	770	760	990	5.5	5.4	7.1
CHESTERFIELD.	20,950	21,090	20,730	880	1,100	930	4.2	5.2	4.5
CLARENDON....	12,520	12,770	12,290	670	770	970	5.3	6.0	7.9
COLLETON.....	19,400	19,560	19,290	890	890	1,000	4.6	4.6	5.2
DARLINGTON...	29,090	29,170	28,300	1,390	1,560	1,920	4.8	5.4	6.8
DILLON.......	14,850	15,080	14,860	680	780	850	4.5	5.1	5.7
DORCHESTER...	36,310	36,400	34,360	1,080	1,240	1,050	3.0	3.4	3.1
EDGEFIELD....	7,690	7,950	7,770	300	430	410	3.9	5.4	5.3
FAIRFIELD....	8,900	9,420	8,890	480	530	570	5.4	5.6	6.4
FLORENCE.....	55,400	56,090	55,410	2,270	2,600	3,050	4.1	4.6	5.5
GEORGETOWN...	22,760	22,580	23,200	2,050	1,780	2,590	9.0	7.9	11.1
GREENVILLE...	173,520	174,710	166,910	4,700	5,430	5,290	2.7	3.1	3.2
GREENWOOD....	29,560	30,300	29,700	1,620	2,320	1,990	5.5	7.7	6.7
HAMPTON......	7,390	7,530	7,420	370	450	540	5.0	6.0	7.3
HORRY........	67,780	68,580	67,660	5,890	4,540	6,540	8.7	6.6	9.7
JASPER.......	6,840	6,810	6,870	280	280	410	4.1	4.1	6.0
KERSHAW......	19,680	19,760	19,270	1,200	1,260	1,020	6.1	6.4	5.3
LANCASTER....	24,990	25,160	24,630	1,240	1,350	1,340	4.9	5.4	5.4
LAURENS......	22,380	22,550	22,630	870	1,120	1,350	3.9	5.0	5.9
LEE..........	8,610	8,640	8,090	480	470	450	5.5	5.4	5.6
LEXINGTON....	97,050	97,730	94,130	2,000	2,340	3,020	2.1	2.4	3.2
McCORMICK....	2,930	2,960	2,880	270	280	370	9.1	9.4	12.8
MARION.......	14,480	14,560	14,350	1,010	1,010	1,070	7.0	6.9	7.5
MARLBORO.....	12,920	13,130	13,420	790	910	1,430	6.1	6.9	10.7
NEWBERRY.....	16,110	16,630	15,830	770	1,280	760	4.8	7.7	4.8
OCONEE.......	29,180	29,400	29,210	1,270	1,260	1,550	4.3	4.3	5.3
ORANGEBURG...	40,580	41,050	39,980	3,000	3,230	2,950	7.4	7.9	7.4
PICKENS......	48,800	49,910	46,670	1,800	2,790	1,680	3.7	5.6	3.6
RICHLAND.....	140,850	141,980	135,870	4,590	5,230	5,260	3.3	3.7	3.9
SALUDA.......	8,160	8,260	8,040	310	340	410	3.8	4.2	5.1
SPARTANBURG..	113,490	114,170	111,000	2,940	3,310	5,170	2.6	2.9	4.7
SUMTER.......	36,530	37,090	36,280	1,630	2,000	2,300	4.4	5.4	6.3
UNION........	14,490	14,470	14,460	830	800	1,000	5.7	5.6	6.9
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,760	16,750	16,990	1,020	1,040	1,510	6.1	6.2	8.9
YORK.........	70,930	71,370	68,870	2,270	2,430	2,400	3.2	3.4	3.5
CHAS MSA.....	233,870	234,130	223,150	8,070	8,860	9,710	3.5	3.8	4.3
COLA MSA.....	237,900	239,720	230,000	6,590	7,560	8,280	2.8	3.2	3.6
GRNV MSA.....	335,810	338,790	324,580	9,440	11,530	12,130	2.8	3.4	3.7

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,685.7	1,699.8	1,651.5	69.1	75.4	84.0	4.1	4.4	5.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
DECEMBER, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987
ANDERSON	12,990	13,200	13,050	12,290	12,460	12,270	700	740	780	5.4	5.6	5.9
CHARLESTON	38,360	38,380	36,660	36,930	36,840	34,910	1,430	1,530	1,760	3.7	4.0	4.8
COLUMBIA	45,970	46,380	44,400	44,180	44,340	42,350	1,790	2,040	2,050	3.9	4.4	4.6
FLORENCE	15,280	15,470	15,270	14,690	14,790	14,480	590	680	790	3.9	4.6	5.2
GREENVILLE	33,610	33,870	32,360	32,520	32,600	31,130	1,090	1,260	1,230	3.2	3.7	3.8
MYRTLE BEACH	12,150	12,730	12,090	11,400	11,800	11,260	750	580	830	6.1	4.7	6.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,860	22,910	21,990	21,530	21,480	20,350	1,330	1,430	1,630	5.8	6.2	7.4
ROCK HILL	22,530	22,680	21,890	21,670	21,760	20,980	860	920	910	3.8	4.1	4.1
SPARTANBURG	23,100	23,250	22,690	22,380	22,440	21,420	720	810	1,270	3.1	3.5	5.6
SUMTER	11,080	11,250	11,010	10,570	10,630	10,290	510	620	720	4.6	5.5	6.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
P. O. Box 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor.

S7155-2
3/29/89

SC
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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January, 1989

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES DOWNTURN

SEASONAL DECREASES WIDESPREAD IN JANUARY

Reflecting seasonal downturns, nonfarm employment in South Carolina fell 21,500 in January to a level of 1,457,900. This figure was still 64,500 greater than the year-ago count. Employment declines were recorded in all major industries over the month.

SEASONAL ACTIVITY THE RULE IN PRIVATE SECTOR

Employment in the state's private sector fell 18,000 in January, with trade (-10,900) experiencing the largest downturn. The drop in trade was expected, since Christmas was the high point during the year for many retail areas. In fact, the retail division accounted for more than 92% of the employment decline, with general merchandise stores losing 3,100. Other areas affected by the post-Christmas blahs included food stores, apparel and accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail establishments.

(Continued on page 3)

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SEASONAL ACTIVITY THE RULE IN PRIVATE SECTOR (Continued)

Also reporting a drop in employment were eating and drinking places, which normally decline from September to January. Wholesale trade, while not as volatile as retail, did lose 800 positions. Services, at 257,100, declined 2,700 during the month. Declines of 800 each were seen in hotels and other lodging places, which traditionally shrink during the winter months, and educational services, which were lower due to the holiday break. Other areas registering significant losses included business services, and amusement and recreation services, while considerable growth was recorded in personal services. Construction, despite favorable weather conditions, fell 2,700. This drop can be attributed to less contract work, and included a loss of 1,200 positions in special trade contracting. Not since August, 1988 had factory employment decreased, but in January, manufacturing declined 1,000. Losses were split evenly among durable and nondurable goods. Within the hard-good sector, instruments and related products, plagued recently by permanent and temporary layoffs, continued to fall, losing 300 jobs. Apparel and other textile products, down 500 accounted for the majority of the decline in nondurables. One bright spot in the soft-good division was the growth that occurred in textile mill products (+200). Transportation and public utilities were down 400, with water transportation accounting for 75% of the downturn. Stevedoring, which is the loading and unloading of ships, is included in water transportation. It is this area which traditionally increases late in the year, and then subsequently falls in January. Finance, insurance, and real estate dropped 300 positions, reflecting downturns in real estate.

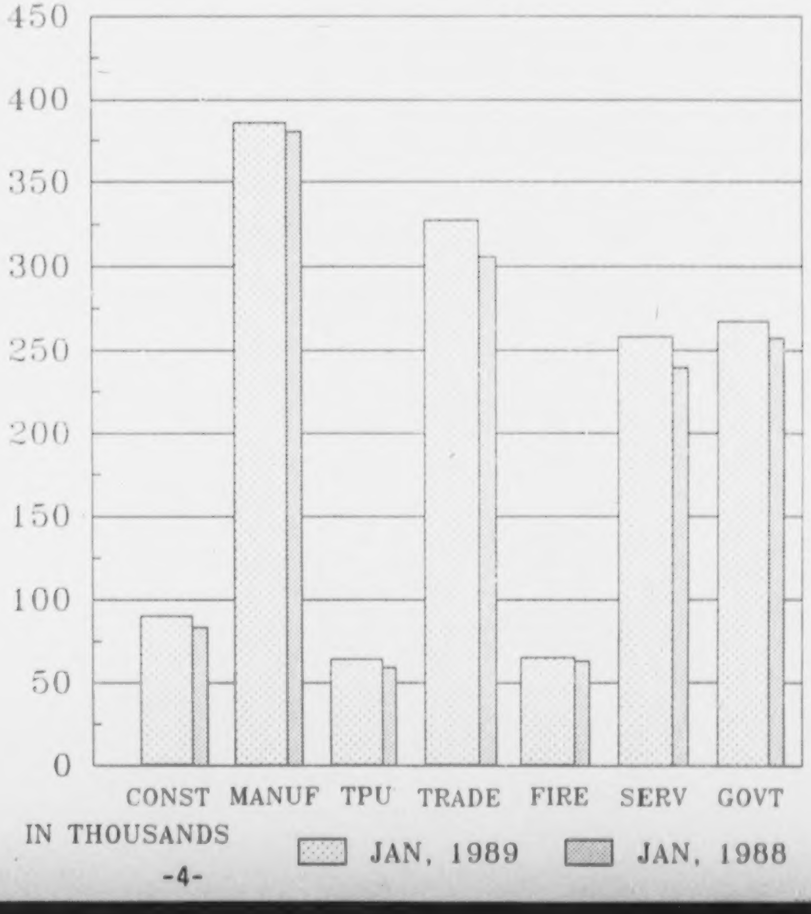
EDUCATIONAL LOSSES AFFECT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal activity was also the cause of employment losses in the public sector, which fell 3,500 to a level of 267,700. State and local government saw reductions of 2,100 and 1,400, respectively. Practically all the decline in state employment was recorded in education (-2,000), while local education accounted for the entire drop in the local sector. Federal government saw its workforce remain constant at 39,000.

A POSTIVE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY

A moderate increase can be expected for nonfarm employment in February. The majority of this growth will be seen in government, services, and to a lesser degree, construction. Nonfaculty personnel returning to jobs will boost the public sector, while areas such as hotels and other lodging places, business services, and educational services will foster growth elsewhere.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM
EMPLOYMENT LEVELS BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY
JANUARY, 1988 - JANUARY, 1989

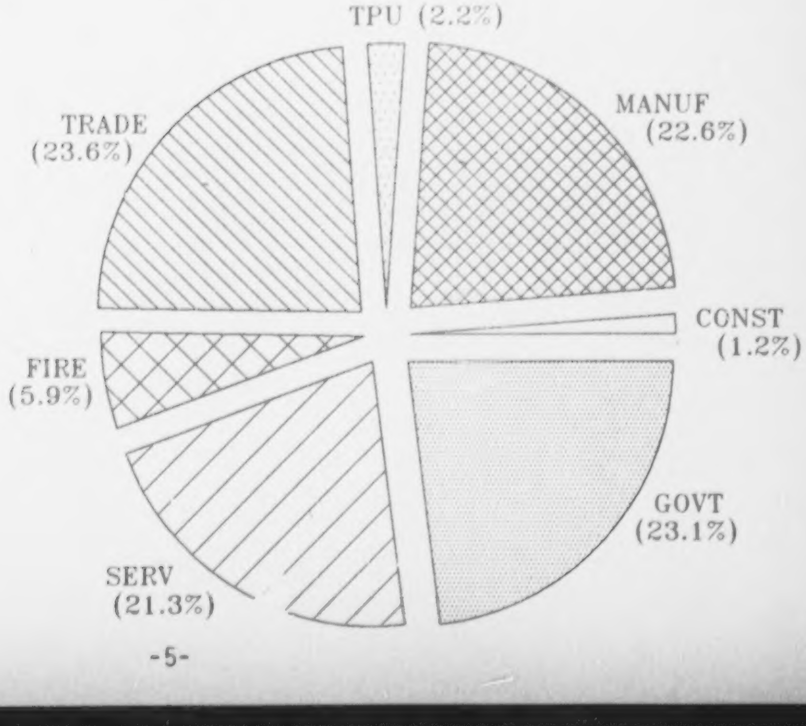


FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWNWARD

Influenced by seasonal job losses, nonfarm female employment in South Carolina fell 11,000 to 686,400 during January. This drop was the second consecutive monthly decline in female employment. The private sector at 527,900 was responsible for 80% of the employment downturn. In the trade industry, heavy job losses in the retail division of 6,600 and the additional loss of 300 positions in wholesale trade pushed employment down 6,900 to 161,800. The employment decline was the result of merchants trimming their payrolls in response to the after-Christmas slowdown in consumer buying. Services (-1,000) recorded large seasonal declines in hotels and other lodging places (-500), and educational services (-300). In the manufacturing sector (-400), nondurable and durable goods lost 300 and 100 jobs, respectively. Female employment was also down in construction (-200); transportation and public utilities (-200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100) during January.

In the public sector, females employed in total government dropped 2,200 to 158,500 in January. State and local government shared equally in the decline, each dropping 1,100 females from their payrolls. The loss in total state government was concentrated in state education (-1,000) with other state government declining 100. In total local government, local education (-1,100) was responsible for the entire decrease. Females employed in total federal government held steady at 12,800. Compared to the year-ago level of 657,600, nonfarm female employment in South Carolina was up 28,800.

NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION) JANUARY, 1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed from 4.1% to 4.6% in January. This represented 77,400 jobless individuals, a rise of 8,300 from the December level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal losses in trade, services, and construction, together with temporary layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% in January.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
January, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,696,400	1,685,700	1,619,800	1,722,000	1,690,600	1,645,400
Total Employment	1,619,000	1,616,600	1,521,200	1,649,300	1,619,900	1,551,500
Total Unemployment	77,400	69,100	98,600	72,700	70,700	93,900
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.1	6.1	4.2	4.2	5.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	231,330	233,870	218,760	236,750	237,900	225,760
Total Employment	222,350	225,800	208,030	229,130	231,310	216,390
Total Unemployment	8,980	8,070	10,730	7,620	6,590	9,370
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.5	4.9	3.2	2.8	4.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	339,490	335,810	316,480
Total Employment	328,440	326,370	301,840
Total Unemployment	11,050	9,440	14,630
Unemployment Rate	3.3	2.8	4.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	122,095	122,120	119,742	123,428	122,563	121,035
Total Employment	114,786	115,978	112,139	116,711	116,009	114,055
Total Unemployment	7,309	6,142	7,603	6,716	6,554	6,980
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.0	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Seasonality played a major role in the Charleston area in January, as nonfarm employment fell 3,500 to 191,900. Despite the drop, this level was still 4,100 higher than the year-ago count. Trade accounted for the majority of the monthly downturn, falling 2,200. The retail division was responsible for the entire decline, but for the time of the year, a drop of that size was not unusual. A slowdown is traditionally seen between Christmas and the start of the tourist season. Employment losses within the private sector were also seen in services, transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing. Total government, at 52,300, was down 300 in January, primarily due to education-related losses.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Columbia area fell 2,700 to 229,300 in January as seasonal activity slowed growth in many industries. Trade accounted for a loss of 2,100 positions, with the retail division declining 2,200. Food stores and general merchandise stores were responsible for much of the downturn, dropping 600 and 500, respectively. Services (-300); construction (-100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100) also reported minor declines within the private sector. Manufacturing advanced 100 over the month, while transportation and public utilities remained constant. Total government, at 62,800, was 200 lower than one month earlier. State government declined 200, while a loss of 100 in the federal workforce was offset by an increase of 100 in the local sector. Compared to the year-ago level, employment in the Columbia area rose 3,000.

MAJOR METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties

The nonfarm job count for the Greenville-Spartanburg area plummeted 6,500 to 321,600 in January. Approximately 2,700 employees were cut from trade payrolls as a result of post-Christmas slowdowns. The retail industry group was responsible for 92% of the decline. Seasonal job losses were reported in services and construction, while slight downturns were also recorded in manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Transportation and public utilities, constant at 12,500, was the only major industry not losing employment. The public sector lost 700 workers over the month, with the entire decrease coming in the state government sector. The majority of this decline could be attributed to education-related losses.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate edged upward 0.1 percentage point to 5.4% in January . . . This advance came despite an increase of 408,000 in nonfarm employment. Retail trade and construction provided the bulk of the growth, rising 133,000 and 102,000, respectively. Other areas adding workers to payrolls included services (+74,000), manufacturing (+46,000), and transportation and public utilities (+46,000).

Americans worked longer weeks during January. . . Average weekly hours for nonfarm workers rose to a seasonally-adjusted 34.9, an increase of 0.2 hour from December. The manufacturing workweek also gained, adding 0.1 hour to the previous month's figure of 40.9. Factory overtime held steady at 3.9. The average pay rate for nonagricultural workers rose $0.06 to $9.50, while the unadjusted wage for factory workers was up $0.01 to $10.38. Average weekly earnings for nonfarm personnel increased from $327.57 to $331.55, while factory workers earned an unadjusted $424.54, down $7.89.

Producer prices surged 1.0% in January . . . heightening fears that inflation is accelerating at a rapid pace. This rate was the biggest increase since October, 1985, when the index also rose 1.0%. Energy and food prices, two volatile categories, led the advance, increasing 4.9% and 1.1%, respectively. Excluding these two, wholesale prices rose only 0.4%, more in line with what analysts had expected.

The Consumer Price Index jumped 0.6% from December to January . . . providing further evidence that inflation is rising. The monthly increase, which translates to an annual rate of 7.2%, prompted speculation that the Federal Reserve will ~~try~~ to restrain the economy by pushing interest rates higher. Much of the increase could be attributed to rising food costs, while some impact was also felt from higher crude oil prices.

Retail sales were up 0.6% . . . despite a large decline in car sales. Excluding autos, which fell 0.9%, sales rose 1.0%, a welcome sign to retailers. The only area other than automobiles to drop was clothing, which declined 1.1%. Areas of growth included general merchandise stores, which rose 1.7%, and food stores, which were 1.0% higher than in the previous month.

Housing starts posted a healthy gain of 8.0% . . . in January as warm weather prevailed over much of the country. Many analysts insisted, however, that this increase was not as good as it might appear. Most of the gain, if not all, was situated in the Northeast region, which rose 52.0%. Other reasons given included a revision of December's figure from +2.2% to +0.1%, and a decline of 2.7% for building permits in January. Both multi-unit and single-unit construction registered positive growth, rising 10.1% and 7.1%, respectively.

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities advanced 0.3% during January . . . providing further evidence of economic strength. The operating rate, that proportion of capacity being used, remained at 84.4%, the highest level since October, 1979. Output by manufacturers increased a strong 0.5% over the month. Production of durable goods rose 0.3%, while nondurables climbed 0.7%. Mining was down 1.2%, while utilities fell 0.8%.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE UPWARD

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's production workers rose $0.06 to $8.42 during January. Although both nondurable and durable goods realized increases in hourly wages, nondurables experienced the largest gain of $0.07. Within the soft-good division, payrolls affected by premiums for piece work caused upturns ranging from $0.04 to $0.09. However, chemicals and allied products were the only industry group to report no change in hourly wages from December to January. Moderate wage increases which stemmed from advances in premium hours pushed hard-good hourly earnings up $0.03 to $8.60. During January, hourly earnings for production employees in instruments and related products, and furniture and fixtures were lower.

Nationally, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers rose slightly to $10.38. The $0.01 increase in manufacturing wages reflected somewhat larger incentives in nondurables and durable goods.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
January, 1989

	South Carolina		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.42	$ 8.36	$ 8.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$347.75	$346.94	$339.90
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$287.16	$287.92	$293.78

	Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.23	$ 9.18	$ 9.05
Average Weekly Earnings	$380.28	$374.54	$369.24
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$314.02	$310.82	$319.14

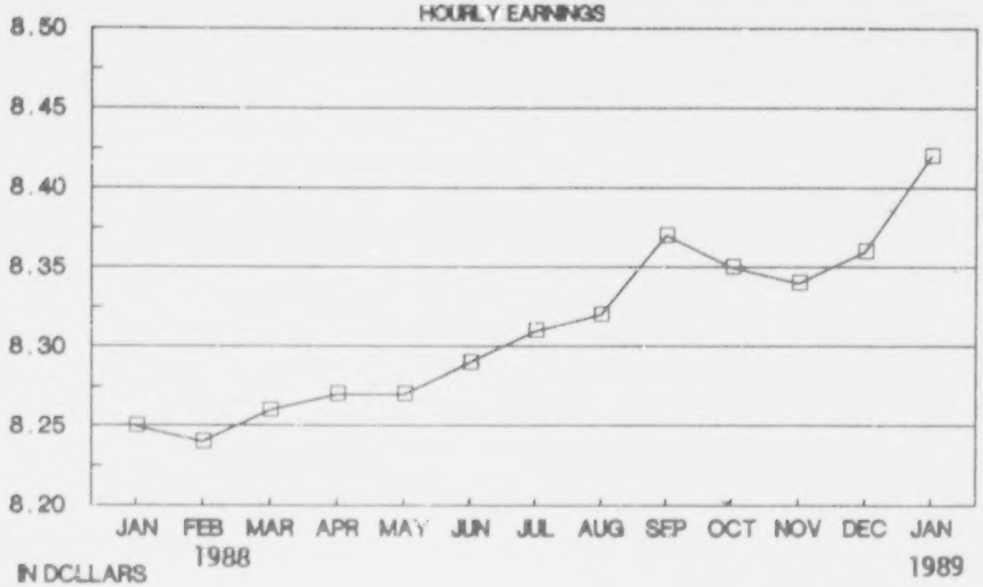
	Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.59	$ 8.53	$ 8.16
Average Weekly Earnings	$358.20	$355.70	$336.19
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.79	$295.19	$290.57

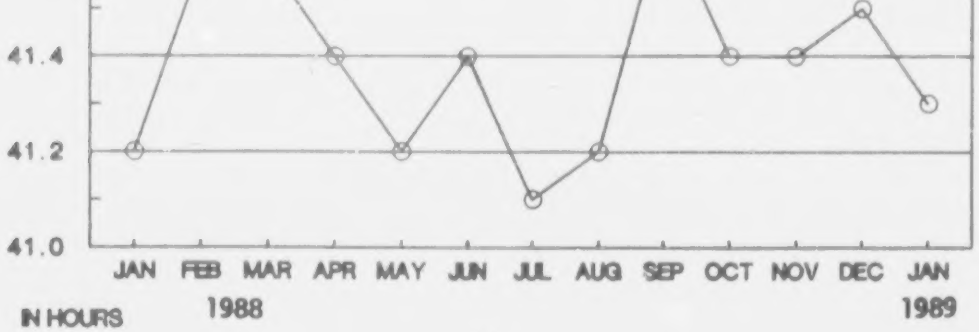
	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.37	$ 8.32	$ 8.18
Average Weekly Earnings	$345.68	$346.11	$332.11
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$285.45	$287.23	$287.04

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.38	$ 10.37	$ 10.07
Average Weekly Earnings	$424.54	$432.43	$412.87
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$350.57	$358.86	$356.85

AVERAGE HOURS & EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS

JANUARY, 1988 - JANUARY, 1989





LONG HOURS IN MANUFACTURING DOWN

Facing the reality of less demand for products, South Carolina's manufacturers lowered both production employment (-700) and overtime hours (-0.2) in January. Premium hours in the soft good sector were reduced 0.3 hour to 3.8. Although the hard good sector saw an increase in average weekly hours, overtime hours were lowered along with a cutback in production workers.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

January, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	4.3	4.3
Durable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.6
Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.1	4.1

WEEKLY HOURS DECLINE IN JANUARY

During January, the production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers declined 0.2 hour to 41.3 as production cutbacks reduced overtime during the month. Workers in the nondurable-good sector experienced a 0.3-hour drop in weekly hours while employees in durable goods worked 0.2 hour more per week. Within nondurables, large declines in the average workweek occurred in chemicals and allied products (-0.6) and textile mill products (-0.3). Reduced workweeks were also recorded in apparel and other textile products, paper and allied products, and food and kindred products. The printing and publishing division was the only gainer, with a 0.3-hour rise in average weekly hours.

In the durable-good sector, a sharp gain in average weekly hours by employees in lumber and wood products of 0.9 hour pushed the workweek to 42.7. Moderate increases also occurred in fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment during the month. Heavy declines, however, were experienced in stone, clay, and glass products (-0.9); instruments and related products (-0.9); and furniture and fixtures (-0.5).

Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers dropped 0.8 hour to 40.9 as overtime hours fell 0.4 hour to 3.8 for January.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX FALLS

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.7 point to 108.0 in January. The decline in output resulted from the loss of 700 production positions and a 0.2 - hour decrease in the workweek. Nondurable goods experienced a 0.9 - point drop in output per hour over the month. Within the soft-good sector, apparel productivity fell 1.6 points while textiles declined 0.5 point. Durable-good productivity rose 0.6 point because of a 0.2-hour increase in weekly hours during the month.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
January, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.0	108.7	105.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	119.2	118.6	115.4
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	103.4	104.3	101.5
Textile Productivity Index	96.3	96.8	99.9
Apparel Productivity Index	100.3	101.9	90.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
January, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1989 from-	
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
All items	121.1	120.5	115.7	+0.5	+4.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	#Mths Exper	Other Exper	#Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired Annual Income Desired	Relocate? Location of *Applicant
LPN	23	None	N/A	13	Full 13,728	Yes Beaufort
Systems Analyst	40	Office Automat. Analyst	40	14	Full 28,000	No Clinton
Editor, Newspaper	24	None	N/A	17	Full 16,640	Yes Florence
Electronics Mechanic	24	Electronic Tech.	24	16	Full 16,000	Yes Gaffney
Manager, Retail	99	Painter	36	12	Full 15,000	Yes Georgetown
Supt., Construction	88	None	N/A	12	Full 27,000	Yes Greenville
Counselor	99	Social Worker	99	18	Full 25,000	No Greenwood
Admin. Secretary	43	General Clerk	61	15	Full 16,000	No Hampton
Disc Jockey	07	None	N/A	14	Full 10,000	Yes Lancaster
Cake Decorator	99	Baker	99	10	Full 17,680	No Liberty
Manager, Personnel	99	None	N/A	14	Full 30,000	Yes Rock Hill
Production Planner	99	None	N/A	12	Full 24,000	Yes Sumter
Inventory Controller	99	None	N/A	14	Full 15,000	No Clinton

* There are currently more than 85,508 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY
EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND
SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

				Net Change From:	
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment..............	1457.9	1479.4	1393.4	-21.5	+64.5
Total Private..............................	1190.2	1208.2	1134.8	-18.0	+55.4
Mining.....................................	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction...............................	90.8	93.5	83.5	- 2.7	+ 7.3
Heavy Construction Contractors............	14.1	14.5	11.8	- 0.4	+ 2.3
Highway and Street Construction..........	5.2	5.6	3.8	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	8.9	8.9	8.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Special Trade Contractors................	43.4	44.6	40.6	- 1.2	+ 2.8
Electrical Work..........................	9.5	9.7	8.9	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)......	385.2	386.2	380.3	- 1.0	+ 4.9
Durable Goods............................	129.4	129.9	128.7	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Nondurable Goods.........................	255.8	256.3	251.6	- 0.5	+ 4.2
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	63.5	63.9	60.7	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Trucking and Warehousing.................	19.7	19.7	18.2	0.0	+ 1.5
Water Transportation.....................	3.9	4.2	3.7	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Communication............................	13.1	12.9	12.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.3	8.1	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	15.6	15.6	15.9	0.0	- 0.3
Electric Services........................	9.7	9.7	10.2	0.0	- 0.5
Combination Utility Services.............	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade..................	327.0	337.9	305.6	-10.9	+21.4
Wholesale Trade..........................	58.9	59.7	56.2	- 0.8	+ 2.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	32.1	32.5	31.7	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	13.1	13.3	12.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	26.8	27.2	24.5	- 0.4	+ 2.3
Groceries and Related Products...........	8.3	8.5	8.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods...........	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Retail Trade	268.1	278.2	249.4	-10.1	+18.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.7	11.8	11.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	35.6	38.7	33.2	- 3.1	+ 2.4
Department Stores	21.0	22.9	20.6	- 1.9	+ 0.4
Food Stores	47.2	49.0	44.3	- 1.8	+ 2.9
Grocery Stores	44.5	46.0	41.9	- 1.5	+ 2.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	64.8	65.1	62.9	- 0.3	+ 1.9
Banking	14.6	14.7	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.3	14.4	14.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.9	5.8	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	13.8	13.7	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	6.9	7.0	6.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	257.1	259.8	240.0	- 2.7	+17.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.9	21.7	19.2	- 0.8	+ 1.7
Health Services	52.7	52.9	49.7	- 0.2	+ 3.0
Hospitals	17.6	17.6	16.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	21.9	22.7	21.9	- 0.8	0.0
Colleges, Univerisities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.6	13.4	12.6	- 0.8	0.0
Total Government	267.7	271.2	258.6	- 3.5	+ 9.1
Total Federal Government	39.0	39.0	38.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government	88.3	90.4	83.4	- 2.1	+ 4.9
State Education	35.6	37.6	32.7	- 2.0	+ 2.9
Other State Government	52.7	52.8	50.7	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	140.4	141.8	136.6	- 1.4	+ 3.8
Local Education	80.9	82.3	79.2	- 1.4	+ 1.7
Other Local Government	59.5	59.5	57.4	0.0	+ 2.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6
WAGE AND SALARY
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Manufacturing	385.2	386.2	380.3	- 1.0	+ 4.9
Durable Goods	129.4	129.9	128.7	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.8	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.4	10.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.4	3.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.4	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.8	15.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.4	32.3	31.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.8	0.0	+ 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.5	22.6	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	2.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Household Appliances	2.6	2.7	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.2	8.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.6	10.6	11.0	0.0	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.7	5.6	- 0.3	- 1.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.4	2.6	3.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.6	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Net Change From: Dec. 1988	Net Change From: Jan. 1988
Nondurable Goods	255.8	256.3	251.6	- 0.5	+ 4.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.8	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Meat Products	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	106.3	106.1	107.9	+ 0.2	- 1.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.9	27.8	28.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.3	30.3	30.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.2	9.6	0.0	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.2	14.0	15.5	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.6	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.8	6.7	0.0	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.8	10.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.7	9.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.1	7.1	6.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.8	46.3	45.8	- 0.5	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.4	10.6	9.4	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.9	8.0	6.7	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.4	14.9	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.1	5.2	5.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	5.7	5.7	6.2	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.6	9.8	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.2	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.6	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.8	11.0	10.8	- 0.2	0.0
Newspapers	4.5	4.6	4.5	- 0.1	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.4	35.2	33.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.9	14.7	15.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.8	2.7	- 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.5	24.6	21.3	- 0.1	+ 3.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.6	2.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.9	12.9	10.3	0.0	+ 2.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY
EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Net Change From: Dec. 1988	Net Change From: Jan. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	1484.7	1475.7	1420.2	+ 9.0	+64.5
Total Private............................	1215.6	1210.4	1165.3	+ 5.2	+50.3
Construction............................	94.2	93.7	86.6	+ 0.5	+ 7.6
Manufacturing...........................	386.5	385.6	377.3	+ 0.9	+ 9.2
Durable Goods..........................	129.9	129.8	127.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Lumber and Wood Products................	15.9	15.8	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.5	11.5	10.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Primary Metal Industries................	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products...............	15.8	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical............	32.5	32.8	31.3	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Special Industry Machinery............	7.1	7.0	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	22.7	22.3	22.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods.......................	256.6	255.8	250.0	+ 0.8	+ 6.6
Food and Kindred Products...............	15.9	15.8	15.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products...................	106.5	106.0	108.3	+ 0.5	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton..................	28.0	27.6	28.3	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..............	30.4	30.1	30.6	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Knitting Mills.........................	9.3	9.3	9.6	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.........	14.2	14.0	15.7	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Yarn and Thread Mills..................	9.7	10.0	10.1	- 0.3	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	45.9	46.0	44.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	10.5	10.6	9.1	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	14.5	14.3	14.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.6	9.6	9.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products...............	16.4	16.2	16.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing.................	10.9	11.0	11.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	35.5	35.4	32.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics......	14.8	14.8	14.0	0.0	+ 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY
EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Net Change From: Dec. 1988	Net Change From: Jan. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities	64.1	63.4	60.1	+ 0.7	+ 4.0
Trucking and Warehousing	20.1	19.6	18.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Communication	13.1	13.0	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.7	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	338.0	334.7	326.0	+ 3.3	+12.0
Wholesale Trade	59.9	59.7	57.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Retail Trade	278.1	275.0	268.8	+ 3.1	+ 9.3
General Merchandise Stores	35.6	34.9	32.2	+ 0.7	+ 3.4
Food Stores	48.9	48.5	46.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.9	66.1	65.1	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Insurance Carriers	13.6	13.7	15.1	- 0.1	- 1.5
Services	265.1	265.1	248.6	0.0	+16.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.0	24.6	23.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Educational Services	21.5	21.8	21.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Total Government	269.1	265.3	254.9	+ 3.8	+14.2
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.0	38.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Total State Government	88.7	89.0	85.3	- 0.3	+ 3.4
Total Local Government	141.1	137.3	130.7	+ 3.8	+10.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	321.6	328.1	311.3	229.3	232.0	226.3
Construction..........................	21.9	22.8	20.5	14.1	14.2	13.1
Heavy Construction Contractors.......	1.9	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors...........	10.7	11.1	10.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing.........................	103.2	103.4	101.2	29.4	29.3	28.7
Durable Goods........................	31.9	31.9	31.4	14.1	14.0	13.9
Lumber and Furniture................	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products......	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries............	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals........	5.7	5.7	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products...........	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	12.8	12.7	12.3	3.5	3.4	3.2
Metalworking Machinery.............	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	5.1	5.1	5.0	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.2	6.2	6.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nondurable Goods.....................	71.3	71.5	69.8	15.3	15.3	14.8
Food and Kindred Products...........	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products...............	33.3	33.1	32.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton..............	10.0	9.9	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..........	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....................	1.8	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.7	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills...............	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills..............	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.5	9.5	9.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments................	4.9	4.8	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products...........	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.............	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	8.8	8.8	8.4	3.2	3.1	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products..........................	8.9	9.1	8.8	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.5	12.5	11.7	10.5	10.5	10.5
Trucking and Warehousing...........	5.2	5.2	4.9	-	-	-
Communication......................	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	74.2	76.9	72.0	49.1	51.2	50.6
Wholesale Trade......................	16.2	16.4	16.1	12.6	12.5	12.6
Retail Trade.........................	58.0	60.5	55.9	36.5	38.7	38.0
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.1	7.8	7.1	5.1	5.6	5.3
Food Stores........................	-	-	-	4.8	5.4	6.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	11.9	12.0	12.0	17.9	18.0	17.6
Banking............................	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.1
Insurance Carriers.................	-	-	-	5.7	5.6	5.4
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services............................	55.8	57.7	53.1	45.2	45.5	44.0
Business Services..................	-	-	-	12.2	12.3	12.4
Health Services....................	-	-	-	8.5	8.5	8.1
Membership Organizations...........	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.8
Total Government.....................	41.8	42.5	40.5	62.8	63.0	61.5
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.7	7.8	8.0
Total State Government..............	11.1	11.8	11.5	34.7	34.9	34.0
Total Local Government..............	28.7	28.7	27.0	20.4	20.3	19.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	191.9	195.4	187.8	45.3	45.1	45.3
Construction.........................	13.1	13.1	12.8	2.3	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing........................	21.6	21.7	20.7	13.3	13.0	13.5
Durable Goods......................	12.6	12.7	12.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.0	3.0	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	9.0	9.0	8.7	10.5	10.2	10.7
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.4	4.3	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing............	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.5	11.7	10.9	3.3	3.3	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	43.8	46.0	45.3	9.6	9.7	9.6
Wholesale Trade....................	7.7	7.6	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	36.1	38.4	37.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.6	8.6	8.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services.............................	40.9	41.6	38.2	8.5	8.5	8.4
Total Government.....................	52.3	52.6	51.6	6.8	6.8	6.5
Total Federal Government...........	19.5	19.6	19.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	14.8	14.8	14.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	18.0	18.2	17.9	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 9 (Continued)
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY
EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON,
ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND
SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.7	52.7	52.2	50.6	51.0	50.1
Construction........................	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing.......................	20.4	20.4	20.4	13.3	13.5	13.5
Durable Goods......................	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.6
Nondurable Goods...................	15.3	15.3	15.1	9.0	9.0	8.9
Textile Mill Products.............	9.0	9.0	8.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.5	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services............................	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.7	8.7	8.5
Total Government....................	7.8	7.8	7.7	9.2	9.3	8.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Net Change From	
				Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	686.4	697.4	657.6	-11.0	+28.8
Total Private	527.9	536.7	504.5	- 8.8	+23.4
Construction	8.1	8.3	7.6	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Manufacturing	155.5	155.9	154.2	- 0.4	+ 1.3
Durable Goods	39.5	39.6	39.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.0	8.9	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Instruments and Related Products	2.7	2.8	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	116.0	116.3	114.5	- 0.3	+ 1.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	45.5	45.6	46.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.7	11.9	0.0	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.0	12.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.8	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.0	39.4	39.0	- 0.4	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.7	8.7	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.5	12.6	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.5	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.6	4.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.0	8.8	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	8.6	8.6	7.5	0.0	+ 1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	15.4	15.6	14.8	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

				Net Change -From	
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	161.8	168.7	150.3	- 6.9	+11.5
Wholesale Trade	15.7	16.0	15.0	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.0	8.2	8.0	- 0.2	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	7.7	7.8	7.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Retail Trade	146.1	152.7	135.3	- 6.6	+10.8
General Merchandise Stores	26.9	29.4	25.2	- 2.5	+ 1.7
Food Stores	20.4	21.2	19.1	- 0.8	+ 1.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.4	40.5	39.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Banking	11.4	11.4	11.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	7.8	7.7	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	146.4	147.4	137.7	- 1.0	+ 8.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	13.8	12.2	- 0.5	+ 1.1
Health Services	43.3	43.4	40.8	- 0.1	+ 2.5
Hospitals	14.6	14.6	14.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	13.7	14.0	13.6	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Total Government	158.5	160.7	153.1	- 2.2	+ 5.4
Total Federal Government	12.8	12.8	12.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government	51.1	52.2	48.4	- 1.1	+ 2.7
State Education	17.4	18.4	16.0	- 1.0	+ 1.4
Other State Government	33.7	33.8	32.4	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	94.6	95.7	92.2	- 1.1	+ 2.4
Local Education	63.1	64.2	61.8	- 1.1	+ 1.3
Other Local Government	31.5	31.5	30.4	0.0	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

January, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
MANUFACTURING	299.5	300.2	297.1	347.75	346.94	339.90	41.3	41.5	41.2	8.42	8.36	8.25
DURABLE GOODS	99.0	99.5	99.0	367.22	364.22	356.17	42.7	42.5	42.2	8.60	8.57	8.44
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.8	13.0	324.36	314.16	304.21	42.4	41.5	40.4	7.65	7.57	7.53
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	3.8	274.55	278.72	268.80	41.1	41.6	37.7	6.68	6.70	7.13
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.8	8.3	432.85	437.25	426.36	43.9	44.8	44.0	9.86	9.76	9.69
Fabricated Metal Products	11.4	11.6	11.3	354.47	351.11	342.38	41.9	41.7	41.3	8.46	8.42	8.29
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.5	23.4	22.7	396.92	395.15	375.82	44.2	44.2	43.7	8.98	8.94	8.60
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.6	411.74	401.38	371.86	45.8	45.2	43.8	8.99	8.88	8.49
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	17.1	17.2	342.30	336.49	328.18	42.0	41.8	41.7	8.15	8.05	7.87
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	3.8	4.6	340.80	350.18	361.78	42.6	43.5	44.5	8.00	8.05	8.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	200.5	200.7	198.1	338.62	338.25	331.70	40.7	41.0	40.7	8.32	8.25	8.15
Food and Kindred Products	10.9	10.9	10.5	295.50	293.88	298.45	39.4	39.5	39.9	7.50	7.44	7.48
Textile Mill Products	92.5	92.3	94.0	322.70	322.60	317.89	40.9	41.2	41.5	7.89	7.83	7.66
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.0	25.6	322.80	323.11	326.40	40.4	40.9	41.9	7.99	7.90	7.79
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.5	27.5	27.3	327.95	331.70	330.01	39.8	40.5	41.2	8.24	8.19	8.01
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	8.3	305.53	296.31	276.61	42.2	41.5	39.8	7.24	7.14	6.95
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.5	11.3	12.5	339.75	343.63	341.64	42.1	42.9	43.3	8.07	8.01	7.89
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.3	339.47	342.50	303.67	43.3	43.3	39.8	7.84	7.91	7.63
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.8	302.40	297.91	288.23	42.0	41.9	42.2	7.20	7.11	6.83
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.7	39.1	38.8	213.19	210.92	193.85	37.6	37.8	35.7	5.67	5.58	5.43
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	8.6	202.39	197.78	177.16	37.0	36.9	34.2	5.47	5.36	5.18
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.8	11.9	12.3	192.14	190.76	173.46	37.6	38.0	35.4	5.11	5.02	4.90
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.4	11.2	556.25	556.96	560.42	44.5	44.7	45.6	12.50	12.46	12.29
Printing and Publishing	5.9	6.0	5.8	340.48	334.40	342.91	38.0	37.7	39.1	8.96	8.87	8.77
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.1	20.8	20.2	515.64	522.95	510.51	42.3	42.9	42.9	12.19	12.19	11.90

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
All Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	14.7	380.28	374.54	369.24
Durable Goods	9.5	9.6	9.0	385.34	380.03	371.50
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.8	5.7	371.42	366.28	365.10

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	40.8	9.23	9.18	9.05
Durable Goods	43.2	42.7	42.8	8.92	8.90	8.68
Nondurable Goods	37.9	37.8	37.6	9.80	9.69	9.71

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec 1988	Jan. 1988
All Manufacturing	21.0	20.6	20.6	358.20	355.70	336.19
Durable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.8	339.48	337.02	312.62
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	340.63	329.94	315.55
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	1.9	1.9	358.26	350.22	329.94
Nondurable Goods	11.5	11.1	10.8	374.36	372.70	357.79
Textile Mill Products	2.0	1.9	1.8	320.58	320.32	319.54
Apparel and Other Textile Product	1.9	1.8	1.8	201.10	200.16	191.67

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.7	41.7	41.2	8.59	8.53	8.16
Durable Goods	41.0	41.0	40.6	8.28	8.22	7.70
Fabricated Metal Products	40.6	39.8	40.3	8.39	8.29	7.83
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.0	41.3	39.8	8.53	8.48	8.29
Nondurable Goods	42.3	42.4	41.7	8.85	8.79	8.58
Textile Mill Products	41.1	41.6	42.1	7.80	7.70	7.59
Apparel and Other Textile Product	39.9	40.6	38.8	5.04	4.93	4.94

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 12 (Continued)
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	77.1	77.7	75.9	345.68	346.11	332.11
Durable Goods......................	22.9	23.4	22.5	383.16	377.50	347.27
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.2	9.2	8.9	420.41	423.70	392.03
Nondurable Goods..................	54.2	54.3	53.4	330.89	332.91	325.62
Textile Mill Products............	28.3	28.1	27.8	320.78	322.67	320.12
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	9.0	8.9	8.7	307.17	308.88	313.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	9.2	9.2	9.2	338.16	340.85	341.06
Knitting Mills..................	1.4	1.4	1.4	255.93	248.51	233.55
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.9	2.8	2.8	330.58	334.59	331.36
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.1	8.1	8.0	213.19	210.55	182.53
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.3	1.2	1.4	163.55	163.76	148.07
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.8	4.8	4.6	454.10	458.98	426.36

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.3	41.6	40.6	8.37	8.32	8.18
Durable Goods......................	43.1	42.8	41.0	8.89	8.82	8.47
Machinery, Except Electrical......	44.3	44.6	43.9	9.49	9.50	8.93
Nondurable Goods..................	40.6	41.1	40.4	8.15	8.10	8.06
Textile Mill Products............	40.4	41.0	41.2	7.94	7.87	7.77
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	38.3	39.0	39.6	8.02	7.92	7.91
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	41.8	42.5	42.9	8.09	8.02	7.95
Knitting Mills..................	36.2	35.4	34.6	7.07	7.02	6.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	43.1	44.2	44.9	7.67	7.57	7.38
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	37.8	37.8	34.9	5.64	5.57	5.23
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	35.4	35.6	33.5	4.62	4.60	4.42
Chemicals and Allied Products....	42.4	43.3	41.8	10.71	10.60	10.20

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JANUARY, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988
Abbeville	6,810	6,900	6,680	3,690	3,730	3,640	3,120	3,170	3,040
Aiken	46,300	47,500	46,400	17,800	18,900	18,100	28,500	28,600	28,300
Allendale	3,520	3,530	3,140	1,330	1,340	1,280	2,190	2,190	1,860
Anderson	52,700	52,700	52,200	20,400	20,400	20,400	32,300	32,300	31,800
Bamberg	4,380	4,410	4,370	1,500	1,520	1,510	2,880	2,890	2,860
Barnwell	7,370	7,330	7,390	3,150	3,100	3,270	4,220	4,230	4,120
Beaufort	31,140	31,520	29,860	1,160	1,170	1,000	29,980	30,350	28,860
Berkeley	25,400	25,700	24,800	6,600	6,600	6,300	18,800	19,100	18,500
Calhoun	3,800	3,780	3,720	2,070	2,040	2,000	1,730	1,740	1,720
Charleston	148,700	151,500	145,000	9,900	10,000	9,600	138,800	141,500	135,400
Cherokee	17,970	18,010	17,870	9,050	9,050	9,130	8,920	8,960	8,740
Chester	11,820	11,850	11,750	6,130	6,150	6,200	5,690	5,700	5,550
Chesterfield	13,760	13,930	13,430	7,820	7,790	7,620	5,940	6,140	5,810
Clarendon	6,350	6,430	6,370	1,630	1,630	1,600	4,720	4,800	4,770
Colleton	9,790	9,770	9,650	2,490	2,490	2,500	7,300	7,280	7,150
Darlington	21,220	21,350	20,310	7,560	7,510	7,480	13,660	13,840	12,830
Dillon	9,540	9,540	9,420	3,830	3,830	3,720	5,710	5,710	5,700
Dorchester	17,800	18,200	18,000	5,100	5,100	4,800	12,700	13,100	13,200
Edgefield	4,560	4,600	4,590	2,080	2,090	2,100	2,480	2,510	2,490
Fairfield	7,830	7,930	7,510	3,390	3,390	3,280	4,440	4,540	4,230
Florence	50,600	51,000	50,100	13,300	13,500	13,500	37,300	37,500	36,600
Georgetown	15,060	15,150	14,910	4,360	4,350	4,380	10,700	10,800	10,530
Greenville	184,000	188,400	179,100	51,400	51,500	51,200	132,600	136,900	127,900
Greenwood	28,990	28,910	28,900	11,860	11,900	12,220	17,130	17,010	16,680
Hampton	5,250	5,260	5,150	1,800	1,790	1,750	3,450	3,470	3,400
Horry	54,020	55,600	51,270	5,950	5,970	5,790	48,070	49,630	45,480
Jasper	3,680	3,730	3,680	200	200	190	3,480	3,530	3,490
Kershaw	15,940	16,790	16,220	6,700	7,280	7,260	9,240	9,510	8,960
Lancaster	18,280	18,310	17,880	8,630	8,660	8,620	9,650	9,650	9,260
Laurens	19,440	19,600	18,920	8,130	8,200	8,090	11,310	11,400	10,830
Lee	3,400	3,410	3,260	1,170	1,170	1,050	2,230	2,240	2,210
Lexington	53,100	53,900	51,500	14,200	14,200	13,800	38,900	39,700	37,700
McCormick	1,860	1,880	1,820	810	800	760	1,050	1,080	1,060
Marion	12,530	12,510	12,050	6,040	6,040	5,750	6,490	6,470	6,300
Marlboro	8,650	8,660	8,690	4,200	4,240	4,400	4,450	4,420	4,290
Newberry	11,540	11,710	11,460	5,240	5,230	5,270	6,300	6,480	6,190
Oconee	24,570	24,890	24,100	10,660	10,580	10,350	13,910	14,310	13,750
Orangeburg	29,880	29,940	29,800	10,180	10,190	10,170	19,700	19,750	19,630
Pickens	34,800	35,500	33,500	12,500	12,500	12,100	22,300	23,000	21,400
Richland	176,200	178,100	174,800	15,200	15,100	14,900	161,000	163,000	159,900
Saluda	3,610	3,400	3,310	1,400	1,430	1,420	2,210	1,970	1,890
Spartanburg	102,800	104,200	98,700	39,300	39,400	37,900	63,500	64,800	60,800
Sumter	31,540	31,680	30,570	9,300	9,350	8,930	22,240	22,330	21,640
Union	10,570	10,530	10,310	5,840	5,890	5,830	4,730	4,640	4,480
Williamsburg	10,830	10,820	10,660	4,850	4,860	4,680	5,980	5,960	5,980
York	45,300	45,100	45,300	13,300	13,000	13,500	32,000	32,100	31,800

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JANUARY, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,810	10,960	10,670	600	550	840	5.6	5.0	7.9
AIKEN........	60,860	59,960	58,600	2,500	2,490	3,440	4.1	4.1	5.9
ALLENDALE....	5,400	5,090	4,580	340	310	370	6.2	6.0	8.1
ANDERSON.....	71,160	67,580	66,490	3,170	2,800	3,870	4.5	4.1	5.8
BAMBERG......	6,880	6,740	6,410	560	480	520	8.1	7.1	8.1
BARNWELL.....	9,050	8,620	8,560	600	560	660	6.6	6.5	7.7
BEAUFORT.....	35,360	34,940	34,200	1,230	1,120	1,670	3.5	3.2	4.9
BERKELEY.....	54,410	54,250	50,560	1,630	1,530	2,000	3.0	2.8	3.9
CALHOUN......	5,080	5,410	5,220	270	270	370	5.3	5.1	7.1
CHARLESTON...	140,710	143,310	134,420	6,230	5,470	7,420	4.4	3.8	5.5
CHEROKEE.....	23,510	22,780	22,760	990	910	1,270	4.2	4.0	5.6
CHESTER......	14,120	14,120	14,060	930	770	1,180	6.6	5.5	8.4
CHESTERFIELD.	20,930	20,950	20,530	860	880	1,080	4.1	4.2	5.3
CLARENDON....	11,740	12,520	12,090	670	670	1,060	5.7	5.3	8.7
COLLETON.....	18,070	19,400	18,910	880	890	1,070	4.9	4.6	5.6
DARLINGTON...	29,150	29,090	28,100	1,670	1,390	2,230	5.7	4.8	7.9
DILLON.......	15,030	14,850	15,050	760	680	1,330	5.1	4.5	8.9
DORCHESTER...	36,220	36,310	33,780	1,120	1,080	1,310	3.1	3.0	3.9
EDGEFIELD....	7,460	7,690	7,500	350	300	400	4.7	3.9	5.3
FAIRFIELD....	10,610	8,900	8,650	570	480	760	5.4	5.4	8.8
FLORENCE.....	56,670	55,400	54,350	2,480	2,270	3,540	4.4	4.1	6.5
GEORGETOWN...	21,030	22,760	23,010	2,170	2,050	2,890	10.3	9.0	12.5
GREENVILLE...	175,380	173,520	163,080	5,290	4,700	6,940	3.0	2.7	4.3
GREENWOOD....	30,000	29,560	29,920	1,860	1,620	2,500	6.2	5.5	8.3
HAMPTON......	7,300	7,390	7,270	400	370	570	5.5	5.0	7.9
HORRY........	67,380	67,780	65,910	6,480	5,890	7,890	9.6	8.7	12.0
JASPER.......	6,810	6,840	6,880	340	280	560	4.9	4.1	8.2
KERSHAW......	19,640	19,680	18,960	1,290	1,200	1,160	6.6	6.1	6.1
LANCASTER....	25,870	24,990	24,330	1,580	1,240	1,620	6.1	4.9	6.7
LAURENS......	23,970	22,380	22,080	1,030	870	1,440	4.3	3.9	6.5
LEE..........	8,870	8,610	7,990	530	480	570	5.9	5.5	7.1
LEXINGTON....	94,580	97,050	92,260	2,340	2,000	3,350	2.5	2.1	3.6
McCORMICK....	2,820	2,930	2,910	350	270	470	12.4	9.1	16.2
MARION.......	15,430	14,480	14,340	1,150	1,010	1,580	7.4	7.0	11.0
MARLBORO.....	12,270	12,920	13,520	860	790	1,790	7.0	6.1	13.3
NEWBERRY.....	15,520	16,110	15,570	900	770	1,100	5.8	4.8	7.1
OCONEE.......	30,470	29,180	28,580	1,500	1,270	2,120	4.9	4.3	7.4
ORANGEBURG...	41,220	40,580	39,200	2,900	3,000	3,210	7.0	7.4	8.2
PICKENS......	49,290	48,800	45,890	2,010	1,800	2,430	4.1	3.7	5.3
RICHLAND.....	142,160	140,850	133,500	5,280	4,590	6,030	3.7	3.3	4.5
SALUDA.......	8,320	8,160	7,880	340	310	490	4.1	3.8	6.2
SPARTANBURG..	114,820	113,490	107,510	3,750	2,940	5,270	3.3	2.6	4.9
SUMTER.......	36,580	36,530	36,110	1,910	1,630	2,910	5.2	4.4	8.0
UNION........	14,660	14,490	14,520	890	830	1,170	6.1	5.7	8.0
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,480	16,760	16,490	1,130	1,020	1,610	6.5	6.1	9.8
YORK.........	71,270	70,930	66,620	2,680	2,270	2,540	3.8	3.2	3.8
CHAS MSA.....	231,330	233,870	218,760	8,980	8,070	10,730	3.9	3.5	4.9
COLA MSA.....	236,740	237,900	225,760	7,620	6,590	9,370	3.2	2.8	4.2
GRNV MSA.....	339,490	335,810	316,480	11,050	9,440	14,630	3.3	2.8	4.6
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,696.4	1,685.7	1,619.8	77.4	69.1	98.6	4.6	4.1	6.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JANUARY, 1989

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988
ANDERSON	13,690	12,990	12,850	12,900	12,290	11,880	790	700	970	5.8	5.4	7.5
CHARLESTON	37,660	38,360	35,960	36,030	36,930	34,020	1,630	1,430	1,940	4.3	3.7	5.4
COLUMBIA	46,440	45,970	43,680	44,380	44,180	41,330	2,060	1,790	2,350	4.4	3.9	5.4
FLORENCE	15,630	15,280	14,970	14,980	14,690	14,050	650	590	920	4.1	3.9	6.1
GREENVILLE	33,990	33,610	31,690	32,760	32,520	30,070	1,230	1,090	1,610	3.6	3.2	5.1
MYRTLE BEACH	12,040	12,150	11,690	11,220	11,400	10,690	820	750	1,000	6.8	6.1	8.6
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,520	22,860	21,640	21,010	21,530	19,840	1,510	1,330	1,800	6.7	5.8	8.3
ROCK HILL	22,670	22,530	21,190	21,650	21,670	20,230	1,020	860	960	4.5	3.8	4.5
SPARTANBURG	23,400	23,100	21,990	22,480	22,380	20,700	920	720	1,290	3.9	3.1	5.9
SUMTER	11,100	11,080	10,960	10,500	10,570	10,050	600	510	910	5.4	4.6	8.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
1988
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Monthly Average 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1393.4	1410.3	1426.1	1445.6	1457.7	1459.5	1440.4	1442.6	1462.1	1472.1	1484.1	1479.4	1447.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction	83.5	86.0	87.9	90.1	92.3	94.2	94.9	95.1	93.9	94.2	94.0	93.5	91.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.6	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	13.9
Highway and Street Construction	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8
Special Trade Constractors	40.6	41.7	42.6	43.5	44.5	45.7	45.8	46.1	45.2	45.1	44.7	44.6	44.2
Electrical Work	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #17)	380.3	382.9	383.7	382.9	383.5	385.0	383.3	380.0	384.4	384.6	384.9	386.2	383.5
Durable Goods	128.7	130.1	130.9	130.5	130.8	130.7	129.7	130.1	129.8	129.3	129.4	129.9	130.0
Nondurable Goods	251.6	252.8	252.8	252.4	252.7	254.3	253.6	249.9	254.6	255.3	255.5	256.3	253.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.7	60.8	61.2	61.3	62.0	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.8	63.6	64.0	63.9	62.4
Trucking amd Warehousing	18.2	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.1
Water Transportation	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.8
Communication	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.7
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.8
Electric Services	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.0
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	305.6	306.9	312.1	323.3	328.7	331.6	331.9	334.0	331.9	332.8	333.8	337.9	325.9
Wholesale Trade	56.2	56.6	56.9	58.0	58.5	58.9	59.3	60.0	59.9	60.2	59.8	59.7	58.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.6	32.3	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.5	24.7	24.9	25.7	26.1	26.6	27.0	27.4	27.6	27.6	27.3	27.2	26.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4

TABLE 16 (continued)
1988
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Monthly Average 1988
Retail Trade	249.4	250.3	255.2	265.3	270.2	272.7	272.6	274.0	272.0	272.6	274.0	278.2	267.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3
General Merchandise Stores	33.2	32.2	32.7	33.5	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.6	34.3	35.1	36.6	38.7	34.5
Department Stores	20.6	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.3	20.5	20.3	20.5	20.3	20.6	21.7	22.9	20.6
Food Stores	44.3	44.6	45.1	47.2	47.8	48.2	48.9	49.0	49.0	48.6	48.7	49.0	47.5
Grocery Stores	41.9	42.2	42.6	44.5	45.0	45.2	45.9	46.0	46.1	45.8	45.8	46.0	44.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	62.9	62.9	63.5	64.6	65.1	66.0	66.4	66.2	65.4	65.4	65.1	65.1	64.9
Banking	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0
Insurance Carriers	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.6
Life Insurance	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8
Services	240.0	245.1	250.6	255.5	259.2	261.2	259.9	260.5	261.3	262.0	259.9	259.8	256.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.2	20.1	22.1	24.4	25.3	26.2	26.3	25.9	24.5	23.7	22.5	21.7	23.5
Health Services	49.7	50.0	50.1	50.3	50.8	51.4	51.8	52.0	52.0	52.4	52.5	52.9	51.3
Hospitals	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.2
Educational Services	21.9	22.5	22.5	22.4	21.9	18.6	17.5	17.5	21.3	22.5	22.8	22.7	21.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.7	10.7	10.1	10.3	12.6	13.3	13.4	13.4	12.4
Total Government	258.6	263.9	265.3	266.0	265.1	257.1	239.4	242.0	260.6	267.7	280.6	271.2	261.5
Total Federal Government	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.0	38.7
Total State Government	83.4	85.9	87.4	87.8	86.4	81.9	81.5	82.1	86.3	89.4	100.8	90.4	87.0
State Education	32.7	35.7	35.8	36.0	34.3	29.4	28.6	29.5	33.9	37.2	37.7	37.6	34.0
Other State Government	50.7	51.2	51.6	51.8	52.1	52.5	52.9	52.6	52.4	52.2	63.1	52.8	53.0
Total Local Government	136.6	138.4	139.3	139.4	140.0	136.8	119.3	121.1	135.6	139.5	141.0	141.8	135.7
Local Education	79.2	80.9	81.6	81.5	81.7	77.1	59.2	61.1	76.5	80.3	81.6	82.3	76.9
Other Local Government	57.4	57.5	57.7	57.9	58.3	59.7	60.1	60.0	59.1	59.2	59.4	59.5	58.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 17
1988
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Monthly Average 1988
Manufacturing	380.3	382.9	383.7	382.9	383.5	385.0	383.3	380.0	384.4	384.6	384.9	386.2	383.5
Durable Goods	128.7	130.1	130.9	130.5	130.8	130.7	129.7	130.1	129.8	129.3	129.4	129.9	130.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
Household Furniture	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.3	31.8	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Special Industry Machinery —	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	22.8	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Household Appliances	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Electrical Components and Accessories	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Transportation Equipment	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Nondurable Goods	251.6	252.8	252.8	252.4	252.7	254.3	253.6	249.9	254.6	255.3	255.5	256.3	253.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.5
Meat Products	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3

TABLE 17 (continued)
1988
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Monthly Average 1988
Textile Mill Products	107.9	108.0	107.8	106.9	106.7	106.7	106.0	101.5	105.9	106.0	105.9	106.1	106.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1	27.6	27.5	27.8	28.0	27.7	27.8	28.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	26.7	30.5	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.0
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.5	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.8
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.8	46.4	46.4	46.1	45.9	46.4	45.3	46.0	46.4	46.5	46.5	46.3	46.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.9
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	8.9	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Printing and Publishing	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.8
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Chemical and Allied Products	33.5	33.8	34.0	34.0	34.3	34.5	34.8	34.8	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.0	15.1	15.2	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	21.3	21.4	21.3	22.1	22.4	23.0	23.4	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.3	24.6	23.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.7	12.7	12.9	11.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
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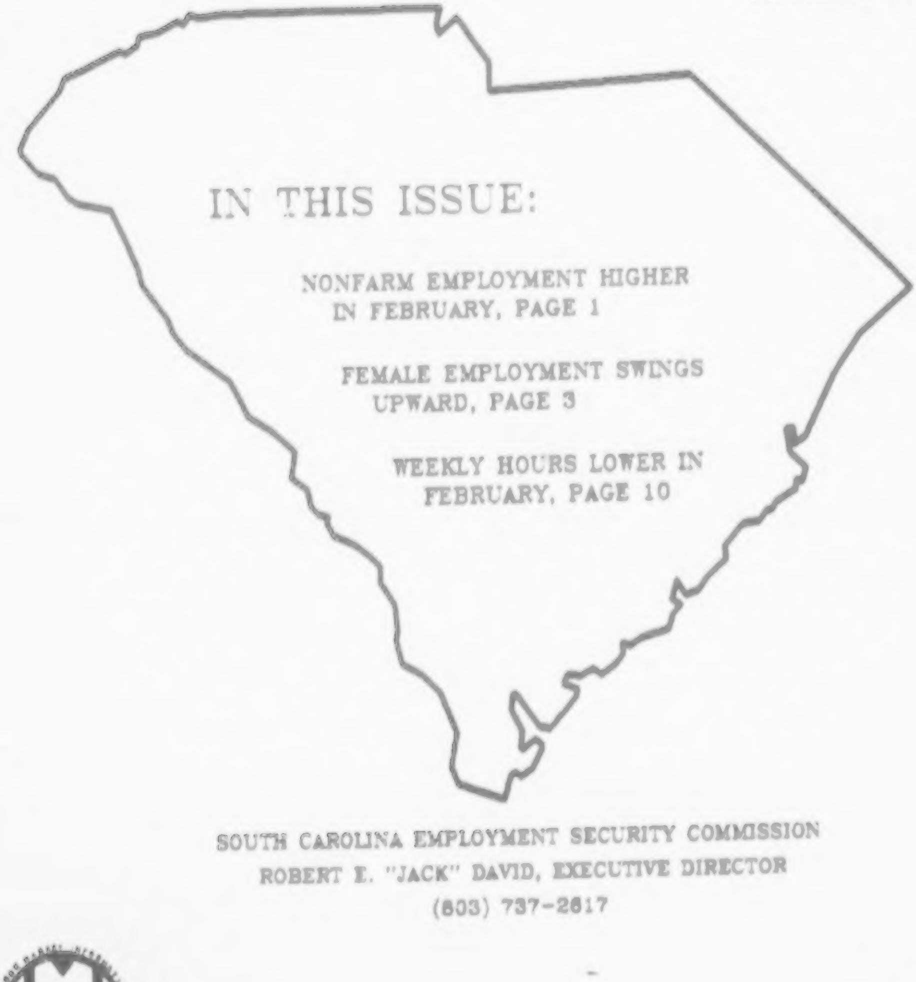
4/10/89

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

FEBRUARY, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1



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SEASONAL INCREASES FUEL WAGE AND SALARY

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina rose to a level of 1,468,100 in February. This figure was 7,700 higher than the previous month, and 57,800 greater than the year-ago number. Seasonal additions in the public sector contributed the majority of new jobs, but employers in the private sector also added workers.

EDUCATION PUSHES JOB COUNT HIGHER

Government employment jumped 5,800 in February, due mainly to gains in education. Nonfaculty personnel returning for the spring semester contributed 3,100 and 1,600 jobs to state and local education, respectively. The federal workforce rose slightly during the month.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES

Employment in the state's private sector improved slightly during the month, adding 1,900 positions. Services led this advance, posting a gain of 2,200. Hotels gearing up for the tourist season supplied much of the punch, but other groups reporting moderate growth included educational services and business services. Finance, insurance, and real estate rose moderately over the month due to new contracts in the insurance field. Construction was 300 higher, with the entire increase occurring in special trade contracting, while transportation and public utilities rose 200 to 64,000, equalling the all-time high recorded in November, 1988.

On the negative side, manufacturing fell 1,100, with the entire downturn coming in nondurable goods. Temporary layoffs plagued the textile industry, dropping the job count to its lowest level in six months. A decline in demand was the key factor in these losses which included downturns of 400 and 300 in weaving mills, synthetics and

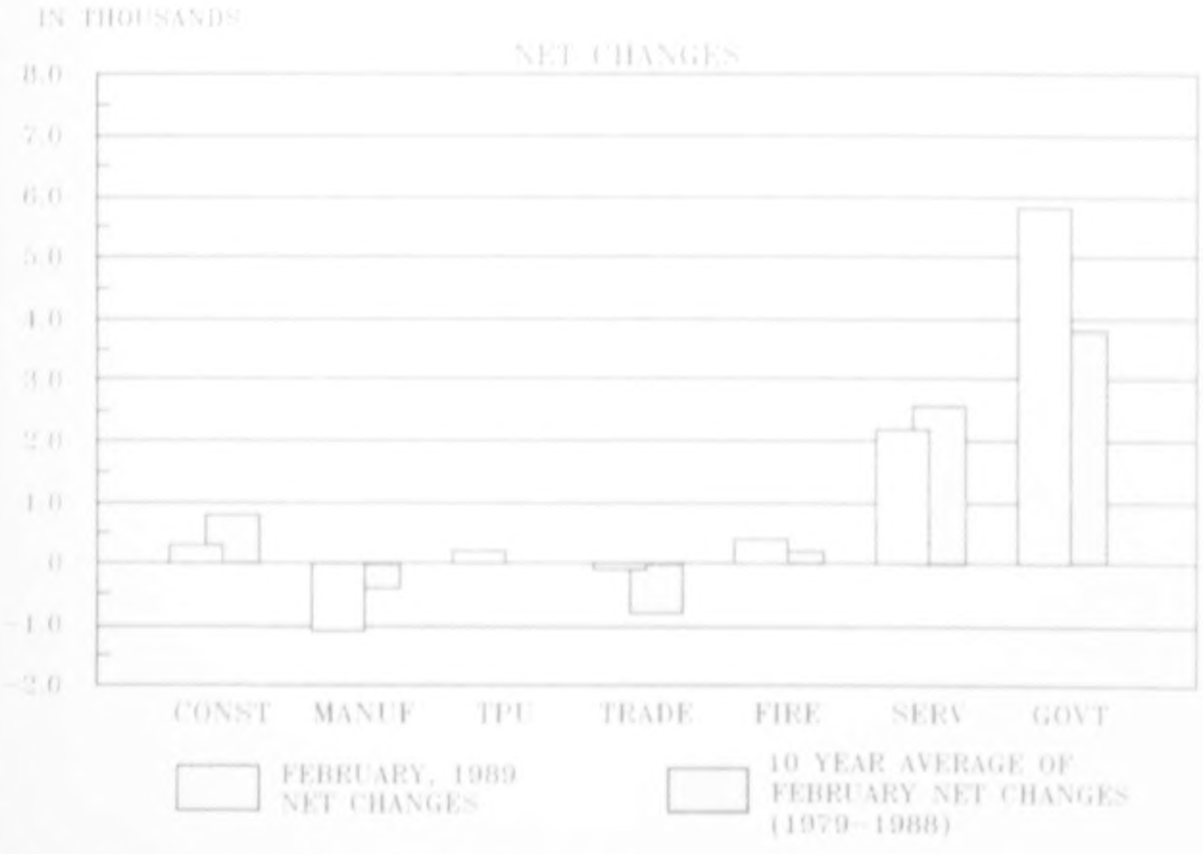
PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES (Continued)

weaving mills, cotton, respectively. Trade slipped 100 from January, with the retail division falling 400. A large gain in eating and drinking places was not enough to offset seasonal losses in other groups, including general merchandise stores, which lost 1,000. Wholesale trade added 300 positions to the ranks.

EMPLOYMENT TO BE MUCH HIGHER IN MARCH

Nonfarm employment should display considerable strength in March, with most major industries reporting gains. Trade and services should lead the way, as both gear up for the tourist season. Construction should also grow moderately, as favorable weather and new contracts add workers in all phases of building.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, FEBRUARY, 1989



NOTE: The 10-Year Average For TPU is 0.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment rebounded during February after seasonal losses in January. Female employment rose 4,400 to 691,700 with the public sector providing 80% of the growth. The private sector was up 900 to 529,700 for the month.

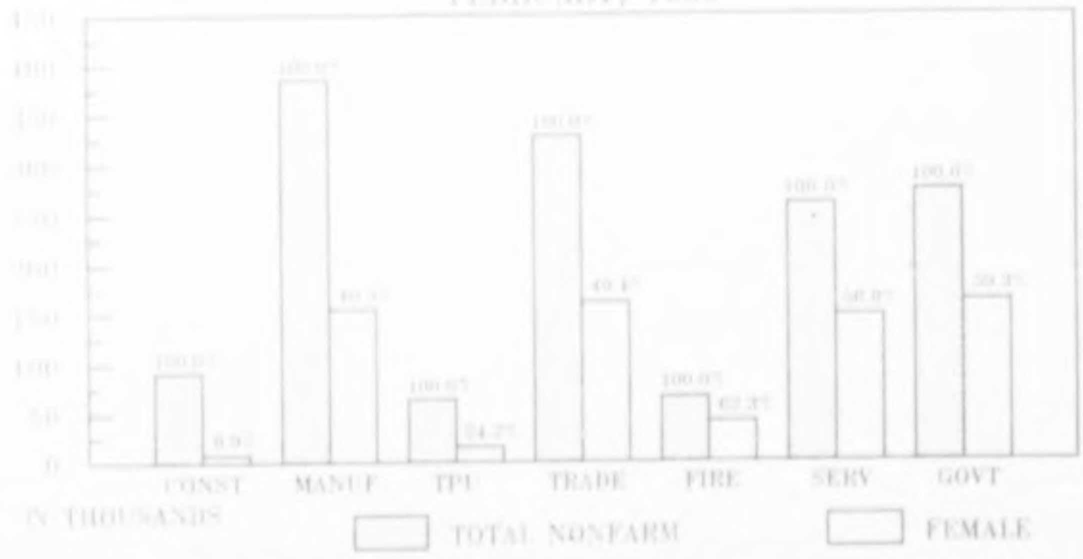
In the public sector, female employees filled 3,500 positions during the month. State and local education gained 1,500 and 1,300 employees, respectively. The return of nonfaculty staff members at local schools and colleges contributed to the sharp increase. The state government division, up 2,100, experienced the largest monthly employment gain. Women employed in federal government held steady at 12,800 in February.

Growth in the private sector was centered in services (+1,400), influenced by seasonal increases in hotels and other lodging places, and the return of work study students to the workforce. Employment increases were also experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate (+500); transportation and public utilities (+100); and construction (+100). Manufacturing was the major ~~job loser~~ as employment dropped 800 to 155,100 in February. The losses in manufacturing occurred entirely within the nondurable-good division. In the trade industry, retail trade was responsible for a decline of 400 positions.

Compared to the year-ago level of 665,300, female employment in South Carolina during February was up 26,400.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

FEBRUARY, 1989



NOTE: The above graph displays nonfarm female employment as a percent of total nonfarm employment

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 4.6% to 4.8% in February. The slight increase was due primarily to temporary layoffs in manufacturing, together with seasonal reductions in retail trade. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.1% in February.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
February, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,689,100	1,696,400	1,657,800	1,692,900	1,715,400	1,661,500
Total Employment	1,608,500	1,619,000	1,570,000	1,621,400	1,646,300	1,582,800
Total Unemployment	80,600	77,400	87,800	71,500	69,100	78,700
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	230,140	231,260	224,980	235,680	236,670	231,580
Total Employment	221,010	222,290	215,040	228,050	229,060	224,220
Total Unemployment	9,130	8,980	9,940	7,630	7,610	7,360
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	339,110	339,380	331,410
Total Employment	327,530	328,340	318,440
Total Unemployment	11,580	11,040	12,970
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.3	3.9

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	121,906	122,095	119,942	123,181	123,428	121,165
Total Employment	115,023	114,786	112,460	116,853	116,711	114,273
Total Unemployment	6,883	7,309	7,482	6,328	6,716	6,892
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.4	5.7

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Gaining 900 new jobs, the Charleston area nonfarm workforce grew to a level of 192,900 in February. This growth reflected advances in the public and private sectors. Seasonal increases in all industry groups pushed government employment up 700 over the month and 500 above last year's level of 52,400. The local group reported 52% of the growth as nonfaculty employees returned to vacant positions. Federal government saw an addition of 200 jobs, while the state division moved upward 100 to 14,900. Private sector employment increased slightly in February as positive trends in services, and transportation and public utilities more than offset declines in the remaining industry groups. Seasonal employment gains pushed job counts in services, and transportation and public utilities up 400 and 300, respectively. On the negative side, construction and trade posted job losses of 200 each in February. The entire downturn in trade was found in the retail division. The finance, insurance, and real estate workforce was lowered slightly over the month but managed to be 400 greater than the level of February, 1988. Manufacturing was the only industry division to show no change in employment from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose to 240,800 in February. This figure was 2,000 higher than the previous month, and 2,300 greater than the year-ago level. Job gains were abundant in the public sector as government employment increased 1,300. Nonfaculty personnel, such as work study and bus drivers, provided the majority of new positions in the state and local divisions. Manufacturing added 500 jobs during the month, with 80% being created in the hard-good division. Services and construction each recorded moderate upturns during the month. Scattered gains were the rule in services, while unseasonally warm weather proved favorable for builders. On the negative side, transportation and public utilities, and trade registered declines of 400 and 100, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate held steady over the month as various losses offset gains in the insurance field.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

During February, nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area experienced a moderate increase of 900 to 322,500. The public sector led the way by adding 1,400 employees to the payrolls. This increase could be attributed to the return of nonfaculty staff in both state and local government. The federal government job count remained unchanged at 2,000 over the month. However, the private sector dropped 500 workers from its ranks. The largest decline in trade was caused by the discontinuance of temporary jobs in the retail sector. Negative movement was also displayed in manufacturing. Because of seasonal activity, services was the only major industry division within the private sector to record a rise in employment from the previous month. Construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate saw no change in their workforces during February.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Unemployment fell to a 15-year low of 5.1 percent in February . . . as employers filled 289,000 jobs. Not since the rate hit 4.9 percent in December 1973, has unemployment been lower. The 0.3-percentage point drop surprised many analysts, who had expected little or no change. Areas of growth over the month included health services, business services, and retail trade, while industries losing jobs included construction and manufacturing. Harsh weather reduced the count in construction, while factory employment declined for the first time in six months.

Average weekly hours declined to 34.7 in February . . . a drop of 0.1 hour. The manufacturing workweek remained constant at 41.0 hours, as did factory overtime at 3.9. Hourly earnings averaged $9.54, the same rate as January, while weekly earnings fell $1.91. The pay rate in factories held steady as well, at $10.37, while the manufacturing weekly payroll dropped an unadjusted $3.11.

Producer prices surged 1.0% for the second consecutive month . . . heightening fears of runaway inflation. February's upturn translated to an annual rate of 12.6%, which would be the largest since 1979, when wholesale prices rose 12.8%. Energy prices, fueled by rising gasoline costs, increased 2.4%, while food prices jumped 1.2%. Excluding these two categories, which tend to be very erratic, prices rose 0.6%.

Consumer prices increased 0.4% in February . . . somewhat less than most analysts expected. This moderate rise came as welcome news to financial markets following the surge in producer prices. Major categories include medical care (+0.8%), transportation (+0.6%), and food (+0.5%).

Home sales fell 3.1% during the month . . . as rising interest rates continued to dampen construction. This decline, coming on the heels of January's 9.4% drop, paints a bleak picture for the housing industry. Downturns were seen in all areas of the nation, with the exception of the West, which rose 3.2%. The Northeast, falling 18.3%, led the monthly decline, while drops of 1.1% and 0.8% were seen in the Midwest and South, respectively.

Retail sales fell 0.4% in February . . . the largest drop since an indentical 0.4% decline in April 1988. This downturn indicates that credit-tightening by the Federal Reserve is beginning to slow the nation's economy. Sales were down in most areas, with auto dealerships (-1.7%) and general merchandise stores (-0.8%) leading the decline. Soft car sales can be blamed on rising interest rates, while the post-Christmas slowdown pulled department store sales lower.

Personal income surged 1.0% in February, while consumer spending rose a healthy 0.5% . . . Strength in personal income was due to a jump in farm-subsidy payments, while the increase in consumer spending was seen primarily in services. One area of weakness, however, was spending on big-ticket items. These items, which are durable goods intended to last three years or more, fell for the second consecutive month, reflecting higher interest rates. Disposable income, that income remaining after taxes, followed January's 1.7% surge with an increase of 1.1% in February.

HOURLY EARNINGS RISE

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers increased $0.05 in February from $8.44 in January. Sharp gains in the nondurable-good sector contributed to the rise in earnings. Wages in nondurable goods were up $0.09 to $8.44 with large increases recorded by apparel and other textile products (+$0.09), chemicals and allied products (+$0.07); and food and kindred products (+$0.06). Moderate upturns also occurred in textile mill products, and printing and publishing. Hourly earnings in paper and allied products held steady at $12.77 for the month. In the hard-good sector, earnings were down $0.05 to $8.58 in February. A reduction in both employment and the number of hours worked was responsible for the decline. Lower average hourly wages were registered by stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.07); and instruments and related products (-$0.03). All other divisions within the durable sector ended the month with increased earnings.

On the national level, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers were unchanged from $10.37 in January.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
February, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.49	$ 8.44	$ 8.24	$ 9.28	$ 9.22	$ 9.15
Average Weekly Earnings	$350.64	$349.42	$342.78	$379.55	$378.94	$376.06
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$288.36	$288.54	$295.50	$312.13	$312.91	$324.19

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.63	$ 8.59	$ 8.23	$ 8.38	$ 8.36	$ 8.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$360.73	$358.20	$339.08	$343.58	$345.27	$343.58
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$296.65	$295.79	$292.31	$282.55	$285.11	$296.19

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.37	$ 10.37	$ 10.05
Average Weekly Earnings	$422.06	$425.17	$409.04
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$347.09	$351.09	$352.62

PRODUCT DEMAND LOWERS OVERTIME HOURS

As the demand for products lessened in February, manufacturing production employees worked fewer premium hours. The loss of 0.2 hour in durable goods pushed average manufacturing overtime hours down 0.1 hour to 3.9. Nondurable goods saw no change in premium hours; however, production employment dropped as product demand and contract completions were evident.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

February, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.0	4.1
Durable Goods	4.1	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.0

WEEKLY HOURS CONTINUE DOWNWARD

South Carolina's production workweek declined for the second consecutive month as manufacturing workers experienced a reduction in the number of hours worked by 0.1 during February. Lower employment levels and less overtime hours produced the decline. The durable-good sector caused the drop, averaging 0.2 hour less per week. Within durables, electrical and electronic equipment (-1.0); and machinery, except electrical (-0.6) registered the sharpest decreases in the workweek. All other industry groups, except furniture and fixtures (+0.7), were on the downside for the month. The workweek in nondurable goods was unchanged from the previous month. Positive movements occurred in food and kindred products, printing and publishing, chemical and allied products, and textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products held steady over the month. The only monthly industry showing a loss in soft goods was paper and allied products, down 0.5 hour.

Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers fell 0.3 hour to 40.7 and overtime hours were down 0.1 hour in February.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CONTINUES TO DECLINE

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index declined in February for the second consecutive month. The productivity index fell 0.8 point to 107.8. Lower production employment of 1,400 and a 0.1-hour reduction in the workweek were responsible for the decline. All major industry groups experienced reduced output during the month, ranging from 0.5 to 0.8 point. Within manufacturing, nondurable and durable goods recorded output declines of 0.7 and 0.6 point, respectively. Compared to the year-ago level of 107.2, manufacturing production-worker productivity in South Carolina was up 0.6 point during February.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
February, 1989

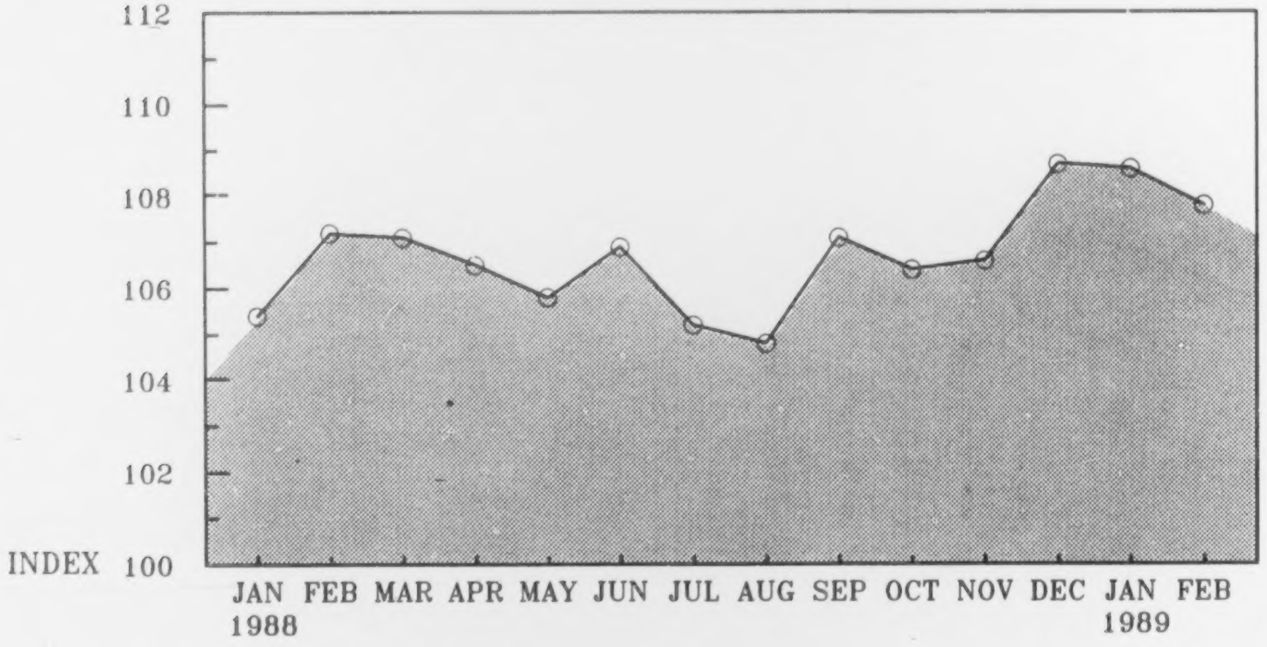
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.8	108.6	107.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	119.0	119.6	118.5
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	103.1	103.8	102.5
Textile Productivity Index	95.8	96.3	98.4
Apparel Productivity Index	100.0	100.8	95.9

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
February, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1989 from-	
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
All items	121.6	121.1	116.0	+0.4	+4.8

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX IN SOUTH CAROLINA

JANUARY, 1988 - FEBRUARY, 1989



BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Personnel Manager	99	Refining Operator	99	13	Full	25,000	Yes	Beaufort
College Registrar	99	None	N/A	16	Full	17,000	No	Clinton
Electronic Draftsman	56	Procurement Specialist	98	14	Full	14,560	Yes	Florence
Maintenance Technician	99	None	N/A	16	Full	22,880	Yes	Gaffney
Caseworker	86	Counselor	01	16	Full	15,000	Yes	Georgetown
Interior Designer	05	Sales Rep.	11	16	Full	16,000	Yes	Greenville
Methods Analyst	99	Industrial Engineer	24	14	Full	20,000	Yes	Greenwood
Drywall Applicator	51	Const. Worker	72	11	Full	10,400	No	Hampton
Pipefitter	99	None	N/A	11	Full	27,000	Yes	Marion
Marketing Sales Rep.	20	None	N/A	16	Full	30,000	Yes	Myrtle Bch.
Medical Assistant	99	Radiologic Technol.	96	15	Full	16,640	No	Rock Hill
Mechanical Drafter	99	Layout Inspector	84	14	Full	20,000	Yes	Sumter
College President	99	Entomologist	99	17	Full	25,000	No	Clinton

* There are currently more than 90,408 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment..............	1468.1	1460.4	1410.3	+ 7.7	+57.8
Total Private................................	1194.8	1192.9	1146.4	+ 1.9	+48.4
Mining.......................................	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction.................................	90.9	90.6	86.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.9
Heavy Construction Contractors............	13.6	13.6	12.5	0.0	+ 1.1
Highway and Street Construction..........	5.0	4.8	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	8.6	8.8	8.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors.................	44.1	43.7	41.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Electrical Work..........................	9.7	9.6	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)......	384.5	385.6	382.9	- 1.1	+ 1.6
Durable Goods.............................	129.8	129.8	130.1	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods..........................	254.7	255.8	252.8	- 1.1	+ 1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	64.0	63.8	60.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
Trucking and Warehousing..................	19.8	19.8	18.4	0.0	+ 1.4
Water Transportation......................	4.1	4.0	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication.............................	13.1	13.1	12.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	15.6	15.6	16.0	0.0	- 0.4
Electric Services........................	9.7	9.7	10.3	0.0	- 0.6
Combination Utility Services.............	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade..................	327.5	327.6	306.9	- 0.1	+20.6
Wholesale Trade...........................	59.4	59.1	56.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	32.4	32.3	31.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	27.0	26.8	24.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Groceries and Related Products...........	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods...........	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1989

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Retail Trade..............................	268.1	268.5	250.3	- 0.4	+17.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies.....	11.6	11.6	11.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores................	34.3	35.3	32.2	- 1.0	+ 2.1
Department Stores........................	19.9	20.6	19.5	- 0.7	+ 0.4
Food Stores..............................	47.8	47.9	44.6	- 0.1	+ 3.2
Grocery Stores...........................	45.1	45.1	42.2	0.0	+ 2.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..........	65.6	65.2	62.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Banking..................................	14.7	14.6	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank.........	14.4	14.3	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, not Members of the Federal.. Reserve System, FDIC-Insured............	5.9	5.8	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve.......... System Members.......................	8.0	8.0	7.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers........................	14.3	13.9	13.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Life Insurance..........................	7.0	7.0	6.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Services..................................	260.5	258.3	245.1	+ 2.2	+15.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places...........	21.8	21.0	20.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.7
Health Services..........................	53.1	53.0	50.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.1
Hospitals..............................	17.9	17.9	17.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Educational Services......................	22.2	21.8	22.5	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional..... Schools, and Junior Colleges............	12.8	12.6	13.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Total Government..........................	273.3	267.5	263.9	+ 5.8	+ 9.4
Total Federal Government.................	39.0	38.9	38.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government...................	92.2	88.2	86.9	+ 4.0	+ 5.3
State Education........................	38.6	35.5	35.7	+ 3.1	+ 2.9
Other State Government.................	53.6	52.7	51.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.4
Total Local Government...................	142.1	140.4	138.4	+ 1.7	+ 3.7
Local Education........................	82.5	80.9	80.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.6
Other Local Government.................	59.6	59.5	57.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1

ote: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1989

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Feb. 1988
Manufacturing	384.5	385.6	382.9	- 1.1	+ 1.6
Durable Goods	129.8	129.8	130.1	0.0	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	16.0	15.8	16.0	+ 0.2	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	4.9	5.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.5	4.4	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.3	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.0	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.8	15.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.6	32.4	31.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.2	5.1	- 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.4	7.2	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.3	22.6	22.8	- 0.3	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	2.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Household Appliances	2.6	2.7	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	8.2	8.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.7	10.6	10.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	5.6	0.0	- 1.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.4	2.4	3.2	- 0.8	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.7	3.6	- 0.1	0.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1989

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Feb. 1988
Nondurable Goods	254.7	255.8	252.8	- 1.1	+ 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.8	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Meat Products	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	105.4	106.3	108.0	- 0.9	- 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.9	28.1	- 0.3	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	30.3	30.1	- 0.4	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.2	9.7	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	14.2	15.3	- 0.2	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.7	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.7	5.8	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.7	10.2	0.0	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.6	9.2	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.1	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.8	45.9	46.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.4	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.0	7.9	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	14.4	15.2	- 0.2	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.1	5.1	5.6	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.8	5.7	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.5	9.6	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.2	16.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.8	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.6	4.5	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.3	33.8	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.9	15.1	- 0.2	- 0.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.5	24.5	21.4	0.0	+ 3.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.6	2.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.9	12.9	10.3	0.0	+ 2.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1989

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Feb. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	1489.4	1486.9	1430.2	+ 2.5	+59.2
Total Private............................	1220.9	1219.6	1170.9	+ 1.3	+50.0
Construction............................	94.1	94.8	89.0	- 0.7	+ 5.1
Manufacturing...........................	385.6	386.8	384.0	- 1.2	+ 1.6
Durable Goods..........................	130.3	130.3	130.6	0.0	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products...............	16.1	15.9	16.1	+ 0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.4	11.6	11.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries...............	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products..............	15.9	15.8	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical...........	32.7	32.6	31.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Special Industry Machinery............	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	22.5	22.8	23.0	- 0.3	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods........................	255.3	256.5	253.4	- 1.2	+ 1.9
Food and Kindred Products..............	16.0	16.0	15.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products..................	105.3	106.2	107.9	- 0.9	- 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton.................	27.7	27.9	28.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.............	30.0	30.4	30.2	- 0.4	- 0.2
Knitting Mills........................	9.2	9.2	9.7	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool........	13.9	14.1	15.2	- 0.2	- 1.3
Yarn and Thread Mills.................	9.6	9.7	10.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	45.7	46.0	46.3	- 0.3	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...........	10.6	10.6	9.6	0.0	+ 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	14.1	14.6	15.1	- 0.5	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.6	9.6	9.7	0.0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products..............	16.3	16.3	16.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing................	11.0	10.8	10.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products..........	35.1	35.4	33.8	- 0.3	+ 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics......	14.7	14.8	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.4

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	64.6	64.3	61.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Trucking and Warehousing...............	20.2	20.2	18.8	0.0	+ 1.4
Communication..........................	13.2	13.1	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	15.5	15.5	15.9	0.0	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	340.9	339.0	319.4	+ 1.9	+21.5
Wholesale Trade.........................	60.2	60.0	57.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Retail Trade............................	280.7	279.0	262.1	+ 1.7	+18.6
General Merchandise Stores..............	35.6	35.3	33.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Food Stores.............................	49.9	49.7	46.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	67.0	66.4	64.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.8
Insurance Carriers......................	14.2	13.8	13.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Services..................................	266.9	266.5	251.1	+ 0.4	+15.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.9	25.0	23.0	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Educational Services....................	21.3	21.4	21.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Total Government..........................	268.5	267.3	259.3	+ 1.2	+ 9.2
Total Federal Government................	39.4	39.2	39.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Total State Government..................	90.3	89.2	85.1	+ 1.1	+ 5.2
Total Local Government..................	138.8	138.9	135.2	- 0.1	+ 3.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	322.5	321.6	316.1	230.8	228.8	228.5
Construction..........................	21.9	21.9	21.2	14.4	14.1	13.4
Heavy Construction Contractors.......	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors............	10.8	10.7	10.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing.........................	102.8	103.1	102.0	29.8	29.3	28.9
Durable Goods........................	31.9	31.9	31.7	14.4	14.0	13.9
Lumber and Furniture................	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products......	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.............	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals........	5.8	5.7	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products............	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	12.8	12.8	12.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
Metalworking Machinery.............	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	5.1	5.1	5.0	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.1	6.2	6.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nondurable Goods.....................	70.9	71.2	70.3	15.4	15.3	15.0
Food and Kindred Products............	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products................	32.9	33.2	32.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton..............	9.9	10.0	9.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics...........	9.9	10.0	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....................	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.6	3.7	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills................	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills...............	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.4	9.5	9.6	2.1	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments................	4.8	4.9	5.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products............	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing..............	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	8.8	8.8	8.6	3.2	3.2	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products..........................	8.9	8.9	8.8	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.5	12.5	11.8	10.0	10.4	10.5
Trucking and Warehousing............	5.2	5.2	5.0	-	-	-
Communication.......................	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	73.8	74.2	72.2	49.7	49.8	50.0
Wholesale Trade......................	16.2	16.2	16.1	12.3	12.3	12.6
Retail Trade.........................	57.6	58.0	56.1	37.4	37.5	37.4
General Merchandise Stores..........	6.9	7.1	6.9	5.3	5.1	5.1
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	11.9	11.9	12.0	17.8	17.8	17.7
Banking.............................	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.1
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	5.7	5.6	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services.............................	56.1	55.9	54.8	45.0	44.6	44.6
Business Services..................	-	-	-	12.2	12.2	12.6
Health Services....................	-	-	-	8.5	8.5	8.1
Membership Organizations...........	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total Government.....................	43.2	41.8	41.8	63.8	62.5	63.1
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.5	7.6	8.0
Total State Government..............	12.3	11.1	12.2	35.5	34.5	35.2
Total Local Government..............	28.9	28.7	27.6	20.8	20.4	19.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	192.9	192.0	188.7	45.0	45.2	45.7
Construction	12.9	13.1	13.2	2.3	2.2	2.4
Manufacturing	21.6	21.6	20.5	13.0	13.3	13.4
Durable Goods	12.6	12.6	11.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.0	3.0	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.7	10.3	10.5	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.3	4.4	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.6	10.7	3.3	3.3	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.8	44.0	44.8	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	7.7	7.7	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	36.1	36.3	36.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.5	8.6	8.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	41.2	40.8	38.9	8.5	8.5	8.6
Total Government	52.9	52.2	52.4	6.8	6.8	6.7
Total Federal Government	19.7	19.5	19.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.9	14.8	14.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.3	17.9	18.0	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 9 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Feb 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.6	52.7	52.3	50.6	50.4	50.6
Construction........................	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Manufacturing.......................	20.2	20.4	20.4	13.1	13.1	13.5
Durable Goods......................	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.6
Nondurable Goods...................	15.2	15.3	15.2	8.8	8.8	8.9
Textile Mill Products..............	8.9	9.0	9.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.7
Services............................	7.7	7.6	7.4	8.8	8.7	8.6
Total Government....................	7.8	7.8	7.7	9.3	9.2	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

February, 1989

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Net Change From Jan. 1989	Net Change From Feb. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment...........	691.7	687.3	665.3	+ 4.4	+26.4
Total Private............................	529.7	528.8	508.9	+ 0.9	+20.8
Construction............................	8.1	8.0	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Manufacturing............................	155.1	155.9	155.9	- 0.8	- 0.8
Durable Goods..........................	39.6	39.6	40.3	0.0	- 0.7
Lumber and Wood Products...............	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products..............	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical...........	9.0	9.0	8.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.3	11.4	11.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products........	2.7	2.7	3.4	0.0	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods.......................	115.5	116.3	115.6	- 0.8	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products..............	5.6	5.7	5.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products..................	45.2	45.5	46.5	- 0.3	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton................	11.6	11.7	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics............	12.9	13.0	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Knitting Mills.......................	6.5	6.5	6.9	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	39.0	39.2	39.5	- 0.2	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...........	9.6	9.6	8.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	12.4	12.6	13.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products..............	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing................	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products..........	8.8	8.9	8.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.6	8.7	7.5	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	15.5	15.4	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Communication..........................	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

February, 1989

				Net Change From	
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	161.7	162.1	150.6	- 0.4	+11.1
Wholesale Trade..........................	15.8	15.8	15.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods.........	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods......	7.7	7.7	7.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Retail Trade.............................	145.9	146.3	135.6	- 0.4	+10.3
General Merchandise Stores..............	26.1	26.8	24.4	- 0.7	+ 1.7
Food Stores.............................	20.6	20.6	19.2	0.0	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	40.9	40.4	39.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Banking.................................	11.4	11.4	11.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers......................	8.2	7.8	7.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Services..................................	148.1	146.7	140.1	+ 1.4	+ 8.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	13.8	13.3	12.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Health Services.........................	43.6	43.5	41.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Hospitals.............................	14.9	14.8	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services....................	13.8	13.4	14.0	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Total Government..........................	162.0	158.5	156.4	+ 3.5	+ 5.6
Total Federal Government................	12.8	12.8	12.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Total State Government..................	53.2	51.1	50.2	+ 2.1	+ 3.0
State Education........................	18.9	17.4	17.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.4
Other State Government.................	34.3	33.7	32.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Total Local Government..................	96.0	94.6	93.6	+ 1.4	+ 2.4
Local Education........................	64.4	63.1	63.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
Other Local Government.................	31.6	31.5	30.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
MANUFACTURING	298.9	300.3	298.8	350.64	349.42	342.78	41.3	41.4	41.6	8.49	8.44	8.24
DURABLE GOODS	99.5	99.6	99.7	363.79	367.64	360.80	42.4	42.6	42.8	8.58	8.63	8.43
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.9	13.0	329.64	328.67	312.33	42.1	42.3	41.7	7.83	7.77	7.49
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	3.9	282.99	274.55	291.69	41.8	41.1	40.4	6.77	6.68	7.22
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.8	8.5	422.14	427.12	430.70	42.9	43.1	45.1	9.84	9.91	9.55
Fabricated Metal Products	11.5	11.5	11.4	353.60	353.63	341.54	41.6	41.8	41.1	8.50	8.46	8.31
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	23.5	23.0	391.50	396.46	381.48	43.5	44.1	44.0	9.00	8.99	8.67
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.7	412.68	413.57	386.96	45.6	45.8	45.1	9.05	9.03	8.58
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	17.1	17.3	336.61	342.30	340.92	41.0	42.0	43.1	8.21	8.15	7.91
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.7	4.5	335.07	339.52	336.80	42.2	42.6	42.1	7.94	7.97	8.00
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.4	200.7	199.1	344.35	340.68	334.15	40.8	40.8	41.0	8.44	8.35	8.15
Food and Kindred Products	10.8	10.9	10.5	305.96	298.26	304.96	40.1	39.4	40.5	7.63	7.57	7.53
Textile Mill Products	91.8	92.5	93.9	325.54	322.70	317.18	41.0	40.9	41.3	7.94	7.89	7.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.9	25.1	25.3	326.03	322.39	325.62	40.4	40.4	41.8	8.07	7.98	7.79
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.2	27.5	27.4	327.98	327.55	331.66	39.9	39.8	41.2	8.22	8.23	8.05
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	8.4	318.51	312.74	284.31	43.1	42.9	40.5	7.39	7.29	7.02
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.3	11.5	12.3	348.04	341.01	330.54	42.6	42.1	42.0	8.17	8.10	7.87
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.4	330.36	338.17	299.53	42.3	43.3	38.9	7.81	7.81	7.70
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.4	8.9	301.81	302.40	281.26	41.4	42.0	41.0	7.29	7.20	6.86
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.6	38.9	39.3	216.95	213.57	201.45	37.6	37.6	37.1	5.77	5.68	5.43
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	8.7	203.68	202.39	189.49	36.7	37.0	36.3	5.55	5.47	5.22
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.8	11.9	12.6	194.48	192.14	179.22	37.4	37.6	36.5	5.20	5.11	4.91
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.3	11.3	572.10	578.48	546.23	44.8	45.3	44.7	12.77	12.77	12.22
Printing and Publishing	6.0	5.9	6.0	344.56	341.62	342.42	38.2	38.0	39.0	9.02	8.99	8.78
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.8	21.0	20.3	520.62	515.21	516.34	42.5	42.3	43.1	12.25	12.18	11.98

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

February, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
All Manufacturing	15.4	15.3	14.5	379.55	378.94	376.06
Durable Goods	9.6	9.5	8.9	383.49	384.91	377.52
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.8	5.6	372.85	371.42	372.24

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
All Manufacturing	40.9	41.1	41.1	9.28	9.22	9.15
Durable Goods	42.8	43.2	42.9	8.96	8.91	8.80
Nondurable Goods	37.7	37.9	38.1	9.89	9.80	9.77

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
All Manufacturing	21.0	20.9	20.5	360.73	358.20	339.08
Durable Goods	9.8	9.5	9.8	341.54	339.48	314.74
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	345.17	340.63	304.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	1.9	366.79	358.26	336.80
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.4	10.7	376.89	374.36	360.78
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	1.8	325.44	320.58	326.40
Apparel and Other Textile Product	1.8	1.9	1.8	199.02	201.10	197.50

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.8	41.7	41.2	8.63	8.59	8.23
Durable Goods	41.1	41.0	40.3	8.31	8.28	7.81
Fabricated Metal Products	40.8	40.6	38.0	8.46	8.39	8.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.7	42.0	40.0	8.59	8.53	8.42
Nondurable Goods	42.3	42.3	42.0	8.91	8.85	8.59
Textile Mill Products	41.3	41.1	42.5	7.88	7.80	7.68
Apparel and Other Textile Product	39.1	39.9	39.9	5.09	5.04	4.95

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TABLE 12 (Continued)
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

February, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	77.3	77.6	76.6	343.58	345.27	343.58
Durable Goods.....................	22.8	22.8	22.7	376.00	382.70	375.78
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.2	9.2	9.0	412.56	419.83	407.25
Nondurable Goods..................	54.5	54.8	53.9	330.88	330.48	330.03
Textile Mill Products.............	28.6	28.9	28.0	321.58	320.78	321.31
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	8.9	9.0	8.7	311.38	307.17	319.97
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	9.1	9.2	9.2	334.36	337.33	344.37
Knitting Mills...................	1.4	1.4	1.7	265.61	255.93	242.53
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.8	2.9	2.7	335.05	330.58	325.75
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.1	8.1	8.1	219.65	213.19	194.40
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.3	1.3	1.4	167.61	163.55	149.06
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	457.50	454.10	441.01

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.0	41.3	41.9	8.38	8.36	8.20
Durable Goods.....................	42.2	43.0	43.9	8.91	8.90	8.56
Machinery, Except Electrical......	43.2	44.1	45.2	9.55	9.52	9.01
Nondurable Goods..................	40.5	40.6	41.1	8.17	8.14	8.03
Textile Mill Products.............	40.4	40.4	41.3	7.96	7.94	7.78
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	38.3	38.3	40.4	8.13	8.02	7.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	41.9	41.8	43.1	7.98	8.07	7.99
Knitting Mills...................	37.2	36.2	35.2	7.14	7.07	6.89
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	43.4	43.1	44.2	7.72	7.67	7.37
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.4	37.8	37.1	5.72	5.64	5.24
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	36.2	35.4	33.8	4.63	4.62	4.41
Chemicals and Allied Products....	42.4	42.4	42.9	10.79	10.71	10.28

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
FEBRUARY, 1989

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988
Abbeville	6,740	6,810	6,780	3,620	3,690	3,650	3,120	3,120	3,130
Aiken	46,400	46,400	46,400	17,800	17,800	18,200	28,600	28,600	28,200
Allendale	3,570	3,520	3,180	1,340	1,330	1,320	2,230	2,190	1,860
Anderson	52,600	52,700	52,300	20,200	20,400	20,400	32,400	32,300	31,900
Bamberg	4,410	4,390	4,370	1,520	1,500	1,530	2,890	2,890	2,840
Barnwell	7,350	7,370	7,410	3,110	3,140	3,230	4,240	4,230	4,180
Beaufort	31,130	31,020	30,210	1,140	1,140	1,020	29,990	29,880	29,190
Berkeley	25,600	25,500	24,900	6,600	6,600	6,200	19,000	18,900	18,700
Calhoun	3,790	3,800	3,730	2,060	2,070	2,020	1,730	1,730	1,710
Charleston	149,500	148,700	145,800	9,900	9,900	9,600	139,600	138,800	136,200
Cherokee	17,930	17,970	18,090	9,000	9,050	9,140	8,930	8,920	8,950
Chester	11,780	11,840	11,770	6,090	6,150	6,180	5,690	5,690	5,590
Chesterfield	13,850	13,820	13,450	7,880	7,850	7,640	5,970	5,970	5,810
Clarendon	6,500	6,330	6,540	1,670	1,610	1,750	4,830	4,720	4,790
Colleton	9,780	9,780	9,690	2,510	2,490	2,520	7,270	7,290	7,170
Darlington	20,940	21,220	20,490	7,570	7,580	7,470	13,370	13,640	13,020
Dillon	9,560	9,540	9,640	3,840	3,830	3,900	5,720	5,710	5,740
Dorchester	17,800	17,800	18,000	5,100	5,100	4,700	12,700	12,700	13,300
Edgefield	4,530	4,560	4,640	2,050	2,070	2,100	2,480	2,490	2,540
Fairfield	7,850	7,830	7,720	3,360	3,390	3,320	4,490	4,440	4,400
Florence	50,600	50,400	50,600	13,100	13,100	13,500	37,500	37,300	37,100
Georgetown	15,010	15,080	15,170	4,330	4,370	4,410	10,680	10,710	10,760
Greenville	184,400	184,000	181,500	51,200	51,400	51,600	133,200	132,600	129,900
Greenwood	29,040	29,030	29,250	11,820	11,840	12,240	17,220	17,190	17,010
Hampton	5,290	5,270	5,160	1,840	1,820	1,760	3,450	3,450	3,400
Horry	54,630	53,850	52,920	5,830	5,940	5,900	48,800	47,910	47,020
Jasper	3,720	3,680	3,670	200	200	190	3,520	3,480	3,480
Kershaw	16,060	15,910	16,410	6,690	6,700	7,310	9,370	9,210	9,100
Lancaster	18,020	18,280	18,090	8,510	8,630	8,630	9,510	9,650	9,460
Laurens	19,530	19,430	19,080	8,240	8,130	7,990	11,290	11,300	11,090
Lee	3,420	3,400	3,250	1,180	1,170	1,020	2,240	2,230	2,230
Lexington	53,600	53,100	52,400	14,400	14,200	13,900	39,200	38,900	38,500
McCormick	1,870	1,860	1,830	800	810	760	1,070	1,050	1,070
Marion	12,050	12,530	12,260	5,960	6,040	5,920	6,090	6,490	6,340
Marlboro	8,670	8,650	8,650	4,210	4,200	4,340	4,460	4,450	4,310
Newberry	11,570	11,530	11,520	5,220	5,240	5,260	6,350	6,290	6,260
Oconee	24,480	24,520	24,530	10,600	10,650	10,440	13,880	13,870	14,090
Orangeburg	29,830	29,870	29,580	10,200	10,170	10,160	19,630	19,700	19,420
Pickens	35,100	34,900	34,100	12,500	12,500	12,200	22,600	22,400	21,900
Richland	177,200	175,700	176,100	15,400	15,100	15,000	161,800	160,600	161,100
Saluda	3,620	3,620	3,360	1,410	1,400	1,420	2,210	2,220	1,940
Spartanburg	103,000	102,700	100,500	39,100	39,200	38,200	63,900	63,500	62,300
Sumter	31,490	31,530	30,770	9,300	9,300	8,990	22,190	22,230	21,780
Union	10,600	10,570	10,460	5,870	5,840	5,870	4,730	4,730	4,590
Williamsburg	10,860	10,830	10,680	4,830	4,850	4,650	6,030	5,980	6,030
York	45,000	45,200	45,700	13,000	13,300	13,400	32,000	31,900	32,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
FEBRUARY, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,650	10,810	10,710	650	600	740	6.1	5.6	6.9
AIKEN........	61,100	61,310	61,150	2,670	2,540	3,920	4.4	4.1	6.4
ALLENDALE....	5,380	5,400	4,770	350	340	320	6.4	6.2	6.7
ANDERSON.....	70,790	71,130	69,720	3,530	3,170	3,370	5.0	4.5	4.8
BAMBERG......	6,760	6,880	6,580	510	560	520	7.6	8.1	7.9
BARNWELL.....	8,940	9,040	8,980	620	600	700	7.0	6.6	7.8
BEAUFORT.....	35,090	35,350	33,940	1,250	1,230	1,500	3.6	3.5	4.4
BERKELEY.....	54,120	54,390	52,950	1,650	1,630	1,900	3.0	3.0	3.6
CALHOUN......	4,990	5,080	4,850	300	270	330	5.9	5.3	6.8
CHARLESTON...	140,010	140,660	136,880	6,350	6,230	6,830	4.5	4.4	5.0
CHEROKEE.....	23,280	23,500	23,420	980	990	1,170	4.2	4.2	5.0
CHESTER......	14,060	14,110	13,870	1,000	920	950	7.1	6.5	6.8
CHESTERFIELD.	20,970	20,920	20,160	980	860	1,000	4.7	4.1	5.0
CLARENDON....	11,840	11,740	11,940	720	670	1,000	6.1	5.7	8.4
COLLETON.....	17,900	18,070	17,580	930	880	990	5.2	4.9	5.6
DARLINGTON...	28,640	29,140	27,880	1,820	1,670	2,050	6.4	5.7	7.4
DILLON.......	15,040	15,030	14,980	950	760	1,060	6.3	5.1	7.1
DORCHESTER...	36,020	36,210	35,150	1,130	1,120	1,210	3.1	3.1	3.4
EDGEFIELD....	7,310	7,460	7,380	340	350	380	4.7	4.7	5.1
FAIRFIELD....	10,600	10,600	10,390	600	570	640	5.6	5.4	6.2
FLORENCE.....	56,260	56,650	56,090	2,660	2,480	3,370	4.7	4.4	6.0
GEORGETOWN...	20,730	21,020	21,350	2,100	2,170	2,740	10.1	10.3	12.8
GREENVILLE...	175,140	175,320	171,220	5,520	5,290	6,310	3.2	3.0	3.7
GREENWOOD....	29,910	29,990	29,680	1,910	1,860	1,750	6.4	6.2	5.9
HAMPTON......	7,230	7,300	7,110	370	400	510	5.1	5.5	7.2
HORRY........	66,720	67,360	64,840	5,860	6,480	6,730	8.8	9.6	10.4
JASPER.......	6,800	6,810	6,790	350	340	490	5.2	4.9	7.2
KERSHAW......	19,610	19,630	19,490	1,280	1,290	990	6.5	6.6	5.1
LANCASTER....	25,220	25,870	24,990	1,440	1,580	1,340	5.7	6.1	5.4
LAURENS......	23,840	23,960	23,430	950	1,030	1,290	4.0	4.3	5.5
LEE..........	8,720	8,860	8,090	490	530	480	5.6	5.9	5.9
LEXINGTON....	94,360	94,550	92,740	2,560	2,340	2,480	2.7	2.5	2.7
McCORMICK....	2,770	2,820	2,720	320	350	360	11.6	12.4	13.2
MARION.......	15,580	15,430	15,190	1,980	1,150	1,590	12.7	7.4	10.5
MARLBORO.....	12,520	12,270	12,600	1,220	860	1,510	9.8	7.0	12.0
NEWBERRY.....	15,370	15,520	15,130	870	900	860	5.6	5.8	5.7
OCONEE.......	30,240	30,460	30,150	1,570	1,500	1,650	5.2	4.9	5.5
ORANGEBURG...	40,910	41,200	40,110	3,130	2,900	3,200	7.6	7.0	8.0
PICKENS......	49,260	49,270	48,160	2,110	2,010	2,320	4.3	4.1	4.8
RICHLAND.....	141,310	142,120	138,840	5,070	5,280	4,890	3.6	3.7	3.5
SALUDA.......	8,240	8,320	7,700	370	340	410	4.5	4.1	5.3
SPARTANBURG..	114,720	114,790	112,040	3,950	3,750	4,340	3.4	3.3	3.9
SUMTER.......	36,270	36,570	35,550	2,010	1,910	2,500	5.5	5.2	7.0
UNION........	14,580	14,660	14,400	840	690	960	5.8	6.1	6.7
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,290	17,470	17,150	1,170	1,130	1,610	6.7	6.5	9.4
YORK.........	71,980	71,320	69,020	3,170	2,680	2,620	4.4	3.8	3.8
CHAS MSA.....	230,140	231,260	224,980	9,130	8,980	9,940	4.0	3.9	4.4
COLA MSA.....	235,680	236,670	231,580	7,630	7,610	7,360	3.2	3.2	3.2
GRNV MSA.....	339,110	339,380	331,410	11,580	11,040	12,970	3.4	3.3	3.9
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,689.1	1,696.4	1,657.8	80.6	77.4	87.8	4.8	4.6	5.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FEBRUARY, 1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988
ANDERSON	13,650	13,890	13,440	890	790	850	6.5	5.8	6.3
CHARLESTON	37,460	37,640	36,620	1,660	1,630	1,780	4.4	4.3	4.9
COLUMBIA	46,150	46,420	45,340	1,980	2,060	1,910	4.3	4.4	4.2
FLORENCE	15,510	15,620	15,460	690	650	880	4.5	4.1	5.7
GREENVILLE	33,950	33,980	33,230	1,280	1,230	1,470	3.8	3.6	4.4
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	11,950	12,040	11,550	740	820	850	6.2	6.8	7.4
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,420	22,510	21,970	1,540	1,510	1,660	6.9	6.7	7.6
ROCK HILL	22,920	22,680	21,950	1,200	1,020	990	5.2	4.5	4.5
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,390	23,390	22,870	970	920	1,070	4.1	3.9	4.7
SUMTER	11,000	11,090	10,790	630	600	780	5.7	5.4	7.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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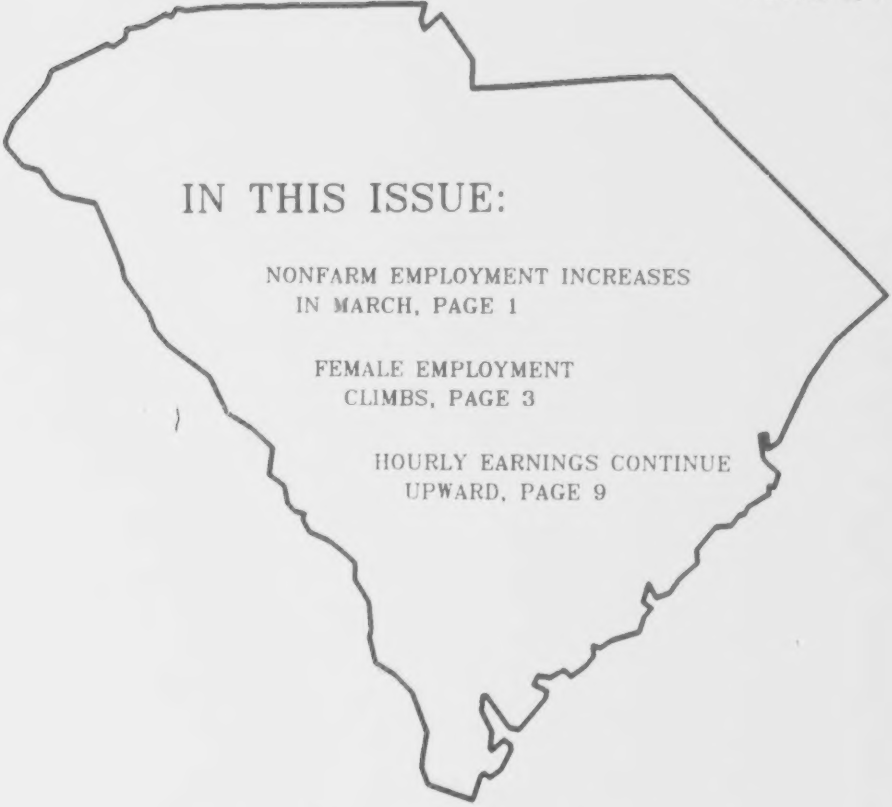
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

MARCH, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2



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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN MARCH

JOB GROWTH SEEN IN BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina rose 13,700 during the month. This increase, the lowest for March since 1982, seemed to indicate a slowdown in job creation for the state. The majority of growth occurred in the private sector, with seasonal factors providing much of the impetus. However, the public sector also grew as total nonfarm employment reached 1,482,800, a level 56,700 higher than one year earlier.

SEASONAL FACTORS PUSH PRIVATE SECTOR HIGHER

Private sector employment was led by strong advances in both services and trade. These two industries alone accounted for nearly 80% of all nonfarm growth. The service job count rose 5,700 to 266,800, an all-time high. Hotels and other lodging places led this advance, adding 1,700 workers to the ranks. Other areas reporting large monthly gains included amusement and recreation services, and business services. Over the year, services increased 16,200, with business services and health services accounting for more than half of the upturn. The advent of the tourist season pushed trade to 333,000, a level 5,200 higher than February and 20,900 greater than the year-ago figure. Most groups within the industry registered gains, but eating and drinking places far outpaced all others while accounting for a majority of the increase in trade.

Construction was 1,300 higher in March as all groups added employment. Special trade contracting improved by 600 to lead the way, while heavy construction and general building also added workers. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a moderate advance of 400, with additions in real estate representing practically all of the increase. Transportation and public utilities rose 200 to 64,000, equalling the previous record high set in November, 1988.

The only industry within the private sector which lost employment was manufacturing, which declined 200. However, compared to the year-ago figure, factory employment rose 600. Offsetting trends were the rule in durable goods as the hard-good sector reported no change. Nondurables were down 200, with temporary losses in textiles accounting for most of the decline.

EDUCATION GAINS INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT JOB COUNT

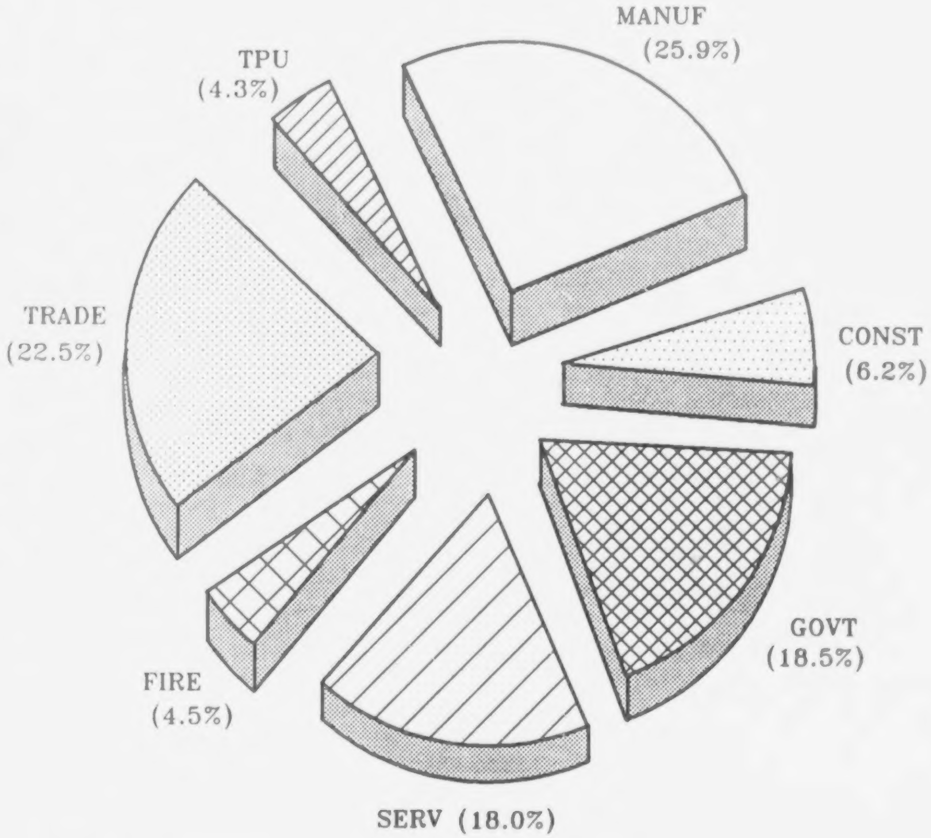
Public sector employment rose 1,000 to a level of 274,500 in March. Additions in local education were responsible for much of the increase, but also reporting growth was state education and other state government . The federal workforce held steady over the month.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT TO RISE IN APRIL

Nonfarm employment should continue to grow considerably in April as the tourist season swings into full gear. Once again, trade and services will account for the majority of growth. Most other major industries will also increase as nonfarm employment will more than likely set an all-time high.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



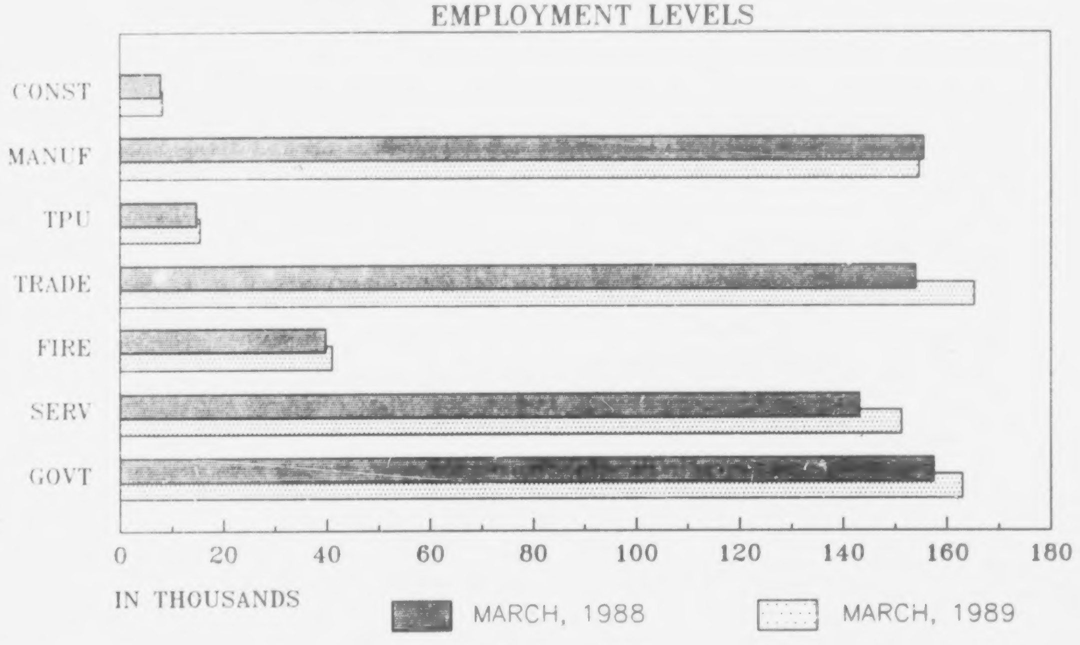
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment, aided by strong seasonal gains, continued to expand during March. Female employment jumped 8,000 to 699,500 for the month. The private sector at 536,500, employed 7,200 additional females during March, accounting for 90% of the monthly increase. The public sector added 800 new employees.

In the private sector, trade and services, responding to increased tourism in many areas, added 3,600 and 3,200 jobs, respectively. Within trade, the retail division rose 3,500 to 149,400, while wholesale trade edged up 100. In services, hotels and lodging places posted a sharp seasonal gain of 1,000 female positions. Employment gains were also recorded in construction (+200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). The number of females employed in manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities was unchanged from the previous month.

Moderate expansion occurred in the public sector as total government rose from 162,200 to 163,000 in March. Local government (+700) provided 88% of the growth with state government adding an additional 200 female employees. Within these two divisions, local and state education gained 600 and 100 positions, respectively, for the month. The state and local government non-educational areas experienced an increase of 100 each during March. Compared to the year-ago level of 672,900, female employment in South Carolina during March was up 26,600.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
MARCH,1988 / MARCH,1989



UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DECLINE IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate showed a seasonal drop from 4.8% to 4.4% in March. This represented 75,200 jobless individuals, a decline of 5,400 from the February level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to tourism-related hires in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.0% in March.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,710,400	1,689,100	1,642,000	1,728,800	1,692,900	1,660,400
Total Employment	1,635,200	1,608,500	1,566,700	1,654,100	1,621,400	1,585,600
Total Unemployment	75,200	80,600	75,300	74,700	71,500	74,800
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	232,470	230,160	223,560	239,310	235,690	230,610
Total Employment	223,850	221,030	214,740	231,940	228,070	223,340
Total Unemployment	8,630	9,130	8,820	7,370	7,630	7,270
Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	344,810	339,130	327,000
Total Employment	333,900	327,550	315,860
Total Unemployment	10,920	11,580	11,140
Unemployment Rate	3.2	3.4	3.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	122,223	121,906	119,957	123,264	123,181	120,936
Total Employment	115,844	115,023	112,867	117,136	116,853	114,129
Total Unemployment	6,378	6,883	7,090	6,128	6,328	6,807
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced entirely by growth in the private sector, nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 1,100 to 193,900 during March. Within the private sector, due mainly to the start of the tourist season, services (+1,100) reported the largest monthly gain. As shoppers geared up for the Easter buying season, trade employment experienced a rise. The entire addition was centered in the retail sector. Positive movement was also displayed in finance, insurance, and real estate. Resulting from less business, manufacturing, and transporation and public utilities recorded employment declines. The construction industry remained unchanged at 12,800 from the previous month. Employers within the public sector saw a loss of 100 positions. Federal government responded to negative movement, however, the local government sector edged upward. State government at 14,900, held steady over the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Columbia metropolitan area increased to 233,400 in March, an all-time high. This figure was 1,900 higher than the previous month, and 3,400 greater than the year-ago level. Employment in the private sector accounted for more than two-thirds of overall job growth, with seasonal factors responsible for much of the increase. Trade led this advance with a gain of 500, but upturns were seen in all major industries with the exception of manufacturing, which held steady. Eighty percent of the gain in trade was in the retail division, with much of it coming in seasonal-sensitive areas such as department stores and restaurants. Increases of 300 and 200 were reported in transportation and public utilities, and construction, respectively. Also adding jobs were services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The latter industry, while only adding 100 over the month, was 500 higher than the year-ago figure. Employment in the public sector rose 600 to 64,900, as all three levels added workers. Compared to a year earlier, the government workforce was 1,100 higher. This figure was second only to manufacturing, which at 30,000, was 1,200 higher than March 1988.

MAJOR METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Showing a 5,300 job advance from a year ago, the Greenville-Spartanburg area reached an employment level of 323,800. The private sector accounted for 72% of the over-the-year growth. During March, the nonfarm workforce increased 1,300. However, this was the smallest February to March difference since the 1982 recession. Wholesale and retail trade (+1,800) was the largest contributor to the over-the-year gain in the private sector. Services, which was second in job growth from the previous year also led position increases in March. Public employees experienced a 1,500 job advance from a year ago, but fell 100 below last months level of 43,200. Over-the-year employment gains were also seen in construction, and transportation and public utilities. The over-the-month change for construction was +100, while the latter industry was unchanged from 12,500. Plagued by continuing layoffs, manufacturing recorded a 400 job downturn in March but showed a slight increase above a year ago. The job count of 11,900 in finance, insurance, and real estate was unchanged from the previous month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage point to 5.0% in March . . . Not since December 1973 has the rate been at a lower level. Despite the drop in unemployment, there were indications that the nation's economy was slowing. Nonfarm employment grew by only 180,000 in March, much less than the monthly average of 300,000 over the prior twelve months. Much of the increase came in services, which rose 110,000, and retail trade, which added 75,000. Other areas reporting considerable growth included construction and wholesale trade. Manufacturing showed little movement for the second consecutive month.

Average weekly hours remained constant at 34.6 in March . . . while the manufacturing workweek declined from 41.1 to 40.9. Factory overtime held steady at 3.9 hours. Hourly wages averaged $9.56, up $0.02, while factory pay rose from $10.37 to $10.40. Weekly earnings averaged $328.86 for all workers and $425.36 for factory workers. These figures were $1.64 and $2.26 higher, respectively, than the previous month.

Producer prices rose 0.4% in March . . . far less than the 1.0% - increases recorded in both January and February. Rising energy prices (+0.9%) fueled much of the monthly increase, as did food costs (+0.8%). Excluding these two volatile groups, prices rose 0.3%. April will be watched closely as rising oil prices are expected to drive producer prices much higher.

The Consumer Price Index surged 0.5% in March . . . due to rising food and energy costs. This monthly increase translates to a 6.1 percent annual rate, much higher than the 4.4 percent rates registered in 1987 and 1988.

Retail sales slowed last month . . . posting a gain of only 0.1%. Declines were widespread, with downturns posted in department, furniture, hardware, clothing, and drug stores. Also declining were auto sales, which fell for the third consecutive month.

Consumer spending rose a slim 0.2% in March . . . its weakest performance in six months. This sluggish spending came despite a 0.8% - rise in personal income. These two areas combined to push the personal savings rate to its highest level in nearly four years. The savings rate, which is savings as a percentage of after-tax income, rose to 6.3%. This figure is the highest since May 1985, when the rate was 6.4%.

Other signs indicating a slowing economy included . . . lower housing starts and stagnating industrial production. Construction of homes plunged 5.4%, with single-family building moving forward at the slowest pace in more than four years. Also, production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities remained stable for the second consecutive month. Manufacturing activity slipped 0.1%, while utility output fell 0.5%. Production at the nation's mines rose 0.5%.

S. C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Planting Conditions

March roared out like a lion with unusually windy weather and excessive rainfall. Wet weather conditions delayed land preparation and limited other fieldwork. However, during the week ending April 2, fair weather conditions allowed many farmers to resume fieldwork.

Field Crops

Corn planting got off to a slow start in most areas of the state due to the rainfall received. Planting became active again during the later part of March, but continued to lag behind last year and the normal average. However, the early crop condition was rated good. Tobacco transplanting got underway with the overall condition rated as fair to good. Cotton growers were waiting for soil temperatures to rise to recommended levels before planting this year's crop.

Fruits and vegetables

Some early peaches were damaged by cold weather, but overall the peach crop looks good. The state's peach crop was rated as fair to good. Tomato planting was considerably behind last year due to the rainy weather conditions. Condition was rated as fair to good. Watermelon and cucumbers showed good signs of recovery from earlier cold weather damage with both crops rated in fair to good condition. Planting of spring snapbeans was active during the last week with condition rated as fair to good. Cantaloup planting activity was stalled due to the rains, but rated as fair to good.

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS

Week Ending 4/02/89

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT '89	PERCENT '88
Cantaloups	Planted	19	22
Corn	Planted	24	40
Cucumbers	Planted	25	22
Snapbeans	Planted	16	1
Tobacco	Planted	5	4
Watermelons	Planted	39	47

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE UPWARD

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers earned an average of $0.04 more per hour during March. Average hourly earnings for March rose to $8.52 from a revised $8.48 in February. A reduced workforce in both durable and nondurable goods triggered higher hourly wages of $0.05 and $0.02, respectively. In durable goods, large increases in earnings were recorded in machinery, except electrical (+$0.10); fabricated metal products (+$0.08); and furniture and fixtures (+$0.07). Higher hourly earnings were also registered in lumber and wood products; electrical and electronic equipment; and instruments and related products. Stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.01) was the only industry group with reduced earnings for the month. In the soft-good sector, earnings rose to $8.43 in March. Higher wages were reported by all industry groups except apparel and other textile products (-$0.04). Food and kindred products (+$0.07), and printing and publishing (+$0.05) led the increase in the soft-good sector for the month.

Nationally, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers rose $0.03 to $10.40 during March.

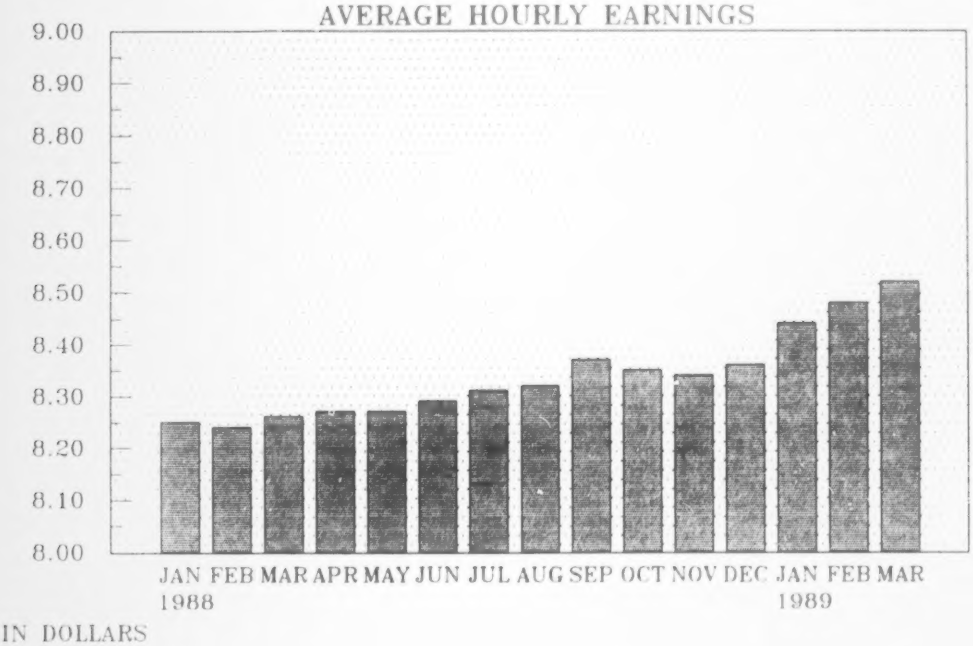
TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
March, 1989

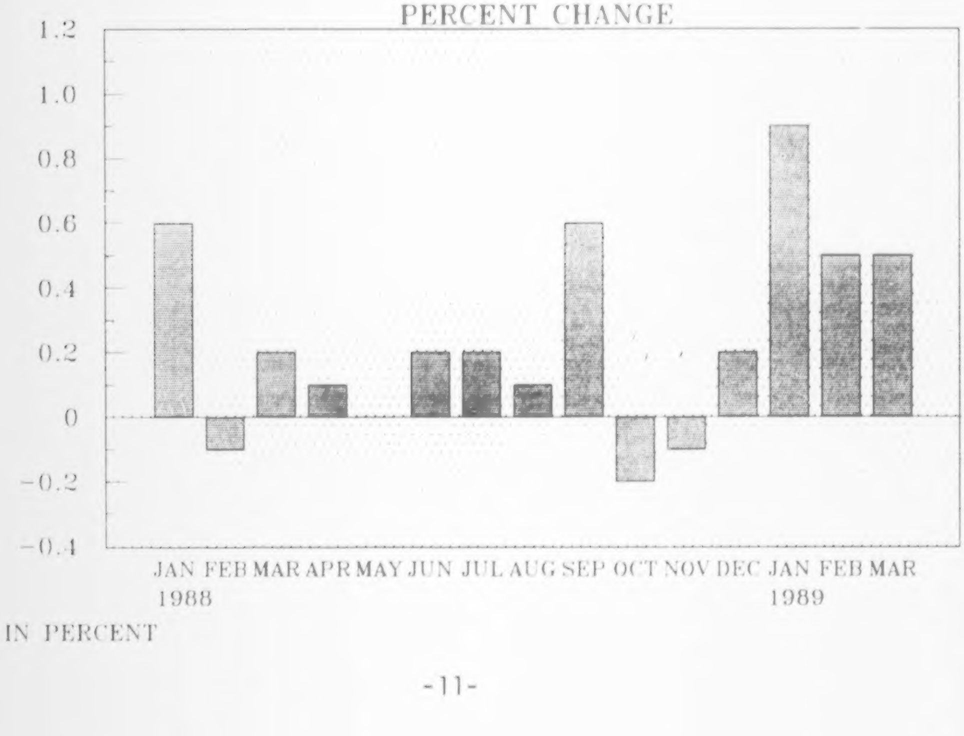
	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.52	$ 8.48	$ 8.26	$ 9.35	$ 9.28	$ 9.18
Average Weekly Earnings	$351.88	$350.22	$343.62	$387.09	$382.34	$380.97
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$287.72	$288.01	$294.95	$316.51	$314.42	$327.01

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.70	$ 8.66	$ 8.28	$ 8.42	$ 8.36	$ 8.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$361.92	$361.99	$341.14	$345.22	$342.76	$341.54
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.93	$297.69	$292.82	$282.27	$281.88	$293.17

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.40	$ 10.37	$ 10.07
Average Weekly Earnings	$425.36	$423.10	$411.86
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$347.80	$347.94	$353.53

SOUTH CAROLINA PRODUCTION WORKERS AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS





PREMIUM HOURS CONSTANT IN MARCH

Manufacturing production employees in South Carolina saw no change in overtime hours in March. The reduction in hourly paid workers and a stable workweek caused overtime to drop 0.1 hour from a year-ago. Offsetting trends in the durable and nondurable goods sector brought premium hours to 4.2 and 3.8, respectively.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	4.0
Durable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.4
Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.9

WEEKLY HOURS UNCHANGED

The production workweek for South Carolina's production workers in March was unchanged from February. Production workers worked an average of 41.3 hours per week during the month. The workweek in both the durable and nondurable goods sector held steady at 42.4 and 40.8 hours, respectively. Within durables, furniture and fixtures, and instruments and related products recorded a 1.0 hour increase in average weekly hours. Positive movement was also registered in lumber and wood products, up 0.4 hour. Industries ending the month on the downside were stone, clay, and glass products; fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment. In nondurable goods, employees of apparel and other textile products (+0.2), and food and kindred products (+0.1) experienced a longer workweek during March. Chemicals and allied products (-0.4) and textile mill products (-0.1) reported reduced hours from the previous month. Average weekly hours in paper and allied products, and printing and publishing were unchanged from February's level.

On the national level, the production workweek for manufacturing workers was up slightly to 40.9 from 40.8 in February. Overtime hours held steady at 3.5 hours from a month earlier.

PRODUCTION WORKER OUTPUT DECREASES IN MARCH

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index recorded its third consecutive monthly decline during March. The productivity index dropped 0.2 point to 107.6 for the month. A reduction in production employment of 400 was responsible for the decline as the workweek held steady. Within manufacturing, durable goods experienced a 0.3 point drop in output per hour while nondurable goods was unchanged from the previous month. Textiles registered the sharpest monthly decline in productivity resulting from a 500 reduction in the workforce and a 0.1 hour decrease in average weekly hours. Apparel was the only major industry recording increased productivity in March, up 1.1 points as employment (+200) and weekly hours (+0.2) improved. Compared to the year-ago level of 107.1, manufacturing production-worker productivity in South Carolina was up 0.5 point during March.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
March, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.6	107.8	107.1
Durable-Good Productivity Index	118.5	118.8	118.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	103.1	103.1	102.4
Textile Productivity Index	95.0	95.8	98.0
Apparel Productivity Index	100.6	99.5	98.2

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
March, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Mar., 1989 from-	
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
All items	122.3	121.6	116.5	+0.6	+5.0

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1989

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1482.8	1469.1	1426.1	+13.7	+56.7
Total Private	1208.3	1195.6	1160.8	+12.7	+47.5
Mining	1.9	1.8	1.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Construction	92.2	90.9	87.9	+ 1.3	+ 4.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.0	13.6	12.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Highway and Street Construction	5.3	5.0	4.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.7	8.6	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.6	44.0	42.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Electrical Work	9.7	9.6	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	384.3	384.5	383.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	129.7	129.7	130.9	0.0	- 1.2
Nondurable Goods	254.6	254.8	252.8	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	64.0	63.8	61.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Trucking and Warehousing	20.0	19.8	18.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Water Transportation	4.2	4.1	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication	13.0	13.1	12.3	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.3	8.2	- 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.5	15.9	0.0	- 0.4
Electric Services	9.6	9.6	10.1	0.0	- 0.5
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	333.0	327.8	312.1	+ 5.2	+20.9
Wholesale Trade	59.7	59.5	56.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.6	32.4	32.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.3	13.2	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	27.1	27.1	24.9	0.0	+ 2.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1989

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Retail Trade..............................	273.3	268.3	255.2	+ 5.0	+18.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies.....	11.8	11.6	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores................	34.7	34.3	32.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Department Stores.........................	20.0	19.9	19.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores...............................	48.4	47.8	45.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.3
Grocery Stores............................	45.6	45.1	42.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..........	66.1	65.7	63.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Banking....................................	14.5	14.7	14.1	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank.........	14.2	14.4	13.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal.. Reserve System, FDIC-Insured...........	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve.......... System Members.......................	7.9	8.0	7.9	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers........................	14.4	14.3	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Life Insurance............................	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Services....................................	266.8	261.1	250.6	+ 5.7	+16.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places...........	23.6	21.9	22.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.5
Health Services...........................	53.5	53.0	50.1	+ 0.5	+ 3.4
Hospitals.................................	18.0	17.9	17.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services......................	22.7	22.5	22.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional..... Schools, and Junior Colleges...........	13.2	13.0	13.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Total Government............................	274.5	273.5	265.3	+ 1.0	+ 9.2
Total Federal Government..................	38.8	38.8	38.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Total State Government....................	92.6	92.3	87.4	+ 0.3	+ 5.2
State Education...........................	38.9	38.7	35.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Other State Government....................	53.7	53.6	51.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Total Local Government....................	143.1	142.4	139.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.8
Local Education...........................	83.4	82.7	81.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Other Local Government....................	59.7	59.7	57.7	0.0	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1989

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Feb. 1989	Net Change From: Mar. 1988
Manufacturing	384.3	384.5	383.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	129.7	129.7	130.9	0.0	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	16.0	16.2	- 0.3	- 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.3	4.5	4.5	- 0.2	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.1	11.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.2	3.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	15.8	15.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.6	31.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.3	22.4	22.9	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	8.0	8.5	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.7	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.3	5.6	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.1	2.2	3.2	- 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.6	3.7	- 0.2	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Nondurable Goods	254.6	254.8	252.8	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.8	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Meat Products	5.5	5.4	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	105.3	105.6	107.8	- 0.3	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.4	27.6	28.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.5	29.8	30.3	- 0.3	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.2	9.5	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.2	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.7	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	9.7	10.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.6	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.7	45.6	46.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.5	9.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.0	8.0	6.8	0.0	+ 1.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.2	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.1	5.1	5.6	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.6	5.7	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.5	9.4	9.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.2	16.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.6	4.7	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	10.9	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.1	34.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.7	15.2	0.0	- 0.5
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products.	24.5	24.5	21.3	0.0	+ 3.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.6	2.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.9	12.9	10.3	0.0	+ 2.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1490.9	1490.4	1433.6	+ 0.5	+57.3
Total Private	1222.5	1221.7	1174.2	+ 0.8	+48.3
Construction	93.7	94.1	89.4	- 0.4	+ 4.3
Manufacturing	385.2	385.6	384.6	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	129.8	130.2	131.0	- 0.4	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	16.1	16.1	- 0.5	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	15.9	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.8	32.7	31.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.6	23.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	255.4	255.4	253.6	0.0	+ 1.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	16.1	15.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	105.4	105.5	107.9	- 0.1	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.7	28.3	- 0.2	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.5	29.9	30.3	- 0.4	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.2	9.5	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.1	15.1	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.6	10.2	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.7	45.5	46.4	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	9.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.1	14.9	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.7	9.5	9.7	+ 0.2	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.2	16.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.1	34.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.7	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.5

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1989

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Feb. 1989	Net Change From: Mar. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	64.6	64.4	61.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Trucking and Warehousing................	20.3	20.2	19.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Communication...........................	13.1	13.2	12.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	15.5	15.4	16.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	341.5	341.2	320.0	+ 0.3	+21.5
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.3	60.3	57.4	0.0	+ 2.9
Retail Trade.............................	281.2	280.9	262.6	+ 0.3	+18.6
General Merchandise Stores..............	35.8	35.6	33.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Food Stores.............................	50.2	49.9	46.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	66.9	67.1	64.2	- 0.2	+ 2.7
Insurance Carriers......................	14.4	14.2	13.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Services..................................	268.7	267.5	252.4	+ 1.2	+16.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.9	25.1	23.3	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Educational Services....................	21.6	21.6	21.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Total Government..........................	268.4	268.7	259.4	- 0.3	+ 9.0
Total Federal Government................	38.9	39.2	38.7	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Total State Government..................	90.6	90.4	85.5	+ 0.2	+ 5.1
Total Local Government..................	138.9	139.1	135.2	- 0.2	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

MARCH, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	323.8	322.5	318.5	233.4	231.5	230.0
Construction...........................	22.0	21.9	21.5	14.2	14.0	13.6
Heavy Construction Contractors.......	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors............	10.9	10.8	10.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing..........................	102.4	102.8	102.3	30.0	30.0	28.8
Durable Goods........................	31.6	31.9	31.9	14.4	14.4	13.9
Lumber and Furniture................	1.7	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products......	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.............	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals........	5.8	5.8	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products............	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	12.6	12.8	12.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
Metalworking Machinery.............	2.4	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	5.1	5.1	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.1	6.1	6.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nondurable Goods.....................	70.8	70.9	70.4	15.6	15.6	14.9
Food and Kindred Products............	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products................	32.9	32.9	32.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton..............	9.8	9.9	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics...........	9.9	9.9	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills......................	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills................	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills..............	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.5	9.4	9.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments................	4.8	4.8	5.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products............	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.............	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	8.8	8.8	8.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products..........................	8.8	8.9	8.8	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.5	12.5	12.1	10.5	10.2	10.6
Trucking and Warehousing...........	5.2	5.2	5.1	-	-	-
Communication......................	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	74.6	73.8	72.8	50.3	49.8	50.5
Wholesale Trade.....................	16.3	16.2	16.2	12.5	12.4	12.7
Retail Trade........................	58.3	57.6	56.6	37.8	37.4	37.8
General Merchandise Stores..........	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.4	5.3	5.2
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	11.9	11.9	11.9	18.1	18.0	17.6
Banking.............................	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.1
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	6.0	5.9	5.4
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services............................	57.0	56.1	56.0	45.1	44.9	44.8
Business Services..................	-	-	-	12.3	12.2	12.6
Health Services....................	-	-	-	8.6	8.5	8.1
Membership Organizations...........	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.9
Total Government....................	43.1	43.2	41.6	64.9	64.3	63.8
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	7.6	7.9
Total State Government..............	41.1	41.2	39.6	36.1	35.9	35.7
Total Local Government..............	28.9	28.9	27.5	21.0	20.8	20.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	193.9	192.8	190.9	45.4	44.8	46.1
Construction........................	12.8	12.8	13.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
Manufacturing.......................	21.2	21.6	21.0	12.7	12.9	13.4
Durable Goods......................	12.3	12.6	12.1	2.5	2.7	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.7	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.0	3.0	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.3	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	8.9	9.0	8.9	10.2	10.2	10.6
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing............	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.7	11.9	11.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	44.3	43.9	45.3	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade....................	7.8	7.8	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	36.5	36.1	37.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.8	8.5	8.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services............................	42.2	41.1	39.5	9.2	8.5	9.2
Total Government....................	52.8	52.9	52.5	6.9	6.8	6.7
Total Federal Government...........	19.5	19.7	19.5	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	14.9	14.9	14.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	18.4	18.3	18.1	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.5	52.5	52.9	50.6	50.6	50.8
Construction........................	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing.......................	20.3	20.1	20.5	13.1	13.1	13.4
Durable Goods......................	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.5
Nondurable Goods...................	15.2	15.1	15.3	8.8	8.8	8.9
Textile Mill Products.............	8.9	8.9	9.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.8	2.7
Services............................	7.6	7.7	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.7
Total Government....................	7.8	7.8	7.7	9.4	9.3	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

March, 1989

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	699.5	691.5	672.9	+ 8.0	+26.6
Total Private...............................	536.5	529.3	515.4	+ 7.2	+21.1
Construction.............................	8.3	8.1	7.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing............................	154.7	154.7	155.6	0.0	- 0.9
Durable Goods...........................	39.3	39.4	40.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Lumber and Wood Products................	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products...............	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical............	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.2	11.3	11.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products........	2.6	2.6	3.4	0.0	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods........................	115.4	115.3	115.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products...............	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products...................	45.1	45.2	46.2	- 0.1	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton..................	11.5	11.6	11.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..............	12.7	12.8	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Knitting Mills.........................	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	39.1	38.8	39.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	9.7	9.6	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	12.6	12.3	13.2	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products...............	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing.................	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	8.8	8.8	8.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.6	8.6	7.4	0.0	+ 1.2
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	15.5	15.5	14.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication...........................	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

MARCH, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	165.3	161.7	154.3	+ 3.6	+11.3
Wholesale Trade..........................	15.9	15.8	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods.........	8.2	8.1	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods......	7.7	7.7	7.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Retail Trade.............................	149.4	145.9	138.8	+ 3.5	+10.6
General Merchandise Stores..............	26.4	26.1	24.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Food Stores.............................	21.0	20.6	19.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	41.0	40.9	39.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Banking.................................	11.3	11.4	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers......................	8.1	8.2	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Services..................................	151.3	148.1	143.1	+ 3.2	+ 8.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	14.9	13.9	14.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.9
Health Services.........................	43.8	43.5	41.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Hospitals...............................	14.9	14.8	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services....................	14.0	13.9	14.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total Government..........................	163.0	162.2	157.5	+ 0.8	+ 5.5
Total Federal Government................	12.7	12.8	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government..................	53.5	53.3	50.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
State Education........................	19.1	19.0	17.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Other State Government.................	34.4	34.3	33.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Total Local Government..................	96.8	96.1	94.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Local Education........................	65.1	64.5	63.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Other Local Government.................	31.7	31.6	30.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
MANUFACTURING	298.4	298.8	299.1	351.88	350.22	343.62	41.3	41.3	41.6	8.52	8.48	8.26
DURABLE GOODS	99.1	99.4	100.1	368.03	365.91	360.39	42.4	42.4	42.7	8.68	8.63	8.44
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	13.0	13.1	333.62	329.64	310.91	42.5	42.1	41.4	7.85	7.83	7.51
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.8	3.9	293.61	283.82	290.09	42.8	41.8	40.8	6.86	6.79	7.11
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.7	8.6	416.37	418.76	429.63	42.4	42.6	44.8	9.82	9.83	9.59
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.5	11.5	356.90	355.28	339.88	41.5	41.7	40.9	8.60	8.52	8.31
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	23.7	23.1	394.94	391.50	385.42	43.4	43.5	44.2	9.10	9.00	8.72
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.7	412.22	416.28	386.96	45.2	46.1	45.1	9.12	9.03	8.58
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	17.0	17.2	337.84	339.48	334.11	41.1	41.4	42.4	8.22	8.20	7.88
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.5	4.5	343.44	335.07	338.44	43.2	42.2	42.2	7.95	7.94	8.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.3	199.4	199.0	343.94	343.13	335.38	40.8	40.8	41.1	8.43	8.41	8.16
Food and Kindred Products	10.9	10.8	10.5	309.54	305.96	307.28	40.2	40.1	40.7	7.70	7.63	7.55
Textile Mill Products	91.3	91.8	93.8	325.56	325.54	316.06	40.9	41.0	41.1	7.96	7.94	7.69
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.9	25.4	328.05	326.43	321.68	40.4	40.4	41.4	8.12	8.08	7.77
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.8	27.1	27.6	328.75	327.98	327.64	39.8	39.9	40.7	8.26	8.22	8.05
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	8.3	313.84	[illegible].63	281.70	42.7	43.0	40.3	7.35	7.41	6.99
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.4	11.4	12.2	347.19	347.62	330.96	42.6	42.6	42.0	8.15	8.16	7.88
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.4	3.4	329.80	330.36	315.46	41.8	42.3	40.6	7.89	7.81	7.77
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.4	8.7	311.52	304.41	281.80	42.5	41.7	40.9	7.33	7.30	6.89
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.7	38.5	39.3	218.66	216.00	205.67	37.7	37.5	37.6	5.80	5.76	5.47
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.7	206.08	203.68	202.29	36.8	36.7	37.6	5.60	5.55	5.38
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.8	11.7	12.5	195.90	193.73	179.09	37.6	37.4	36.4	5.21	5.18	4.92
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.3	11.3	572.16	571.27	547.01	44.7	44.7	44.8	12.80	12.78	12.21
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.0	6.0	347.76	345.85	340.95	38.3	38.3	38.7	9.08	9.03	8.81
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	20.9	20.5	516.15	520.62	524.94	42.1	42.5	43.6	12.26	12.25	12.04

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

March, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.3	15.5	14.9	387.09	382.34	380.97
Durable Goods......................	9.5	9.7	9.2	392.37	386.18	383.20
Nondurable Goods...................	5.8	5.8	5.7	378.86	374.83	377.71

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.4	41.2	41.5	9.35	9.28	9.18
Durable Goods......................	43.5	43.1	43.3	9.02	8.96	8.85
Nondurable Goods...................	38.0	37.9	38.7	9.97	9.89	9.76

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings Dollars)		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.0	21.1	20.6	361.92	361.99	341.14
Durable Goods......................	9.8	9.8	9.9	342.72	342.77	318.33
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.4	2.4	2.3	342.28	348.43	312.34
Machinery, Except Electrical......	1.9	1.9	1.9	379.31	370.21	330.66
Nondurable Goods...................	11.2	11.3	10.7	379.01	379.06	362.44
Textile Mill Products.............	1.9	1.9	1.8	324.36	325.86	322.56
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.9	1.7	204.06	198.90	196.52

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.6	41.8	41.2	8.70	8.66	8.28
Durable Goods......................	40.8	41.1	40.5	8.40	8.34	7.86
Fabricated Metal Products.........	39.8	40.8	38.8	8.60	8.54	8.05
Machinery, Except Electrical......	43.3	42.7	39.6	8.76	8.67	8.35
Nondurable Goods...................	42.3	42.4	41.9	8.96	8.94	8.65
Textile Mill Products.............	40.8	41.3	42.0	7.95	7.89	7.68
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	39.7	39.0	39.7	5.14	5.10	4.95

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TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

March, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
All Manufacturing....................	77.3	77.6	76.9	345.22	342.76	341.54
Durable Goods.......................	22.7	22.8	22.9	380.33	375.16	370.65
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.1	9.2	9.0	421.79	413.60	411.32
Nondurable Goods....................	54.6	54.8	54.0	330.88	330.08	329.65
Textile Mill Products.............	28.5	28.7	28.0	320.40	321.99	322.55
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	8.8	8.9	8.7	312.36	312.14	323.18
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	9.1	9.2	9.2	329.60	334.36	343.20
Knitting Mills...................	1.4	1.4	1.7	259.20	264.61	221.38
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.8	2.8	2.7	325.55	335.05	327.96
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.1	8.1	8.1	220.79	217.34	185.80
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.3	1.3	1.4	168.39	167.61	151.31
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.9	4.8	4.8	467.14	459.19	439.38

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
All Manufacturing....................	41.0	41.0	41.6	8.42	8.36	8.21
Durable Goods.......................	42.4	42.2	43.3	8.97	8.89	8.56
Machinery, Except Electrical......	43.8	43.4	45.4	9.63	9.53	9.06
Nondurable Goods....................	40.4	40.5	40.9	8.19	8.15	8.06
Textile Mill Products.............	40.1	40.4	41.3	7.99	7.97	7.81
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	38.0	38.3	40.6	8.22	8.15	7.96
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	41.2	41.9	42.9	8.00	7.98	8.00
Knitting Mills...................	36.0	36.7	32.7	7.20	7.21	6.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	42.5	43.4	44.2	7.66	7.72	7.42
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.6	38.4	35.8	5.72	5.66	5.19
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	35.6	36.2	33.7	4.73	4.63	4.49
Chemicals and Allied Products....	42.7	42.4	42.7	10.94	10.83	10.29

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

MARCH, 1989

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988
Abbeville	6,880	6,730	6,790	3,680	3,610	3,650	3,200	3,120	3,140
Aiken	46,400	46,300	46,700	17,800	17,800	18,200	28,600	28,500	28,500
Allendale	3,630	3,590	3,250	1,370	1,350	1,340	2,260	2,240	1,910
Anderson	52,500	52,500	52,900	20,300	20,100	20,500	32,200	32,400	32,400
Bamberg	4,410	4,410	4,380	1,500	1,520	1,530	2,910	2,890	2,850
Barnwell	7,390	7,340	7,460	3,170	3,110	3,210	4,220	4,230	4,250
Beaufort	30,950	30,990	31,390	1,120	1,140	1,030	29,830	29,850	30,360
Berkeley	25,600	25,600	25,100	6,500	6,600	6,400	19,100	19,000	18,700
Calhoun	3,780	3,790	3,770	2,060	2,060	2,030	1,720	1,730	1,740
Charleston	150,400	149,400	147,400	9,700	9,900	9,700	140,700	139,500	137,700
Cherokee	17,870	17,930	17,880	8,980	9,020	8,970	8,890	8,910	8,910
Chester	11,680	11,790	11,860	5,980	6,090	6,150	5,700	5,700	5,710
Chesterfield	14,000	13,840	13,850	8,030	7,890	7,910	5,970	5,950	5,940
Clarendon	6,400	6,500	6,650	1,670	1,670	1,810	4,730	4,830	4,840
Colleton	9,780	9,760	9,810	2,560	2,510	2,570	7,220	7,250	7,240
Darlington	20,950	20,940	20,780	7,580	7,570	7,490	13,370	13,370	13,290
Dillon	9,550	9,560	9,660	3,820	3,840	3,890	5,730	5,720	5,770
Dorchester	17,900	17,800	18,400	5,000	5,100	4,900	12,900	12,700	13,500
Edgefield	4,530	4,530	4,650	2,050	2,050	2,110	2,480	2,480	2,540
Fairfield	7,850	7,850	7,770	3,360	3,360	3,340	4,490	4,490	4,430
Florence	50,600	50,600	50,800	13,100	13,100	13,400	37,500	37,500	37,400
Georgetown	15,140	15,170	15,280	4,300	4,340	4,370	10,840	10,830	10,910
Greenville	185,200	184,400	183,300	51,000	51,200	51,700	134,200	133,200	131,600
Greenwood	28,830	29,050	29,470	11,610	11,820	12,250	17,220	17,230	17,220
Hampton	5,300	5,290	5,220	1,840	1,840	1,770	3,460	3,450	3,450
Horry	57,360	54,840	56,430	5,850	5,830	6,020	51,510	49,010	50,410
Jasper	3,710	3,720	3,740	190	200	200	3,520	3,520	3,540
Kershaw	15,810	16,160	16,450	6,480	6,830	7,290	9,330	9,330	9,160
Lancaster	17,940	18,020	18,130	8,440	8,510	8,600	9,500	9,510	9,530
Laurens	19,490	19,520	19,310	8,210	8,230	7,990	11,280	11,290	11,320
Lee	3,420	3,420	3,300	1,180	1,180	1,040	2,240	2,240	2,260
Lexington	54,100	53,600	52,900	14,500	14,500	13,800	39,600	39,100	39,100
McCormick	1,850	1,870	1,830	800	800	770	1,050	1,070	1,060
Marion	12,080	12,050	12,380	5,990	5,960	5,930	6,090	6,090	6,450
Marlboro	8,680	8,660	8,610	4,210	4,200	4,270	4,470	4,460	4,340
Newberry	11,580	11,650	11,720	5,220	5,220	5,410	6,360	6,430	6,310
Oconee	24,880	24,880	24,750	10,580	10,600	10,450	14,300	14,280	14,300
Orangeburg	29,850	29,880	29,850	10,190	10,250	10,110	19,660	19,630	19,740
Pickens	35,200	35,100	34,300	12,400	12,500	12,300	22,800	22,600	22,000
Richland	179,300	177,900	177,100	15,500	15,500	15,000	163,800	162,400	162,100
Saluda	3,630	3,620	3,380	1.420	1,410	1,410	2,210	2,210	1,970
Spartanburg	103,400	103,000	100,900	39,000	39,100	38,300	64,400	63,900	62,600
Sumter	31,560	31,490	31,310	9,380	9,300	9,100	22,180	22,190	22,210
Union	10,610	10,650	10,480	5,880	5,920	5,850	4,730	4,730	4,630
Williamsburg	10,780	10,840	10,710	4,770	4,800	4,650	6,010	6,040	6,060
York	45,400	44,800	46,100	12,700	12,900	13,400	32,700	31,900	32,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE *15*

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
MARCH, 1989

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,930	10,650	10,470	660	650	610	6.0	6.1	5.8
AIKEN........	61,700	61,050	60,280	2,570	2,660	3,460	4.2	4.4	5.7
ALLENDALE....	5,520	5,380	4,790	320	350	280	5.8	6.4	5.8
ANDERSON.....	71,490	70,800	69,230	3,390	3,540	3,180	4.7	5.0	4.6
BAMBERG......	6,780	6,760	6,460	420	510	460	6.2	7.6	7.1
BARNWELL.....	9,070	8,950	8,830	580	620	620	6.4	7.0	7.0
BEAUFORT.....	35,340	35,090	34,190	1,070	1,250	1,080	3.0	3.6	3.2
BERKELEY.....	54,910	54,120	52,670	1,770	1,650	1,690	3.2	3.0	3.2
CALHOUN......	5,060	4,990	4,750	280	300	260	5.6	5.9	5.5
CHARLESTON...	141,180	140,020	135,860	5,810	6,350	5,990	4.1	4.5	4.4
CHEROKEE.....	23,520	23,280	22,820	1,010	980	1,120	4.3	4.2	4.9
CHESTER......	14,130	14,060	13,660	1,020	1,000	820	7.2	7.1	6.0
CHESTERFIELD.	21,410	20,970	20,420	910	980	970	4.2	4.7	4.8
CLARENDON....	11,800	11,840	11,780	660	720	800	5.6	6.1	6.8
COLLETON.....	18,050	17,900	17,400	810	930	830	4.5	5.2	4.8
DARLINGTON...	29,000	28,640	27,500	1,760	1,820	1,650	6.1	6.4	6.0
DILLON.......	15,390	15,040	14,800	1,090	950	1,020	7.1	6.3	6.9
DORCHESTER...	36,380	36,020	35,030	1,050	1,130	1,140	2.9	3.1	3.3
EDGEFIELD....	7,410	7,310	7,240	320	340	330	4.3	4.7	4.6
FAIRFIELD....	10,740	10,600	10,250	580	600	600	5.4	5.6	5.9
FLORENCE.....	56,740	56,270	55,370	2,550	2,660	3,000	4.5	4.7	5.4
GEORGETOWN...	20,500	20,730	20,530	1,530	2,100	2,020	7.5	10.1	9.8
GREENVILLE...	178,100	175,150	169,060	5,180	5,520	5,490	2.9	3.2	3.2
GREENWOOD....	30,010	29,910	29,320	1,960	1,910	1,520	6.5	6.4	5.2
HAMPTON......	7,350	7,230	6,990	370	370	400	5.1	5.0	5.7
HORRY........	68,820	66,730	65,680	4,210	5,860	4,600	6.1	8.8	7.0
JASPER.......	6,790	6,800	6,670	290	350	350	4.2	5.2	5.2
KERSHAW......	19,360	19,610	19,450	1,120	1,280	930	5.8	6.5	4.8
LANCASTER....	25,380	25,220	24,510	1,490	1,440	1,080	5.9	5.7	4.4
LAURENS......	24,040	23,850	23,250	990	950	1,130	4.1	4.0	4.9
LEE..........	8,820	8,720	8,030	460	490	380	5.2	5.6	4.7
LEXINGTON....	95,870	94,370	92,260	2,490	2,560	2,350	2.6	2.7	2.5
McCORMICK....	2,750	2,770	2,600	300	320	270	10.8	11.6	10.4
MARION.......	15,820	15,580	14,990	2,020	1,980	1,410	12.8	12.7	9.4
MARLBORO.....	12,670	12,520	12,250	1,210	1,220	1,320	9.6	9.8	10.8
NEWBERRY.....	15,400	15,370	15,030	720	870	700	4.6	5.6	4.7
OCONEE.......	30,770	30,240	29,740	1,350	1,580	1,330	4.4	5.2	4.5
ORANGEBURG...	41,350	40,920	39,640	3,060	3,130	2,850	7.4	7.6	7.2
PICKENS......	49,940	49,260	47,390	1,880	2,110	1,930	3.8	4.3	4.1
RICHLAND.....	143,440	141,320	138,350	4,880	5,070	4,920	3.4	3.6	3.6
SALUDA.......	8,280	8,240	7,610	290	370	370	3.5	4.5	4.9
SPARTANBURG..	116,770	114,730	110,530	3,850	3,950	3,710	3.3	3.4	3.4
SUMTER.......	36,590	36,270	35,400	1,880	2,010	2,170	5.1	5.5	6.1
UNION........	14,580	14,580	14,160	710	840	860	4.9	5.8	6.1
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,270	17,290	16,650	1,020	1,170	1,240	5.9	6.7	7.4
YORK.........	73,200	71,930	68,130	3,360	3,180	2,120	4.6	4.4	3.1
CHAS MSA.....	232,470	230,160	223,560	8,630	9,130	8,820	3.7	4.0	3.9
COLA MSA.....	239,310	235,690	230,610	7,370	7,630	7,270	3.1	3.2	3.2
GRNV MSA.....	344,810	339,130	327,000	10,920	11,580	11,140	3.2	3.4	3.4
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,710.4	1,689.1	1,642.0	75.2	80.6	75.3	4.4	4.8	4.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MARCH, 1989

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988
ANDERSON	13,770	13,650	13,330	850	890	800	6.2	6.5	6.0
CHARLESTON	37,780	37,470	36,350	1,520	1,660	1,560	4.0	4.4	4.3
COLUMBIA	46,830	46,150	45,180	1,900	1,980	1,920	4.1	4.3	4.2
FLORENCE	15,650	15,510	15,260	660	690	780	4.2	4.5	5.1
GREENVILLE	34,510	33,950	32,780	1,210	1,280	1,280	3.5	3.8	3.9
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,430	11,950	11,830	530	740	580	4.3	6.2	4.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,560	22,420	21,750	1,410	1,540	1,460	6.3	6.9	6.7
ROCK HILL	23,310	22,900	21,630	1,270	1,200	800	5.4	5.2	3.7
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,800	23,390	22,530	950	970	910	4.0	4.1	4.0
SUMTER	11,100	11,000	10,740	580	630	680	5.3	5.7	6.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired Annual Income Desired	Relocate? Location of * Applicant
Truck Driver, Heavy	99	Warehouse Supervisor	60	08	Full 15,360	Yes Beaufort
Construction Worker	05	None	N/A	12	Full 8,320	No Chester
Manager, Restaurant	27	None	N/A	14	Full 21,500	No Clinton
Plant Manager	99	Traffic Manager	31	16	Full 25,000	Yes Conway
Electrical Technician	09	Electrician	99	13	Full 24,960	Yes Gaffney
Project Director	99	Estimator	99	15	Full 30,000	Yes Greenville
Social Worker	16	Secretary	12	16	Full 15,000	Yes Greenwood
Bulldozer Operator	02	Front End Loader	19	12	Full 11,440	No Hampton
Admin. Assistant	24	Counselor	18	16	Full 19,500	Yes Georgetown
Dental Assistant	24	None	N/A	14	Full 15,600	No Lancaster
Admin. Clerk	84	Dean of Women	24	16	Full 14,000	No Newberry
Purchasing Agent	12	None	N/A	17	Full 35,000	Yes Rock Hill
Tax Examiner	99	Tax Accountant	99	16	Full 14,000	Yes Sumter

* There are currently more than 88,746 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION (CES)
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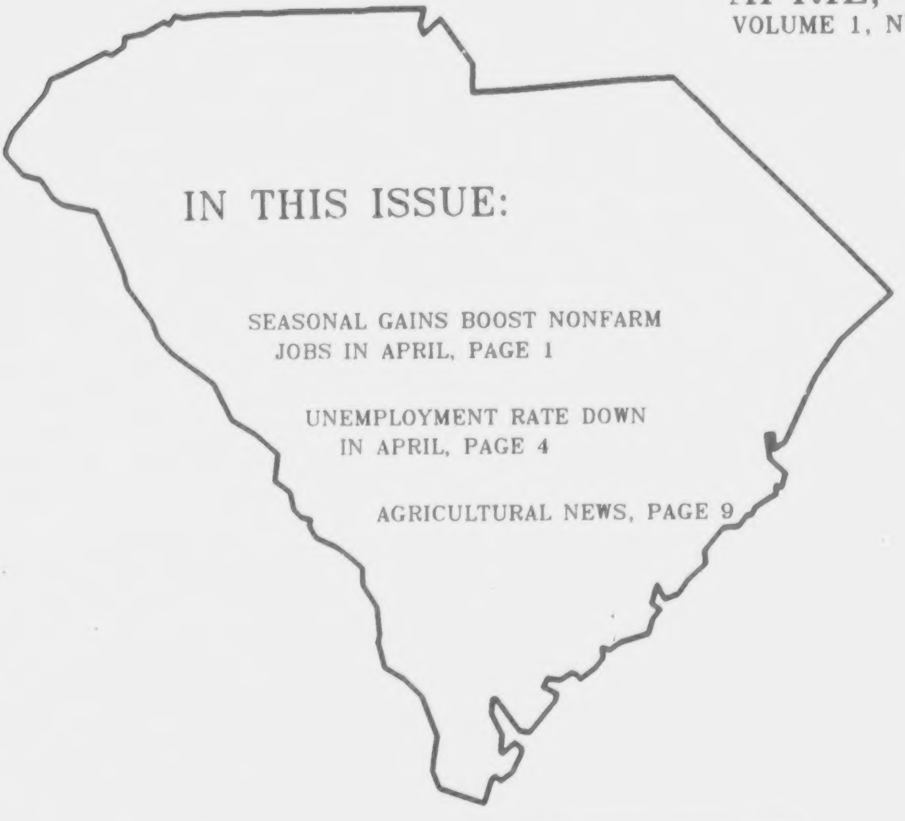
6/19/89

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

APRIL, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 3



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AGRICULTURAL NEWS, PAGE 9

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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SEASONAL GAINS BOOST NONFARM JOBS IN APRIL

PRIVATE COUNT PUSHES NONFARM EMPLOYMENT HIGHER

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina rose 18,200 in April to 1,500,400, a figure 54,800 higher than the year-ago level. The private sector accounted for the majority of growth over the month, much of it seasonal, while the public sector also managed to add to the job count. Overall, six of seven major industries registered gains, with four setting all-time highs.

SEASONAL TRENDS ADVANCE PRIVATE SECTOR

April, traditionally the strongest month for the private sector, did not disappoint as employment surged 17,600. Trade and services, two record-setting industries, combined to account for nearly 94% of all job additions within the private sector. Eating and drinking places were responsible for more than half the increase in trade, while hotels and other lodging places, and business services supplied much of the growth in the latter. Continued building activity pushed construction employment 1,000 higher to a level of 92,700. Heavy construction and special trade contracting accounted for nearly all of the over-the-month increase. Seasonal trends caused the employment count in finance, insurance, and real estate to increase 900, shattering the previous record high of 66,400. Much of this advance was seen in the real estate end of the industry, primarily in resort areas along the South Carolina coast. Also reaching a milestone was transportation and public utilities, which grew to 64,600. Trucking and warehousing, one of the fastest-growing industry groups, added 200 new jobs in April. The only major industry to experience a downturn was manufacturing, which dropped for the fourth consecutive month. Not since the October, 1984 to March, 1985 period has factory employment seen such a continuous decline. Temporary layoffs continued to plague the soft-good sector, which accounted for 83% of all losses within the industry. Particularly hard hit were textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products which lost 400 positions each.

GOVERNMENT JOB COUNT HIGHER IN APRIL

Public sector employment advanced 600 in April to a level of 275,100. The federal workforce added 400 new jobs, while the state sector jumped 300. Local government dropped 100 during the month as losses in education were more than enough to offset gains elsewhere.

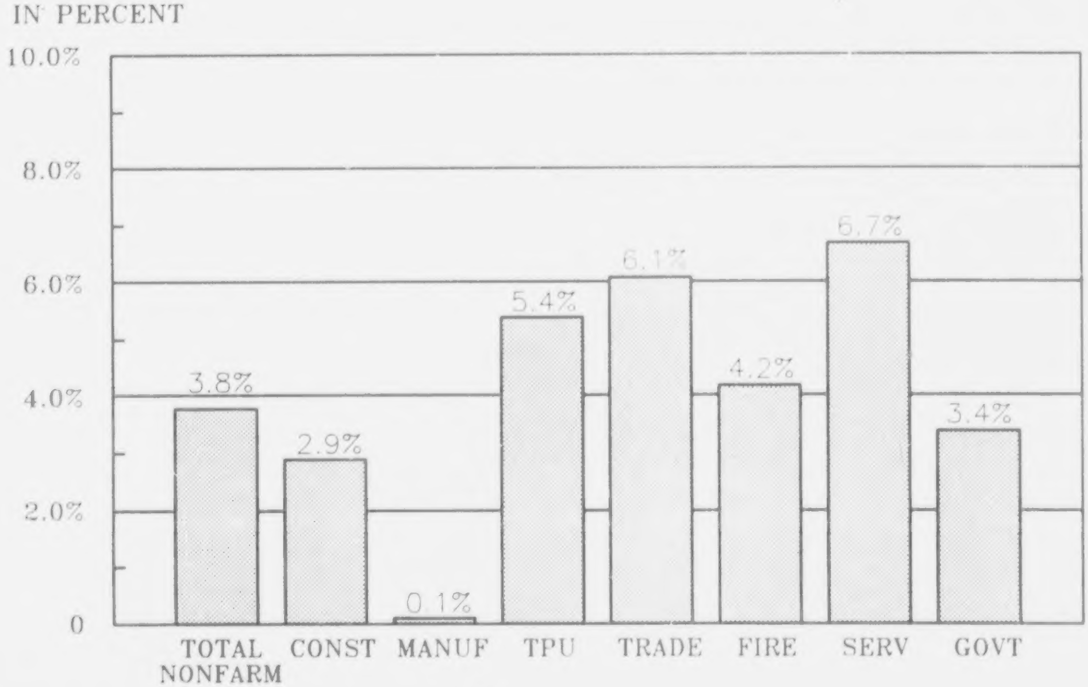
JOB GROWTH RATES

Overall, total nonfarm employment grew at a 3.8% rate over the year-ago figure. Those major industries exceeding this rate included services (+6.7%); trade (+6.1%); transportation and public utilities (+5.4%); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+4.2%). Those groups growing the fastest within these industries included business services, health services, eating and drinking places, trucking and warehousing, and insurance carriers.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SHOULD ADVANCE IN MAY

Nonfarm employment should once again display considerable growth in May as seasonality plays a big role. Trade and services will account for most additions as the job count should advance to an all-time high.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
GROWTH RATES FOR MAJOR INDUSTRIES
APRIL, 1988 - APRIL, 1989



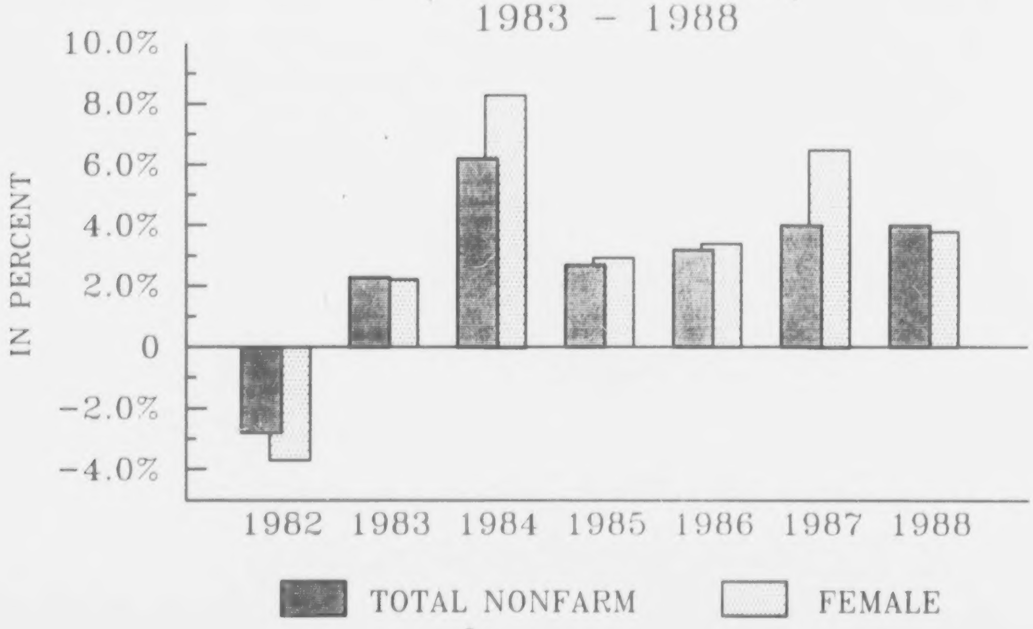
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SURGES

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina rose 9,000 to 708,700 in April as the tourist season shifted into full gear. The private sector provided the big punch, adding 8,900 females to its payrolls and accounting for 99% of the monthly gain. Females employed in the private sector reached 545,700 during April. The public sector recorded an increase of 100 employees.

Within the private sector, trade and services registered sharp seasonal increases of 5,800 and 3,200, respectively. In trade, retail employers boosted their job count by 5,700 to handle the increased business, while wholesalers added 100 additional workers. The service industry continued to benefit from vibrant activity in hotels and other lodging places (+1,400), and health services (+400), pushing its female employee level to 154,700. Finance, insurance, and real estate posted a moderate increase of 400 from the previous month. Construction, and transportation and public utilities reported no change in employment over the period. Manufacturing was the only major industry division to record reduced employment during April. Females in manufacturing were down 500 with the entire decline in nondurable goods.

In the public sector, female employment was at 163,000 during April. Total state government gained 200 new positions in the noneducational group but was offset by a 200 drop in total local government. The decline in local government occurred in local education as schools prepared for the summer break. The federal job level increased 100. Female employment in South Carolina was up 27,000 above the year-ago level of 681,700.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (GROWTH RATES) 1983 - 1988



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN IN APRIL

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 4.4% to 4.0% in April. This represented 68,800 jobless individuals, a decline of 6,400 from the March level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to continued seasonal hiring in trade, services, construction, and agriculture. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in April.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
April, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,718,400	1,710,400	1,677,300	1,711,300	1,728,800	1,670,200
Total Employment	1,649,600	1,635,200	1,599,200	1,640,600	1,654,100	1,590,200
Total Unemployment	68,800	75,200	78,100	70,700	74,700	80,000
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	235,320	232,470	229,380	243,100	239,310	236,740
Total Employment	227,480	223,850	220,230	235,360	231,940	228,640
Total Unemployment	7,840	8,630	9,150	7,740	7,370	8,100
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	346,960	344,810	334,880
Total Employment	336,170	333,900	323,310
Total Unemployment	10,790	10,920	11,570
Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.2	3.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	122,576	122,223	120,264	123,659	123,264	121,328
Total Employment	116,347	115,844	113,905	117,113	117,136	114,660
Total Unemployment	6,229	6,378	6,359	6,546	6,128	6,668
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

During the month of April, nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 2,100 to 195,500. The private sector accounted for the entire climb. Within the private sector, trade (+800) experienced the largest monthly gain, influenced by tourist - related groups, such as eating and drinking places in the retail division. The construction industry picked up additional workers as warmer weather conditions continued to prevail. Because of seasonal factors, services reported an upturn. Employment in manufacturing was also up. Transportation and public utilities rose over the month, due primarily to increases in trucking and water transportation. Positive movement was also seen in finance, insurance, and real estate. Overall, total government remained unchanged at 52,800 from the previous month. State government registered a minimal addition, while local government witnessed a slight reduction in its workforce. Federal government held steady at 19,600 from March.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 1,800 to a level of 235,100, an all-time high. This over-the-month increase included job growth of 1,700 within the private sector, the majority in trade and services. Trade added 600 employees to the listings with all coming in the retail sector. Services continued to expand at a moderate pace as tax preparers, seeking to ease the last minute filing-crunch, added additional personnel. Also expanding their ranks were temporary employment agencies, one of the fastest-growing groups in recent years. Construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate all reported minor upturns, while employment in the area's factories held steady during the month. Employment in the public sector advanced 100 as increases in the state and federal workforces were more than enough to offset a 200 drop in local government.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Strong seasonal growth throughout the private sector pushed nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area upward 2,300 to 326,200 during April. Trade, up 900, was influenced mainly by an increase of 800 in the retail division, due to tourist-related activities. Employment in the service industry was also on the rise. As favorable weather conditions prevailed, construction advanced 500 to 22,500. Positive movement was also seen in transportation and public utilities. Manufacturing recorded the only loss over the month, due to decreases in the nondurable-good sector. Holding steady from the previous month was finance, insurance, and real estate. Government, at 43,300, picked up 300 workers. State and local government was responsible for the addition, while federal government remained unchanged at 2,000 from one month earlier. There were approximately 5,400 jobs added to the nonfarm total count since April, 1988. The private sector accounted for 72% of the over-the-year growth.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage point to 5.3% in April . . . as employment growth slowed far below the first quarter pace. Nonfarm payrolls added 117,000 jobs during April compared to an average gain of 320,000 for the first three months of the year. Service-producing industries accounted for 96% of the advance, with services adding 100,000. Wholesale trade added 10,000 positions, while the retail division remained unchanged. Also showing no change were manufacturing and construction.

Americans worked longer weeks in April . . . as average hours climbed 0.4 hour to 34.8. Factory workers also saw an increase, as the manufacturing workweek edged up from 40.9 to 41.0. Overtime hours declined, falling to 3.7. Hourly pay rose to $9.60 over the month for nonfarm workers, while the factory pay rate also rose, increasing $0.01 to $10.40. All major industries, with the exception of mining, recorded advances in pay during April.

Producer prices rose a moderate 0.4% in April . . . as declining food prices helped reduce a dramatic upturn in energy costs. Energy, fueled by the steepest one-month increase in gasoline prices in nearly 2½ years, surged 7.2%. Declines throughout food pulled prices down 0.6% as effects of last summer's drought began to subside. Car prices also dropped, falling 2.8% due to various incentives and rebates. Prices other than food and energy, two volatile categories, fell 0.1% during April, marking the first decline since October, 1987.

The Consumer Price Index jumped 0.7%, the sharpest increase in more than two years . . . Much of this advance was due to the 11.4% gain in gasoline, which was the largest one-month increase since records were first kept in the 1930's. Other major categories included food and medical care, up 0.5% each, and housing, up 0.1%. As with producer prices, items other than food and energy were much lower. In this case, these prices rose only 0.2%.

Retail sales grew a sluggish 0.4% in April . . . sending out signals that the economy seems to be slowing down. This advance, however, was the first since January, and included the first increase in car sales in four months. Automobile dealers saw sales rise 1.1%, refreshing news after three months of dismal activity. Nondurable goods remained strong, rising 0.6% over the month, while durables did not fare as well, advancing only 0.1%. Other areas included a 3.6% jump in clothing and accessory stores, and a 2.2% surge in gasoline service stations. The latter, however, could be traced to rising prices at the pump, not necessarily greater demand.

Consumer spending rose 1.1% in April . . . outpacing a 0.4% advance in personal income. This strength in spending helped to ease fears that the nation might be slipping into a recession, and reflected healthy sales in the auto industry. Personal income was affected by fluctuations in farm subsidy payments, profit-sharing payments, and retroactive Social Security benefits. Excluding these factors, personal income rose 0.8% during the month.

S. C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

April showers swept across most of the state during the month. Also, cold weather was the general rule for mid-April with spring planting halted in many areas and slowed in others. However, warmer and drier weather by the first of May brought high activity in planting and soil preparation.

Field Crops

Corn planting made fairly good progress between showers, and was nearing completion in many counties. Overall crop condition rated in the fair to good range. Tobacco transplanting increased despite periods of unsuitable weather. Farmers continued behind their normal schedule, with plant shortages causing problems in some areas. Statewide condition of tobacco was fair to good. Peanut and cotton growers were preparing fields for planting; however, due to low soil temperatures, very few acres had been planted.

Fruits and Vegetables

Overall condition of the peach crop was rated fair to mostly good. Light to moderate freeze damage was reported in low lying areas of the Upstate and Ridge. Some hail damage was reported in Spartanburg County. Much of the apple crop appeared to have escaped serious freeze damage, but was too early to determine total damage. Growers were concerned about poor pollination due to the cool, wet weather. Watermelons and cantaloups were in fair to good condition. Early strawberries were being harvested around mid-April. Tomato planting progressed well with the crop rated in fair-to-good condition.

S. C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 5/01/89

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT '89	PERCENT '88
Cantaloups	Planted	73	68
Corn	Planted	85	98
Cucumbers	Planted	7	25
Peanuts	Planted	8	14
Snapbeans	Planted	73	58
Sweetpotatoes	Planted	6	8
Tobacco	Planted	66	85
Tomatoes	Planted	93	94
Watermelons	Planted	83	82

PRODUCTION PAYROLL CONTINUES TO CLIMB

During April, the production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers increased $0.05 to $8.56. Durables and nondurables contributed equal gains of $0.05 each. Within the hard-good sector, the leaders in higher hourly earnings were fabricated metal products, electrical and electronic equipment, and lumber and wood products. Minute advances were also seen in stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical. The industry groups suffering from lower hourly earnings were furniture and fixtures, and instruments and related products. Within the soft-good sector, positive movement was displayed in printing and publishing, paper and allied products, and textile mill products. However, payroll downturns were observed in food and kindred products, chemicals and allied products, and apparel and other textile products. Higher incentive pay for piece work was the primary reason for the hike in hourly earnings.

Throughout the nation, the production payroll for manufacturing workers was up $0.01 to $10.40. Durable goods rose $0.02, while nondurable goods fell $0.01.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
April, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.56	$ 8.51	$ 8.27	$ 9.31	$ 9.33	$ 9.10
Average Weekly Earnings	$351.82	$351.46	$342.38	$385.43	$385.33	$372.19
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$285.80	$287.38	$292.38	$313.10	$315.07	$317.84

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.69	$ 8.69	$ 8.30	$ 8.48	$ 8.42	$ 8.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$358.90	$361.50	$341.96	$346.83	$345.22	$339.89
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.55	$295.58	$292.02	$281.75	$282.27	$290.26

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.40	$ 10.39	$ 10.12
Average Weekly Earnings	$426.40	$424.95	$414.92
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$346.39	$347.47	$354.33

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

[illegible] CHECK THE
[illegible] MINI—RESUMES
[illegible]

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired Annual Income Desired	Relocate? Location of * Applicant
Vice—Pres. Bank	99	None	N/A	17	Full 48,000	Yes Beaufort
Material Handler	03	None	N/A	12	Full 8,320	No Chester
Production Assistant	36	None	N/A	16	Full 10,400	No Florence
Tele—communicator	64	Telegrapher	64	12	Full 23,000	Yes Gaffney
Engineering Associate	99	None	N/A	15	Full 14,000	Yes Georgetwn
Controller	99	Accountant	99	16	Full 45,000	Yes Greenville
Q.C. Inspector	99	Welder	72	13	Full 22,000	Yes Greenwood
Animal Trainer	37	None	N/A	16	Full 15,600	Yes Hartsville
Computer Tech.	25	None	N/A	15	Full 21,000	Yes Lancaster
Welder	99	None	N/A	12	Full 18,720	Yes Marion
Loan Processor	99	None	N/A	16	Full 22,048	No Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	81	None	N/A	16	Full 26,000	Yes Sumter
Mechanical Drafter	99	Sales Rep.	99	12	Full 22,000	Yes Sumter

* There are currently more than 86,283 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini—resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience — "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

OVERTIME HOURS DOWN IN APRIL

Responding to contract completions and less orders, premium hours for South Carolina production employees were lower in April. The 0.1 hour decline reflected a 0.3 hour drop in durable goods. Production employees of the soft-good sector experienced a 0.1 hour gain in overtime. Compared to a year ago, manufacturing overtime hours were down 0.2 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

April, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.0	4.1
Durable Goods	4.0	4.3	4.6
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.8	3.8

WEEKLY HOURS DECLINE IN APRIL

South Carolina's production workers experienced a 0.2 hour decrease in average weekly hours during April. The manufacturing production workweek averaged 41.1 hours for the month. The workweek in durable and nondurable goods declined 0.3 and 0.2 hour, respectively. In durable goods, machinery, except electrical registered the largest drop in average weekly hours of 1.0, with moderate decreases also occurring in lumber and wood products, instruments and related products, and fabricated metal products. Electrical and electronic equipment (+0.7) was the only group experiencing an increased workweek in April, while weekly hours in stone, clay, and glass products held steady at 42.4. Within nondurables, six of seven industry groups reported reduced workweeks ranging from 0.2 to 0.5 hour. Food and kindred products (-0.5), chemicals and allied products (-0.5), and textile mill products (-0.4) led the decline. The workweek in apparel and other textile products was unchanged from the previous month.

Nationally, average weekly hours for manufacturing production workers rose slightly to 41.0 from 40.9 in March. Overtime hours, however, declined 0.1 hour to 3.9 during April.

PRODUCTIVITY CONTINUES DOWNWARD

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced the fourth consecutive monthly decline in output during April. The productivity index for manufacturing workers fell 1.0 point to 106.7 from a revised 107.7 in March. Reduced weekly hours in all industries coupled with employment losses keyed the continued decline. Within manufacturing, both durable and nondurable goods registered a 1.0 point drop in output per hour. Textiles once again recorded the sharpest decline in productivity as production employment (-400) and weekly hours (-0.4) were down from the previous month. Compared with the year-ago level of 106.5, productivity during April was up 0.2 point.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
April, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.7	107.7	106.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	117.6	118.6	118.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.1	103.1	101.2
Textile Productivity Index	94.0	95.4	96.8
Apparel Productivity Index	99.8	100.8	96.7

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
April, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Apr. 1989 from-	
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
All items	123.1	122.3	117.1	+0.7	+5.1

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1989

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment..............	1500.4	1482.2	1445.6	+18.2	+54.8
Total Private..............................	1225.3	1207.7	1179.6	+17.6	+45.7
Mining.....................................	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction...............................	92.7	91.7	90.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.6
Heavy Construction Contractors............	14.3	13.8	13.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Highway and Street Construction..........	5.5	5.2	4.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	8.8	8.6	8.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors.................	44.9	44.5	43.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Electrical Work..........................	9.7	9.7	9.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)......	383.0	384.2	382.9	- 1.2	+ 0.1
Durable Goods.............................	129.6	129.8	130.5	- 0.2	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods..........................	253.4	254.4	252.4	- 1.0	+ 1.0
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	64.6	64.2	61.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing..................	20.3	20.1	18.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Water Transportation......................	4.1	4.2	3.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication.............................	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	15.7	15.7	15.7	0.0	0.0
Electric Services........................	9.7	9.7	9.9	0.0	- 0.2
Combination Utility Services.............	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade..................	343.0	332.5	323.3	+10.5	+19.7
Wholesale Trade...........................	60.6	59.8	58.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.............	33.4	32.8	32.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	13.5	13.3	13.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	27.2	27.0	25.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Groceries and Related Products...........	8.4	8.3	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods...........	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1989

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1988
Retail Trade................................	282.4	272.7	265.3	+ 9.7	+17.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies.....	12.1	11.8	11.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.3	6.2	6.3	+ 0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores................	35.8	34.8	33.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
Department Stores........................	20.4	20.0	19.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Food Stores...............................	49.5	47.8	47.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.3
Grocery Stores...........................	46.5	45.0	44.5	+ 1.5	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..........	67.3	66.4	64.6	+ 0.9	+ 2.7
Banking..................................	14.6	14.5	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank.........	14.3	14.2	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal.. Reserve System, FDIC-Insured...........	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve.......... System Members........................	8.0	7.9	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers........................	14.6	14.5	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Life Insurance...........................	7.0	7.0	6.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Services....................................	272.8	266.8	255.6	+ 6.0	+17.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places...........	25.8	23.7	24.4	+ 2.1	+ 1.4
Health Services...........................	54.0	53.5	50.3	+ 0.5	+ 3.7
Hospitals................................	18.2	18.1	16.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Educational Services......................	22.7	22.6	22.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional...... Schools, and Junior Colleges............	13.2	13.1	13.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Total Government............................	275.1	274.5	266.0	+ 0.6	+ 9.1
Total Federal Government..................	39.3	38.9	38.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Total State Government....................	92.9	92.6	87.8	+ 0.3	+ 5.1
State Education..........................	38.9	38.8	36.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Other State Government...................	54.0	53.8	51.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Total Local Government....................	142.9	143.0	139.4	- 0.1	+ 3.5
Local Education..........................	83.1	83.3	81.5	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Other Local Government...................	59.8	59.7	57.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Manufacturing	383.0	384.2	382.9	- 1.2	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	129.6	129.8	130.5	- 0.2	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.8	16.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	5.0	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.1	15.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.9	32.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.1	6.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	7.4	7.3	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.3	22.2	23.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.7	2.6	2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.1	8.0	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.6	10.6	10.8	0.0	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.3	5.5	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.1	2.1	3.2	0.0	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.4	254.4	252.4	- 1.0	+ 1.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.6	15.4	- 0.2	0.0
Meat Products	5.4	5.5	5.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	104.9	105.3	106.9	- 0.4	- 2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.2	27.4	28.1	- 0.2	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.5	30.3	- 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.2	9.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.3	14.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.8	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.7	5.8	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	9.8	9.9	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.2	6.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	45.7	46.1	- 0.4	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.5	9.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.0	8.0	7.2	0.0	+ 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.4	15.0	- 0.4	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.9	5.1	5.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	5.7	5.6	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.2	16.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.1	34.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.7	14.8	0.0	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products.	24.5	24.5	22.1	0.0	+ 2.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.6	2.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.8	12.9	10.8	- 0.1	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1989

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1490.7	1490.3	1436.2	+ 0.4	+54.5
Total Private	1222.8	1221.9	1177.2	+ 0.9	+45.6
Construction	93.0	93.2	90.4	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Manufacturing	384.0	385.1	383.9	- 1.1	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	129.6	129.9	130.5	- 0.3	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.7	16.1	0.0	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.4	11.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.1	15.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.7	32.8	31.8	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.1	6.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.3	23.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	254.4	255.2	253.4	- 0.8	+ 1.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.8	15.6	- 0.2	0.0
Textile Mill Products	105.1	105.4	107.1	- 0.3	- 2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.2	27.5	28.1	- 0.3	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.5	30.3	- 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.2	9.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.3	14.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.9	10.0	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.5	45.7	46.3	- 0.2	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.6	9.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.9	14.1	14.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.2	16.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.1	34.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.6	14.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1989

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	65.1	64.8	61.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing................	20.4	20.4	18.9	0.0	+ 1.5
Communication...........................	13.1	13.1	12.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	15.8	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	342.2	341.0	322.4	+ 1.2	+19.8
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.6	60.4	57.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Retail Trade.............................	281.6	280.6	264.5	+ 1.0	+17.1
General Merchandise Stores..............	36.6	35.9	34.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Food Stores.............................	49.5	49.5	47.2	0.0	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	67.3	67.2	64.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Insurance Carriers......................	14.6	14.5	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Services..................................	269.3	268.7	252.3	+ 0.6	+17.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.6	25.0	23.2	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Educational Services....................	21.5	21.5	21.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Total Government..........................	267.9	268.4	259.0	- 0.5	+ 8.9
Total Federal Government.................	39.2	39.0	38.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Total State Government...................	90.8	90.6	85.8	+ 0.2	+ 5.0
Total Local Government...................	137.9	138.8	134.5	- 0.9	+ 3.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	326.2	323.9	320.8	235.1	233.3	231.7
Construction	22.5	22.0	22.1	14.2	14.0	13.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.0	10.9	10.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102.4	102.5	102.5	30.0	30.0	29.0
Durable Goods	31.8	31.7	32.2	14.6	14.5	13.9
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.9	5.8	6.0	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.6	12.7	12.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Metalworking Machinery	2.4	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.1	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.1	6.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Nondurable Goods	70.6	70.8	70.3	15.4	15.5	15.1
Food and Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.7	32.9	32.6	2.0	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.8	9.8	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.9	9.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.5	9.5	9.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.8	5.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.6	12.5	12.0	10.4	10.2	10.4
Trucking and Warehousing...........	5.3	5.2	5.1	-	-	-
Communication......................	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	75.6	74.7	73.6	51.2	50.6	50.9
Wholesale Trade.....................	16.5	16.4	16.3	12.5	12.5	12.7
Retail Trade........................	59.1	58.3	57.3	38.7	38.1	38.2
General Merchandise Stores..........	6.9	6.9	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.2
Food Stores........................	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	5.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	11.9	11.9	11.9	18.2	18.0	17.9
Banking............................	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.1
Insurance Carriers.................	-	-	-	6.0	5.9	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services.............................	57.6	57.0	56.6	45.6	45.1	45.2
Business Services..................	-	-	-	12.5	12.3	12.7
Health Services....................	-	-	-	8.6	8.6	8.2
Membership Organizations...........	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total Government.....................	43.3	43.0	41.8	65.2	65.1	64.1
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	7.7	8.0
Total State Government..............	12.3	12.1	12.2	36.4	36.2	35.9
Total Local Government..............	29.0	28.9	27.6	21.0	21.2	20.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	195.5	193.4	192.5	45.5	45.4	46.2
Construction........................	13.1	12.8	13.2	2.2	2.2	2.5
Manufacturing........................	21.4	21.1	20.5	12.6	12.7	13.1
Durable Goods......................	12.4	12.2	11.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.1	3.0	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods....................	9.0	8.9	8.6	10.1	10.2	10.6
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing............	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.9	11.7	10.8	3.4	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	45.0	44.2	46.5	9.6	9.6	9.7
Wholesale Trade.....................	7.8	7.8	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade........................	37.2	36.4	38.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.9	8.7	8.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.............................	42.3	42.0	40.0	9.3	9.2	9.3
Total Government.....................	52.8	52.8	52.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
Total Federal Government............	19.6	19.6	19.5	-	-	-
Total State Government..............	15.0	14.9	15.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government..............	18.2	18.3	18.3	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.6	52.7	52.8	50.3	50.7	50.7
Construction.........................	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing........................	20.3	20.3	20.4	12.9	13.0	13.3
Durable Goods.......................	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.5
Nondurable Goods....................	15.2	15.2	15.3	8.7	8.7	8.8
Textile Mill Products..............	8.9	8.9	9.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.............................	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.7
Total Government.....................	7.9	7.9	7.7	9.3	9.4	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

April, 1989

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Net Change From	
				Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	708.7	699.7	681.7	+ 9.0	+27.0
Total Private	545.7	536.8	523.9	+ 8.9	+21.8
Construction	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	154.3	154.8	155.1	- 0.5	- 0.8
Durable Goods	39.3	39.3	40.2	0.0	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.3	11.2	11.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	2.6	2.6	3.3	0.0	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	115.0	115.5	114.9	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	45.0	45.1	45.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.4	11.5	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.6	12.7	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.5	6.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.7	39.1	39.4	- 0.4	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	9.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.2	12.6	13.2	- 0.4	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	8.6	8.6	7.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	15.5	15.5	15.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

April, 1989

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Net Change From	
				Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	170.8	165.0	159.9	+ 5.8	+10.9
Wholesale Trade..........................	16.1	16.0	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods.........	8.4	8.3	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods......	7.7	7.7	7.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Retail Trade.............................	154.7	149.0	144.5	+ 5.7	+10.2
General Merchandise Stores..............	27.2	26.5	25.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Food Stores.............................	21.4	20.7	20.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	41.7	41.3	40.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Banking.................................	11.3	11.3	11.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers......................	8.3	8.3	7.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Services..................................	154.7	151.5	145.4	+ 3.2	+ 9.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	16.4	15.0	15.5	+ 1.4	+ 0.9
Health Services.........................	44.3	43.9	41.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Hospitals..............................	15.1	15.0	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services....................	14.1	14.0	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total Government.........................	163.0	162.9	157.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.2
Total Federal Government................	12.9	12.8	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government..................	53.6	53.4	50.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
State Education........................	19.0	19.0	17.7	0.0	+ 1.3
Other State Government.................	34.6	34.4	33.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Total Local Government..................	96.5	96.7	94.2	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Local Education........................	64.8	65.0	63.5	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Other Local Government.................	31.7	31.7	30.7	0.0	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
MANUFACTURING	297.5	298.5	298.3	351.82	351.46	342.38	41.1	41.3	41.4	8.56	8.51	8.27
DURABLE GOODS	99.1	99.2	100.1	367.11	367.61	360.40	42.1	42.4	42.6	8.72	8.67	8.46
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.8	13.0	331.01	332.78	308.59	41.9	42.5	41.2	7.90	7.83	7.49
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.9	3.8	292.82	299.81	283.81	42.5	43.2	40.2	6.89	6.94	7.06
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.7	8.7	417.64	415.94	423.51	42.4	42.4	44.3	9.85	9.81	9.56
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	358.94	357.34	341.12	41.4	41.6	41.0	8.67	8.59	8.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.9	23.8	23.2	389.36	396.76	385.44	42.6	43.6	43.9	9.14	9.10	8.78
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.7	420.90	421.34	386.21	45.8	46.2	44.7	9.19	9.12	8.64
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	16.9	17.5	347.35	338.25	333.32	41.9	41.2	42.3	8.29	8.21	7.88
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.5	4.4	338.61	343.44	346.46	42.7	43.2	43.2	7.93	7.95	8.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.4	199.3	198.2	344.29	343.94	333.34	40.6	40.8	40.8	8.48	8.43	8.17
Food and Kindred Products	10.7	10.8	10.6	302.54	308.77	299.60	39.6	40.1	40.0	7.64	7.70	7.49
Textile Mill Products	91.0	91.4	92.8	325.61	326.36	314.93	40.6	41.0	40.9	8.02	7.96	7.70
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.4	24.6	25.3	330.06	328.05	320.54	40.3	40.4	41.2	8.19	8.12	7.78
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.7	26.8	27.5	326.14	329.18	327.24	39.2	39.9	40.6	8.32	8.25	8.06
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.0	8.1	311.44	313.84	276.31	42.2	42.7	39.7	7.38	7.35	6.96
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.3	11.3	11.9	348.53	346.38	330.59	42.4	42.5	41.9	8.22	8.15	7.89
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.3	327.47	331.47	315.42	41.4	41.8	40.7	7.91	7.93	7.75
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.5	305.34	310.37	281.36	41.6	42.4	40.6	7.34	7.32	6.93
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.8	39.0	217.91	218.28	204.40	37.7	37.7	37.3	5.78	5.79	5.48
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.9	211.68	206.08	194.71	37.4	36.8	36.6	5.66	5.60	5.32
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.6	11.9	12.5	190.69	195.66	177.74	37.1	37.7	36.2	5.14	5.19	4.91
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.3	11.2	572.27	571.71	551.04	44.5	44.7	44.8	12.86	12.79	12.30
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.0	5.9	349.38	347.38	330.63	38.1	38.3	37.7	9.17	9.07	8.77
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	21.0	20.4	507.94	515.72	516.52	41.6	42.1	42.9	12.21	12.25	12.04

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

April, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.2	15.3	14.9	385.43	385.33	372.19
Durable Goods......................	9.4	9.5	9.2	392.40	391.47	370.55
Nondurable Goods...................	5.8	5.8	5.7	375.82	376.58	374.62

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.4	41.3	40.9	9.31	9.33	9.10
Durable Goods......................	43.6	43.4	42.3	9.00	9.02	8.76
Nondurable Goods...................	38.0	38.0	38.7	9.89	9.91	9.68

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.2	21.0	20.7	358.90	361.50	341.96
Durable Goods......................	10.0	9.8	9.8	341.47	341.90	321.55
Fabricated Metal Products..........	2.4	2.4	2.2	345.37	343.14	311.54
Machinery, Except Electrical......	1.9	1.9	1.9	375.28	379.31	337.31
Nondurable Goods...................	11.2	11.2	10.9	374.53	379.43	361.15
Textile Mill Products..............	1.9	1.9	1.8	324.75	324.36	320.54
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.8	1.9	198.40	204.06	193.85

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.3	41.6	41.2	8.69	8.69	8.30
Durable Goods......................	40.7	40.8	40.6	8.39	8.38	7.92
Fabricated Metal Products..........	40.3	39.9	38.7	8.57	8.60	8.05
Machinery, Except Electrical......	42.5	43.3	40.3	8.83	8.76	8.37
Nondurable Goods...................	41.8	42.3	41.8	8.96	8.97	8.64
Textile Mill Products..............	40.9	40.8	41.9	7.94	7.95	7.65
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.6	39.7	39.4	5.14	5.14	4.92

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TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

April, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	77.2	77.4	77.1	346.83	345.22	339.89
Durable Goods......................	22.8	22.8	23.1	384.08	382.50	372.81
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.1	9.2	9.1	424.34	427.77	417.23
Nondurable Goods...................	54.4	54.6	54.0	332.07	330.88	325.22
Textile Mill Products.............	28.4	28.5	28.1	321.99	321.20	318.61
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	8.8	8.8	8.8	311.54	312.36	317.20
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	9.0	9.1	9.1	337.30	330.79	339.15
Knitting Mills...................	1.4	1.4	1.7	252.37	259.20	228.82
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.8	2.8	2.7	321.98	324.78	303.47
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.0	8.1	8.0	220.79	220.79	186.88
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.3	1.3	1.4	172.07	168.39	149.07
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.9	4.9	4.8	467.92	467.99	445.48

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	40.9	41.0	41.4	8.48	8.42	8.21
Durable Goods......................	42.3	42.5	43.3	9.08	9.00	8.61
Machinery, Except Electrical......	43.3	44.1	45.4	9.80	9.70	9.19
Nondurable Goods...................	40.3	40.4	40.5	8.24	8.19	8.03
Textile Mill Products.............	39.9	40.2	40.9	8.07	7.99	7.79
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	37.4	38.0	40.0	8.33	8.22	7.93
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	41.9	41.4	42.5	8.05	7.99	7.98
Knitting Mills...................	35.1	36.0	33.6	7.19	7.20	6.81
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	41.6	42.4	41.8	7.74	7.66	7.26
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.6	38.6	35.8	5.72	5.72	5.22
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	35.7	35.6	33.2	4.82	4.73	4.49
Chemicals and Allied Products....	42.5	42.7	43.0	11.01	10.96	10.36

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
APRIL, 1989

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988
Abbeville	6,790	6,880	6,720	3,580	3,690	3,590	3,210	3,190	3,130
Aiken	46,500	46,500	46,600	17,800	17,800	18,100	28,700	28,700	28,500
Allendale	3,670	3,630	3,720	1,390	1,370	1,360	2,280	2,260	2,360
Anderson	52,600	52,700	52,800	20,300	20,300	20,400	32,300	32,400	32,400
Bamberg	4,400	4,410	4,370	1,500	1,500	1,540	2,900	2,910	2,830
Barnwell	7,450	7,400	7,460	3,220	3,180	3,230	4,230	4,220	4,230
Beaufort	31,600	31,020	31,610	1,130	1,120	1,010	30,470	29,900	30,600
Berkeley	25,800	25,500	25,000	6,600	6,400	6,200	19,200	19,100	18,800
Calhoun	3,760	3,780	3,760	2,030	2,060	2,040	1,730	1,720	1,720
Charleston	151,700	150,100	149,200	9,800	9,700	9,500	141,900	140,400	139,700
Cherokee	17,810	17,880	17,710	8,900	8,970	8,880	8,910	8,910	8,830
Chester	11,580	11,650	11,860	5,880	5,960	6,150	5,700	5,690	5,710
Chesterfield	14,020	14,020	13,940	8,010	8,050	7,980	6,010	5,970	5,960
Clarendon	6,540	6,410	6,620	1,680	1,670	1,800	4,860	4,740	4,820
Colleton	9,790	9,780	9,840	2,520	2,540	2,570	7,270	7,240	7,270
Darlington	20,910	20,980	20,820	7,560	7,580	7,490	13,350	13,400	13,330
Dillon	9,610	9,540	9,510	3,830	3,830	3,710	5,780	5,710	5,800
Dorchester	18,000	17,800	18,300	5,000	5,000	4,800	13,000	12,800	13,500
Edgefield	4,500	4,540	4,630	2,010	2,050	2,100	2,490	2,490	2,530
Fairfield	7,840	7,850	7,830	3,340	3,360	3,340	4,500	4,490	4,490
Florence	50,300	50,700	50,700	12,900	13,000	13,300	37,400	37,700	37,400
Georgetown	15,170	15,120	15,170	4,320	4,300	4,370	10,850	10,820	10,800
Greenville	186,700	185,400	184,000	51,000	51,100	51,300	135,700	134,300	132,700
Greenwood	28,830	28,830	29,270	11,570	11,600	12,110	17,260	17,230	17,160
Hampton	5,290	5,300	5,210	1,830	1,840	1,760	3,460	3,460	3,450
Horry	60,840	58,310	57,500	5,910	5,880	6,030	54,930	52,430	51,470
Jasper	3,720	3,690	3,760	190	190	210	3,530	3,500	3,550
Kershaw	15,670	15,820	16,550	6,460	6,480	7,300	9,210	9,340	9,250
Lancaster	18,040	17,950	18,200	8,450	8,440	8,660	9,590	9,510	9,540
Laurens	19,570	19,500	19,310	8,250	8,210	7,990	11,320	11,290	11,320
Lee	3,410	3,420	3,300	1,180	1,180	1,060	2,230	2,240	2,240
Lexington	54,400	54,000	53,500	14,500	14,500	13,900	39,900	39,500	39,600
McCormick	1,880	1,850	1,840	800	800	770	1,080	1,050	1,070
Marion	12,220	12,080	12,210	6,050	5,990	5,950	6,170	6,090	6,260
Marlboro	8,470	8,610	8,560	3,980	4,130	4,240	4,490	4,480	4,320
Newberry	11,660	11,540	11,770	5,200	5,180	5,420	6,460	6,360	6,350
Oconee	24,830	24,890	24,860	10,530	10,560	10,590	14,300	14,330	14,270
Orangeburg	29,840	29,860	29,840	10,140	10,200	10,050	19,700	19,660	19,790
Pickens	35,500	35,200	34,800	12,400	12,400	12,400	23,100	22,800	22,400
Richland	180,700	179,300	178,200	15,500	15,500	15,100	165,200	163,800	163,100
Saluda	3,590	3,630	3,400	1,390	1,420	1,420	2,200	2,210	1,980
Spartanburg	104,000	103,300	102,000	39,000	39,000	38,800	65,000	64,300	63,200
Sumter	31,540	31,530	31,350	9,320	9,380	9,130	22,220	22,150	22,220
Union	10,600	10,630	10,480	5,880	5,900	5,860	4,720	4,730	4,620
Williamsburg	10,650	10,850	10,830	4,730	4,840	4,750	5,920	6,010	6,080
York	45,500	45,400	46,200	12,600	12,700	13,100	32,900	32,700	33,100

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

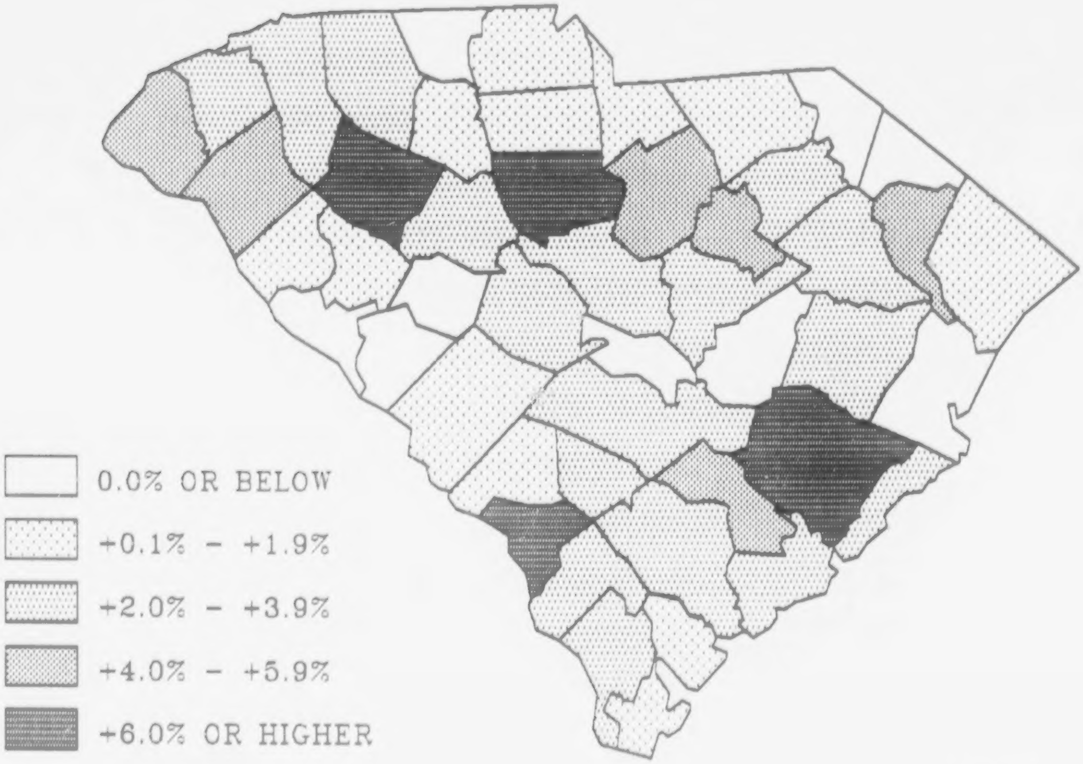
TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
APRIL, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,740	10,930	10,600	550	660	670	5.2	6.0	6.3
AIKEN........	61,530	61,730	62,180	2,330	2,560	3,910	3.8	4.1	6.3
ALLENDALE....	5,540	5,520	4,920	290	320	300	5.2	5.8	6.1
ANDERSON.....	71,040	71,490	69,910	2,770	3,390	2,990	3.9	4.7	4.3
BAMBERG......	6,720	6,780	6,600	380	420	460	5.6	6.2	7.0
BARNWELL.....	9,100	9,070	8,930	550	580	580	6.0	6.4	6.5
BEAUFORT.....	35,900	35,340	34,890	1,020	1,070	1,020	2.8	3.0	2.9
BERKELEY.....	55,670	54,910	54,290	1,670	1,770	2,010	3.0	3.2	3.7
CALHOUN......	4,980	5,060	4,870	250	280	290	4.9	5.6	6.0
CHARLESTON...	142,830	141,180	139,020	5,250	5,810	5,830	3.7	4.1	4.2
CHEROKEE.....	23,450	23,520	22,880	1,000	1,010	1,040	4.3	4.3	4.5
CHESTER......	13,960	14,130	13,900	950	1,020	870	6.8	7.2	6.3
CHESTERFIELD.	21,330	21,410	20,790	810	910	890	3.8	4.2	4.3
CLARENDON....	11,950	11,800	11,920	590	660	770	5.0	5.6	6.5
COLLETON.....	18,030	18,050	17,740	800	810	900	4.4	4.5	5.1
DARLINGTON...	28,710	29,000	28,060	1,530	1,760	1,720	5.3	6.1	6.1
DILLON.......	15,360	15,390	15,040	990	1,090	1,220	6.5	7.1	8.1
DORCHESTER...	36,820	36,380	36,070	910	1,050	1,310	2.5	2.9	3.6
EDGEFIELD....	7,440	7,410	7,340	410	320	320	5.5	4.3	4.4
FAIRFIELD....	10,640	10,740	10,450	500	580	640	4.7	5.4	6.1
FLORENCE.....	56,330	56,740	56,110	2,220	2,550	3,000	3.9	4.5	5.3
GEORGETOWN...	20,230	20,500	20,250	1,170	1,530	1,570	5.8	7.5	7.8
GREENVILLE...	179,150	178,100	173,150	5,060	5,180	5,720	2.8	2.9	3.3
GREENWOOD....	29,840	30,010	29,810	1,720	1,960	1,790	5.8	6.5	6.0
HAMPTON......	7,280	7,350	7,120	310	370	430	4.3	5.1	6.0
HORRY........	71,620	68,820	66,940	3,210	4,220	3,730	4.5	6.1	5.6
JASPER.......	6,750	6,790	6,720	220	290	280	3.2	4.2	4.2
KERSHAW......	19,180	19,360	19,650	1,050	1,120	960	5.5	5.8	4.9
LANCASTER....	25,360	25,380	25,230	1,270	1,490	1,360	5.0	5.9	5.4
LAURENS......	24,130	24,040	23,690	920	990	1,230	3.8	4.1	5.2
LEE..........	8,760	8,820	8,190	400	460	360	4.6	5.2	4.4
LEXINGTON....	97,450	95,870	94,760	2,700	2,490	2,710	2.8	2.6	2.9
McCORMICK....	2,710	2,750	2,620	220	300	240	8.2	10.8	9.2
MARION.......	15,780	15,820	15,580	1,810	2,020	1,950	11.5	12.8	12.5
MARLBORO.....	12,170	12,670	12,380	970	1,210	1,320	8.0	9.6	10.7
NEWBERRY.....	15,450	15,400	15,320	610	720	680	4.0	4.6	4.4
OCONEE.......	30,700	30,770	30,230	1,250	1,350	1,280	4.1	4.4	4.2
ORANGEBURG...	40,930	41,350	40,300	2,610	3,060	2,890	6.4	7.4	7.2
PICKENS......	50,190	49,940	49,190	1,810	1,880	2,650	3.6	3.8	5.4
RICHLAND.....	145,650	143,440	141,980	5,040	4,880	5,390	3.5	3.4	3.8
SALUDA.......	8,230	8,280	7,740	310	290	330	3.8	3.5	4.3
SPARTANBURG..	117,620	116,770	112,540	3,930	3,850	3,200	3.3	3.3	2.8
SUMTER.......	36,520	36,600	35,950	1,760	1,880	2,150	4.8	5.1	6.0
UNION........	14,610	14,580	14,250	710	710	760	4.9	4.9	5.3
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,890	17,270	17,060	810	1,020	1,180	4.8	5.9	6.9
YORK.........	73,130	73,170	70,180	3,150	3,360	3,180	4.3	4.6	4.5
CHAS MSA.....	235,320	232,470	229,380	7,840	8,630	9,150	3.3	3.7	4.0
COLA MSA.....	243,100	239,310	236,740	7,740	7,370	8,100	3.2	3.1	3.4
GRNV MSA.....	346,960	344,810	334,880	10,790	10,920	11,570	3.1	3.2	3.5
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,718.4	1,710.4	1,677.3	68.8	75.2	78.1	4.0	4.4	4.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
COUNTY GROWTH RATES
1987 - 1988



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FAIRFIELD (17.8%)
LAURENS (12.2%)
BERKELEY (9.1%)
ALLENDALE (7.5%)
KERSHAW (5.9%)
OCONEE (5.5%)
DORCHESTER (5.2%)
MARION (5.1%)
ANDERSON (4.2%)
LEE (4.1%)
GREENVILLE (3.8%)
DARLINGTON (3.7%)
SPARTANBURG (3.7%)
BAMBERG (3.5%)
COLLETON (3.2%)
HAMPTON (3.2%)
PICKENS (3.0%)
FLORENCE (2.8%)
JASPER (2.8%)
LEXINGTON (2.7%)
WILLIAMSBURG (2.7%)
RICHLAND (2.6%)
SUMTER (2.6%)
ORANGEBURG (2.3%)
NEWBERRY (2.2%)
CHARLESTON (2.1%)
CHESTERFIELD (1.9%)
GREENWOOD (1.8%)
ABBEVILLE (1.5%)
AIKEN (1.5%)
BARNWELL (1.5%)
YORK (1.3%)
BEAUFORT (1.0%)
HORRY (1.0%)
LANCASTER (0.8%)
UNION (0.4%)
CHESTER (0.3%)
CHEROKEE (0.0%)
EDGEFIELD (-0.2%)
SALUDA (-0.3%)
CLARENDON (-0.4%)
DILLON (-0.5%)
MARLBORO (-0.6%)
GEORGETOWN (-1.4%)
McCORMICK (-1.6%)
CALHOUN (-2.6%)

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988
ANDERSON	13,650	13,770	13,440	690	850	750	5.1	6.2	5.6
CHARLESTON	38,230	37,780	37,200	1,370	1,520	1,520	3.6	4.0	4.1
COLUMBIA	47,550	46,830	46,390	1,970	1,900	2,110	4.1	4.1	4.5
FLORENCE	15,540	15,650	15,460	580	660	780	3.7	4.2	5.0
GREENVILLE	34,710	34,510	33,580	1,180	1,210	1,330	3.4	3.5	4.0
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,010	12,430	12,110	410	530	470	3.1	4.3	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,770	22,560	22,220	1,280	1,410	1,420	5.6	6.3	6.4
ROCK HILL	23,280	23,300	22,350	1,190	1,270	1,200	5.1	5.5	5.4
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,980	23,800	22,920	960	950	790	4.0	4.0	3.4
SUMTER	11,070	11,100	10,910	550	590	670	5.0	5.3	6.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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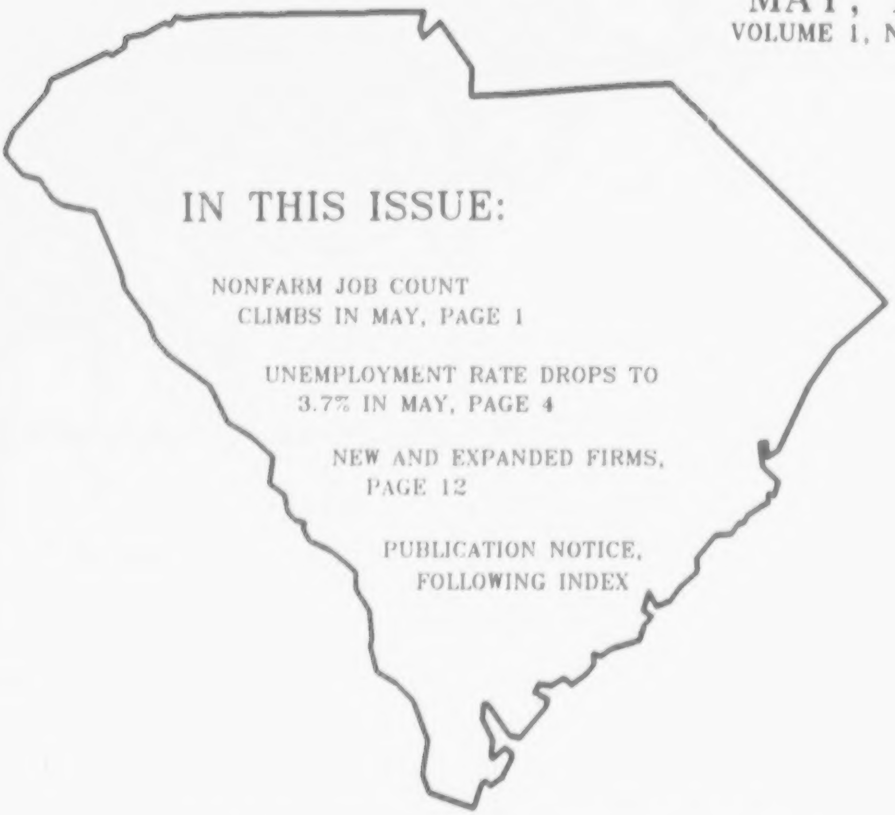
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

MAY, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 4



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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO 3.7% IN MAY, PAGE 4

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRMS, PAGE 12

PUBLICATION NOTICE, FOLLOWING INDEX

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

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NOTICE

If you wish to remain on the mailing list for the publication of The South Carolina Employment Trends, please complete this form by September 15, 1989, and return it to the:

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NONFARM JOB COUNT CLIMBS IN MAY

PRIVATE SECTOR PROVIDES IMPETUS

Total nonfarm employment rose to a record level of 1,511,900 in May as tourism shifted into high gear. This figure was 12,000 greater than a month ago, and 54,200 higher than the year-ago level. Practically all the monthly increase came in the private sector, while the public sector reported only minor gains.

SEASONALITY PUSHES PRIVATE COUNT HIGHER

Employers in the state's private sector accounted for nearly 97% of all additions over the month as trade and services continued to dictate the trend. Trade led this advance for the third consecutive month as 5,000 persons were added to payrolls around the state. Most of these positions were created in the retail division where eating and drinking places by far outdistanced any other group. Other groups affected to a lesser degree by seasonal trends included general merchandise stores and food stores. Services jumped 3,200 over the month to 275,900, setting an all-time high. Industry groups showing exceptional strength included such tourist-related areas as amusement and recreation services, and hotels and other lodging places. Also rising sharply were business services, which continued to grow at a rapid pace. Construction was 1,500 higher in May, with special trade contracting accounting for more than half of all new jobs. Manufacturing employment rebounded over the month, gaining 1,000 workers. This increase came after four consecutive months of decline, and included advances in both durable and nondurable goods. Within the hard-good division, electrical and electronic equipment rose 300. The soft-good division also saw a gain of 400, primarily occurring in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate recorded job growth of 500 and 400, respectively. Gains were scattered throughout the former, while real estate was the creator of many positions in the latter. Both industries recorded all-time highs during the month.

PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS MINOR INCREASE

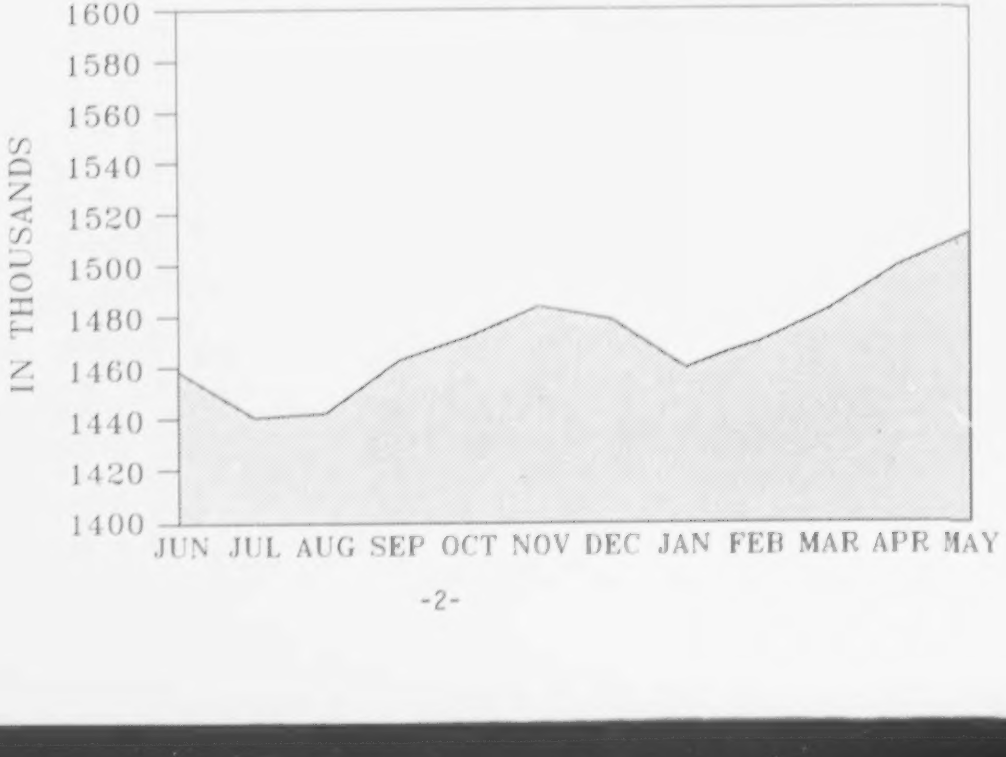
The public sector added 400 employees to the ranks in May, pushing the job count to 275,600. Increases in all areas of the local division were more than enough to offset losses in state government. Increases of 400 each were seen in local education, other local government, and other state government. State education was the only area reporting a loss, falling 800. The federal workforce remained unchanged from April.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO BE SLUGGISH IN JUNE

Nonfarm employment should show little or no gain in June as educational losses offset moderate advances in trade and services. Individual groups expected to report substantial growth include eating and drinking places, and business services. The ten-year average for nonfarm employment in June shows an increase of 3,800, with gains of 2,800 and 1,800 in 1987 and 1988, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

JUNE, 1988 - MAY, 1989



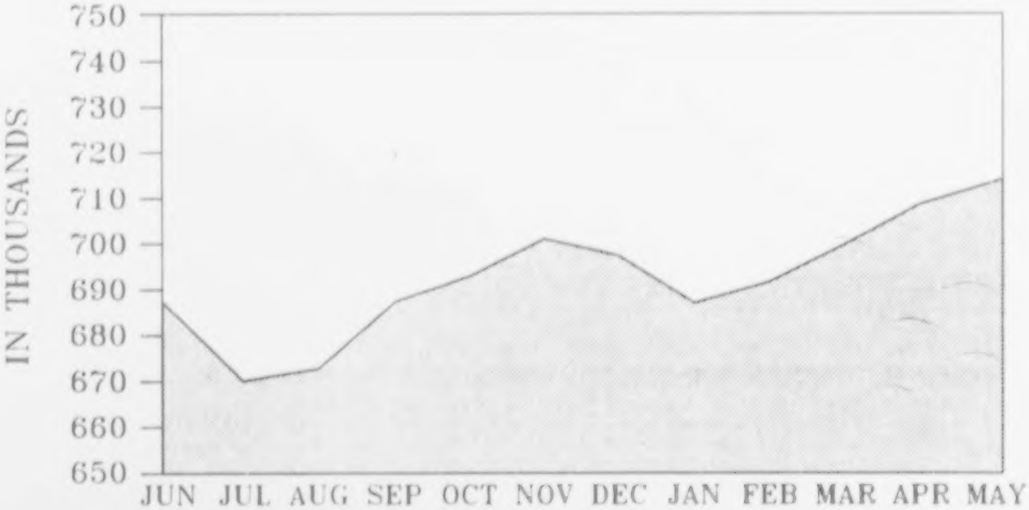
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

Total nonfarm female employment in South Carolina rose 4,900 to 713,500 in May, surpassing the all-time record high of 708,600 set during April. The private sector continued to expand as the summer vacation season got underway. Private employers placed 4,500 female employees on payrolls during May, pushing employment in the private sector to 550,000. The public sector registered a slight gain of 400 female positions.

In the private sector, females employed in trade and services increased 2,700 and 1,400, respectively. Within trade, retail trade (+2,700) accounted for the entire monthly gain with the wholesale job count unchanged from the previous month. In services, hotels and other lodging places (+500) led the expansion as employment reached 156,000. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+300) experienced moderate growth for the month. Manufacturers were only able to add 100 positions during May with the entire increase occurring in durable goods. Holding steady from the previous month were construction, and transportation and public utilities.

In the government sector, females held 163,500 positions during May, up 400 from April. Local government (+600) accounted for the entire increase with a slight offset of 200 in state government. The federal job count was unchanged at 12,900 over the month. Compared to the year-ago level of 686,800, female nonfarm employment in South Carolina was up 26,700 during May.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
JUNE, 1988 - MAY, 1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS IN MAY

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 4.0% to 3.7% in May. This represented 63,800 jobless individuals, a drop of 5,000 from the April level. The reduction in unemployment stemmed from seasonal hiring in trade, services and construction, together with a welcomed upturn in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.2% in May.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,724,900	1,718,400	1,690,100	1,703,500	1,711,300	1,668,700
Total Employment	1,661,100	1,649,600	1,608,800	1,641,000	1,640,600	1,588,700
Total Unemployment	63,800	68,800	81,300	62,500	70,700	80,000
Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.0	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	239,710	235,320	231,890	244,080	243,100	238,060
Total Employment	231,690	227,480	222,180	237,250	235,360	230,230
Total Unemployment	8,020	7,840	9,710	6,830	7,740	7,830
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.3	4.2	2.8	3.2	3.3

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	347,770	346,960	336,260
Total Employment	337,890	336,170	324,230
Total Unemployment	9,870	10,790	12,030
Unemployment Rate	2.8	3.1	3.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,196	122,576	120,775	123,510	123,659	121,203
Total Employment	117,039	116,347	114,222	117,215	117,113	114,403
Total Unemployment	6,156	6,229	6,553	6,395	6,546	6,800
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Increases in both the private and public sectors pushed employment in the Charleston area upward 2,300 to 198,400 in May. However, the private sector accounted for approximately 87% of the overall growth. Within the private sector, trade and services experienced seasonal gains, due mainly to tourist-related activities, such as the Spoleto Festival. Also, the entire rise in the trade industry was centered in the retail division. Construction employment was on the rise as well, which could be attributed to continued building contracts. Positive movement was also observed in transportation and public utilities; manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The public sector, at 53,600, reported an increase of 300 workers. This advance was contributed entirely by the local government sector. Federal and state government remained unchanged at 19,800 and 15,000, respectively.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

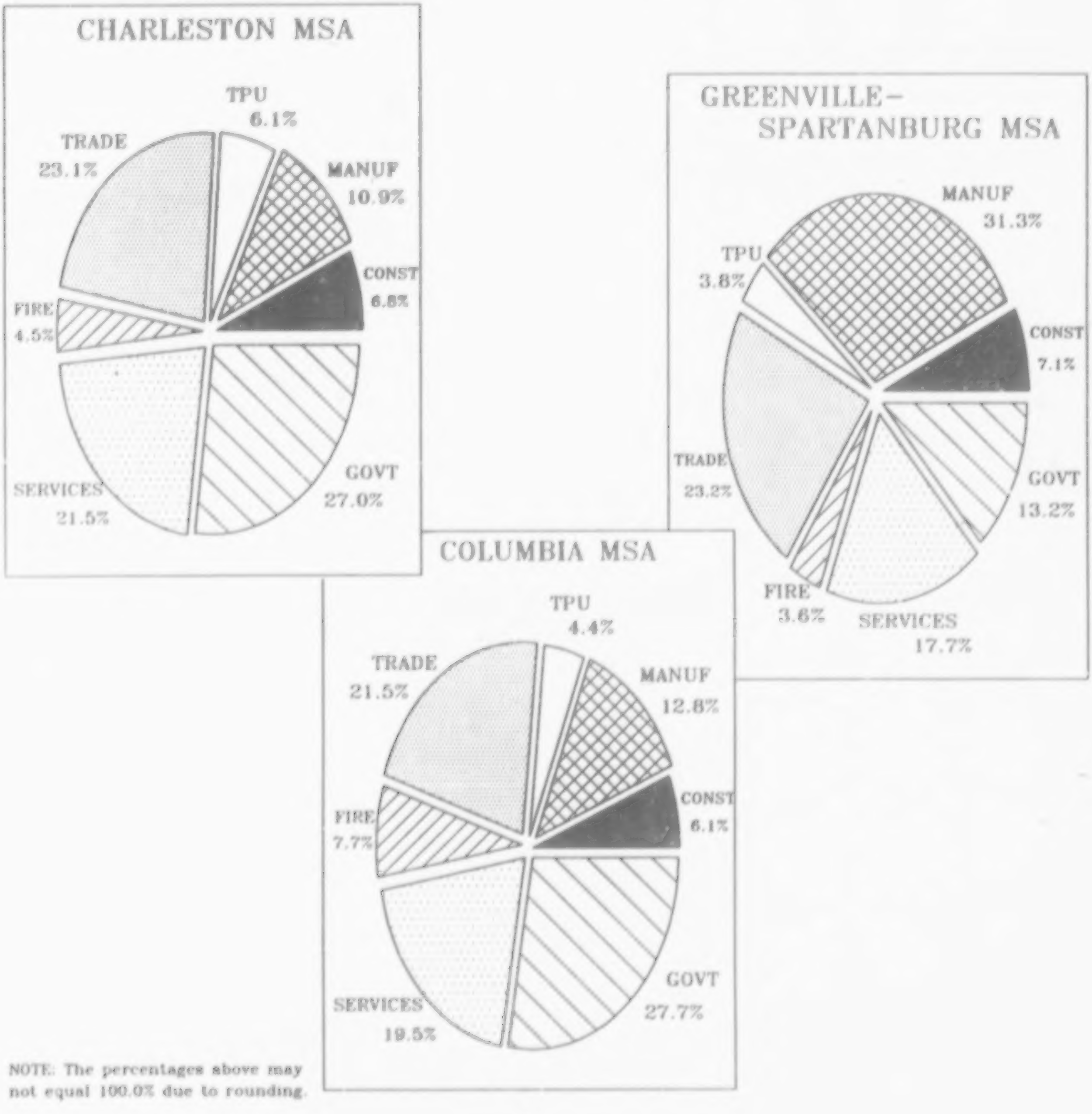
Records continued to be set in the Columbia area as nonfarm employment surged 2,000 in May to 236,400, a level never reached before. Growth was seen in all major industries, but much of the increase was registered in trade and services. An advance of 600 in trade was the largest for any May in recent years. However, half of this jump could be attributed to the reopening of department stores which closed in late-1988. Services added 500 new jobs to payrolls over the month, much of it in business services, one of the fastest-growing groups over the past few years. Manufacturing and construction advanced 200 each, while transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported gains of 100 each. Employment in the public sector edged upward 300, with growth reported in both the local and state divisions.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

A total of 1,500 jobs were added to the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area nonagricultural employment level in May, bringing the jobcount to 327,500. This was 7,100 higher than the comparable year-ago figure. Increases in construction were the major contributor to the employment advance. Construction surged upward 700 to 23,200. Corresponding advances of 400 each in trade and services also aided in the rise of total nonfarm employment. Reflecting recalls from layoffs, manufacturing enjoyed a 100 upturn in employment over the month. The growth in manufacturing was found in the soft-good industry, primarily in textile mill products. The job counts in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged from the previous month. Spurred by a downturn in state jobs, employment in government moved down 100 to 43,100. Local government saw a 300 increase in employment; however, this gain was more than offset by the decline in state government. The federal government employment level was unchanged at 43,100.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN AREA
MAY, 1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



NOTE: The percentages above may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage point in May to 5.2% . . . as 101,000 new jobs were added to payrolls. Over the March-to-May period, businesses added an average of 160,000 positions, compared with an average gain of 270,000 a month throughout 1987 and 1988. This sluggish growth provided further evidence of a slowing economy, and prompted speculation that the Federal Reserve may ease credit. Practically all of May's increase came in the service-producing sector, as the good-producing industries reported job declines. Those industries in the service-producing sector, despite rising in May, did report slower growth.

The average workweek for Americans fell to 34.6 in May . . . This figure represented a decline of 0.3 hour from the previous month. Also, factory hours and overtime hours each declined 0.2 hour to 41.0 and 3.8, respectively. Average hourly earnings slipped $0.01 to $9.60, while earnings for manufacturing workers were constant at $10.41 from the previous month. Weekly earnings dropped $3.23 to $331.20, while factory employees received $425.77 for a week's pay, down $1.04.

Producer prices surged 0.9% in May . . . reviving fears of impending inflation. This jump came after two months of modest increases, and included large gains in energy and automobiles. Energy was 3.3% higher over the month, which was substantial, but much lower than April's upturn of 7.2%. Food climbed 0.8%, following a drop in April. Excluding the volatile categories of food and energy, producer prices rose 0.5%. Automobile prices advanced 1.8% in May, but much of this climb could be traced to the ending of many incentive programs.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.6% . . . in May. This increase, coupled with the jump in producer prices, proved that inflation was not yet under control. Producer prices grew at an annual rate of 6.7% from January to May, far above the 4.4% rates registered in 1987 and 1988. In May, much of the monthly advance could be attributed to gasoline prices, which followed April's surge of 11.4% with a gain of 3.9%. Also, food and beverages, another volatile category, rose 0.6%.

Retail sales inched upward 0.1% in May . . . providing further signs of a sluggish economy. This slight increase came on the heels of a strong 1.0% advance in April. However, declines in February and March provided evidence that April may have been an atypical month. In May, general merchandise stores fell 1.2%, not enough to offset gains of 0.9% and 0.6% in gasoline stations and grocery stores, respectively.

Production at the nation's factories, utilities, and mines was unchanged in May . . . after climbing 0.6% in April. In addition to May's sluggishness, industrial capacity dropped 0.3% to 83.8%, providing further evidence of a slowing economy. Production was off 0.5% and 0.1% at the nation's utilities and factories, respectively, while mines surged 1.2%.

S. C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Rain, which fell over much of the state during the first couple of weeks in May, delayed some field work, but planting and forage harvesting continued. Cool nights in some areas limited watermelon and corn growth. Drier weather conditions prevailed over much of South Carolina by the end of May. High temperatures increased evaporation causing top soils to dry out at a rapid pace.

Field Crops

Tobacco transplanting continued at a rapid pace with over 90% of the acreage set out by the week ending May 15. The corn crop in some counties had limited growth due to the cool weather. However, planting was virtually complete in many counties and the condition of the crop was rated fair to good. Cotton growers increased planting but still lagged behind normal. Soybean planting was stalled in some areas as soil moisture was too low to insure proper germination.

Fruits and Vegetables

Cold damage to peaches was being assessed in a few counties. However, harvest of early peach varieties was increasing and overall condition of the crop was fair to good. Tomato planting was about complete with overall condition rated fair to good. Spring cucumbers were in fair to good condition with planting slightly behind normal. Watermelons and cantaloups were in fair to good condition with planting also slightly behind normal.

S. C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 5/30/89

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT '89	PERCENT '88
Cantaloups	Planted	88	86
Corn	"	95	100
Cotton	"	86	97
Cucumbers	"	87	90
Peaches	Harvested	6	1

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

South Carolina's average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers climbed $0.02 to $8.59 during May. Both durables and nondurables experienced average wage gains of $0.02 each. Within the hard-good sector, stone, clay, and glass products reported the largest monthly rise. Following the upward trend were machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; and instruments and related products. However, earnings declines were seen in lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, and electrical and electronic equipment. The largest upturn within the soft-good sector was displayed in food and kindred products. Positive movement was also observed in paper and allied products, printing and publishing, apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products. The only industry group to record a decrease in hourly earnings was chemicals and allied products.

The national average hourly wage for manufacturing production workers was unchanged from $10.41 the previous month. Nondurables rose $0.03, while durables held steady.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
May, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.59	$ 8.57	$ 8.27	$ 9.34	$ 9.32	$ 9.13
Average Weekly Earnings	$353.05	$353.08	$340.72	$383.87	$385.85	$373.42
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$285.18	$286.82	$289.97	$310.07	$313.44	$317.80

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.74	$ 8.71	$ 8.31	$ 8.53	$ 8.49	$ 8.23
Average Weekly Earnings	$360.09	$358.85	$341.54	$348.02	$347.24	$338.25
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$290.86	$291.51	$290.67	$281.11	$282.08	$287.87

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.41	$ 10.41	$ 10.14
Average Weekly Earnings	$425.77	$426.81	$415.74
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$343.92	$346.72	$353.82

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	No. of Workers	Other Information
Policy Management Systems, Corp.	Columbia	300-400/800	PMSC, the leading supplier of computer programming and data processing for the insurance industry, is expected to spend around $45 million for research and development in 1989. This expansion could mean between 300 and 400 new jobs in the Columbia area this year, and as many as 800 by 1992. Many of the new positions will be filled by college graduates from the Carolinas and Georgia.
Lintex Group, Inc.	Orangeburg	60	The New York-based company plans to open a home furnishings plant near Orangeburg in early July, employing around 60 workers. The factory will assemble, package, and distribute tablecloths, flannel sheets, and other home furnishings. Plans call for the plant to double its workforce within three years. This news is welcome in an area that has seen three plant closings within the past year.
Ace Textile America, Inc.	Sumter County	100	Ace Textile America, a Korean firm, plans to build its first plant in the United States somewhere in Sumter County. No date has been set for completion of the factory, which will be involved in the dyeing of fabric.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Programmer Chief Bus.	99	Programmer Info. Sys.	99	14	Full	34,000	Yes	Beaufort
Machine Operator	99	None	N/A	12	Full	9,360	No	Chester
Personnel Manager	36	Caseworker Child Care	24	17	Full	18,000	Yes	Gaffney
Property Manager	41	Office Manager	01	16	Full	25,000	Yes	Georgetwn
Geologist	99	Environmental Analyst	99	16	Full	35,000	Yes	Greenville
Reg. Nurse	99	None	N/A	15	Full	20,000	Yes	Greenwood
Medical Lab Technician	24	None	N/A	15	Full	12,400	Yes	Hartsville
Production Supt.	31	Sales Manager	99	16	Full	25,000	Yes	Kingstree
Lab Technician	10	None	N/A	14	Full	18,720	No	Lancaster
Purchasing Agent	12	Estimator	72	15	Full	20,800	Yes	Marion
Accountant	42	Auditor	60	17	Full	19,000	Yes	Myrtle Bch
Construction Supt.	99	None	N/A	14	Full	28,000	Yes	Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full	40,000	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 87,845 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

PRODUCTION CUTBACK LOWERS OVERTIME

Premium hours were reduced for South Carolina's production workers in May as manufacturers saw the need to cut production employees as well as overtime hours. The reduction in premium hours was a result of contract completions and less demand for products. Overtime hours were constant at 3.9 hours from a year ago.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.1	3.9
Durable Goods	4.4	4.6	4.4
Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.8	3.6

WEEKLY HOURS DOWN IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers recorded a reduction in the workweek for the second consecutive month. Manufacturing production employees worked an average of 41.0 hours, down 0.1 from the previous month. The workweek in both durable and nondurable goods declined 0.1 hour. Within the durable sector, sharp drops in average weekly hours occurred in lumber and wood products (-0.6); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.5). Reduced weekly hours were also reported in electrical and electronic equipment; and machinery, except electrical. Longer workweeks were recorded in instruments and related products (+0.8), furniture and fixtures (+0.4), and fabricated metal products (+0.3) because of increased business. In nondurable goods, chemicals and allied products (-0.3) led the decliners with textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products down 0.1 hour each. Food and kindred products, and printing and publishing employees both averaged 0.3 hour more per week. The workweek in paper and allied products held steady at 44.5 hours from the previous month.

Nationally, the workweek for manufacturing production workers was also down 0.1 hour to 40.9 during May. Overtime hours fell from 3.8 in April to 3.7 in May.

PRODUCTIVITY CONTINUES TO FALL

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers recorded decreased productivity for the fifth month in a row. The productivity index for manufacturing workers fell 0.1 point to 107.0 during May. A declining workweek caused the decrease in output per hour. In manufacturing, durable goods (+0.1 point) managed to register the only increase in productivity in May. In nondurable goods, output per hour was down 0.3 point with textiles and apparel reporting declines of 0.3 and 0.2 point, respectively. Compared with the year-ago level of 105.8, manufacturing productivity during May was up 1.2 points.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
May, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.0	107.1	105.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	117.7	117.6	116.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.4	102.7	101.0
Textile Productivity Index	94.4	94.7	96.1
Apparel Productivity Index	99.8	100.0	95.9

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
May, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to May 1989 from-	
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All items	123.8	123.1	117.5	+0.6	+5.4

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1511.9	1499.9	1457.7	+12.0	+54.2
Total Private	1236.3	1224.7	1192.6	+11.6	+43.7
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	94.4	92.9	92.3	+ 1.5	+ 2.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.6	14.3	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	5.8	5.5	5.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	- 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	45.8	45.0	44.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
Electrical Work	9.7	9.7	9.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	383.6	382.6	383.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	129.9	129.3	130.8	+ 0.6	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	253.7	253.3	252.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	65.1	64.6	62.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.1
Trucking and Warehousing	20.4	20.3	18.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Water Transportation	4.2	4.1	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication	13.1	13.0	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.0	15.8	15.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.8	9.7	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Combination Utility Services	4.3	4.2	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	347.6	342.6	328.7	+ 5.0	+18.9
Wholesale Trade	60.4	60.2	58.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.1	33.0	32.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	27.3	27.2	26.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Retail Trade	287.2	282.4	270.2	+ 4.8	+17.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.1	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer	6.4	6.3	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	36.4	35.6	34.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.2
Department Stores	20.8	20.4	20.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Food Stores	50.1	49.5	47.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Grocery Stores	47.0	46.5	45.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.8	67.4	65.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Banking	14.8	14.6	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.4	14.3	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.0	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	14.6	14.6	13.6	0.0	+ 1.0
Life Insurance	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	275.9	272.7	259.2	+ 3.2	+16.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.8	25.8	25.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.5
Health Services	54.0	54.0	50.8	0.0	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.1	18.1	17.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Educational Services	22.4	22.6	21.9	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.8	13.1	12.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Total Government	275.6	275.2	265.1	+ 0.4	+10.5
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.3	38.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Total State Government	92.4	92.8	86.4	- 0.4	+ 6.0
State Education	38.0	38.8	34.3	- 0.8	+ 3.7
Other State Government	54.4	54.0	52.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Total Local Government	143.9	143.1	140.0	+ 0.8	+ 3.9
Local Education	83.7	83.3	81.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	60.2	59.8	58.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From:	
				Apr. 1989	May 1988
Manufacturing	383.6	382.6	383.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	129.9	129.3	130.8	+ 0.6	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.6	16.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	4.9	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.8	32.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	4.9	5.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	7.4	7.4	6.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.7	22.4	22.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.8	2.7	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.5	10.9	0.0	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.2	5.3	0.0	- 1.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.7	253.3	252.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.4	15.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Meat Products	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.3	2.2	2.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	104.6	104.8	106.7	- 0.2	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.2	27.2	28.1	0.0	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.4	30.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.1	14.5	0.0	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.7	7.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.7	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	9.8	9.9	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.5	45.3	45.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.5	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.0	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	14.0	14.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.8	4.9	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.2	16.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.1	34.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.7	14.9	0.0	- 0.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.8	24.5	22.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.6	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.9	12.8	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	1493.3	1490.2	1439.9	+ 3.1	+53.4
Total Private............................	1224.5	1222.2	1181.4	+ 2.3	+43.1
Construction............................	93.2	93.2	91.1	0.0	+ 2.1
Manufacturing............................	384.0	383.6	383.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Durable Goods............................	129.5	129.3	130.4	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products................	15.8	15.7	16.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.3	11.3	11.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries................	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products...............	15.8	15.9	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical............	32.6	32.6	31.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Special Industry Machinery.............	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	22.9	22.5	23.0	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods.........................	254.5	254.3	253.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Food and Kindred Products...............	15.6	15.6	15.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products...................	104.7	105.0	106.8	- 0.3	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton..................	27.2	27.2	28.1	0.0	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..............	29.2	29.4	30.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Knitting Mills.........................	9.2	9.3	9.2	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.........	14.2	14.1	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills..................	9.9	9.9	10.0	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	45.8	45.5	46.2	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	10.7	10.5	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	13.8	13.9	14.8	- 0.1	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products...............	16.3	16.3	16.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing.................	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	35.2	35.1	34.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics......	14.8	14.7	15.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	65.1	65.1	62.0	0.0	+ 3.1
Trucking and Warehousing................	20.4	20.4	18.9	0.0	+ 1.5
Communication...........................	13.1	13.1	12.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.0	15.9	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	342.7	341.8	324.0	+ 0.9	+18.7
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.3	60.2	58.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Retail Trade.............................	282.4	281.6	265.7	+ 0.8	+16.7
General Merchandise Stores..............	36.6	36.4	34.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Food Stores.............................	49.7	49.5	47.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	67.4	67.4	64.7	0.0	+ 2.7
Insurance Carriers......................	14.8	14.6	13.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Services..................................	270.2	269.2	253.9	+ 1.0	+16.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.6	24.6	23.3	0.0	+ 1.3
Educational Services....................	21.4	21.4	21.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Total Government..........................	268.8	268.0	258.5	+ 0.8	+10.3
Total Federal Government.................	39.3	39.2	38.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total State Government...................	91.6	90.7	85.6	+ 0.9	+ 6.0
Total Local Government...................	137.9	138.1	134.2	- 0.2	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	327.5	326.0	320.4	236.4	234.4	232.3
Construction	23.2	22.5	22.8	14.4	14.2	14.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.3	11.0	11.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102.4	102.3	102.5	30.3	30.1	29.2
Durable Goods	31.8	31.8	32.2	14.7	14.6	14.1
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.9	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.6	12.6	12.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Metalworking Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods	70.6	70.5	70.3	15.6	15.5	15.1
Food and Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.8	32.7	32.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.8	9.8	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.8	9.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.4	9.4	9.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.8	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.6	12.6	12.0	10.5	10.4	10.3
Trucking and Warehousing............	5.3	5.3	5.1	-	-	-
Communication......................	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	76.0	75.6	73.8	50.9	50.3	51.1
Wholesale Trade......................	16.5	16.5	16.3	12.6	12.4	12.6
Retail Trade.........................	59.5	59.1	57.5	38.3	37.9	38.5
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.0	6.9	6.9	5.7	5.4	5.3
Food Stores........................	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	11.9	11.9	11.9	18.3	18.2	17.9
Banking............................	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.2
Insurance Carriers.................	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services............................	58.0	57.6	56.4	46.1	45.6	45.2
Business Services..................	-	-	-	12.8	12.5	12.6
Health Services....................	-	-	-	8.7	8.6	8.3
Membership Organizations...........	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	2.8
Total Government.....................	43.1	43.2	40.7	65.5	65.2	64.2
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.7	7.7	8.0
Total State Government..............	11.8	12.2	11.0	36.6	36.5	35.8
Total Local Government..............	29.3	29.0	27.7	21.2	21.0	20.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	198.4	196.1	193.8	45.6	45.5	46.1
Construction.........................	13.5	13.1	13.4	2.3	2.2	2.6
Manufacturing........................	21.6	21.5	21.0	12.6	12.6	13.1
Durable Goods.......................	12.6	12.5	12.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.8	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.1	3.1	2.8	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.3	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods....................	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.6
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.1	4.2	4.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing............	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	12.2	11.9	10.8	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	45.8	45.0	46.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Wholesale Trade.....................	7.8	7.8	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade........................	38.0	37.2	38.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.9	8.8	8.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.............................	42.7	42.4	40.1	9.3	9.3	9.1
Total Government.....................	53.6	53.3	53.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
Total Federal Government...........	19.8	19.8	19.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	15.0	15.0	15.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	18.8	18.5	18.5	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.7	52.6	52.9	50.6	50.3	50.8
Construction........................	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing.......................	20.4	20.3	20.4	13.0	12.9	13.3
Durable Goods......................	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.5
Nondurable Goods...................	15.2	15.2	15.3	8.8	8.7	8.8
Textile Mill Products..............	8.9	8.9	9.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services............................	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.7
Total Government....................	8.0	7.9	7.7	9.4	9.3	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From	
				Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	713.5	708.6	686.8	+ 4.9	+26.7
Total Private...............................	550.0	545.5	529.5	+ 4.5	+20.5
Construction..............................	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing.............................	154.4	154.3	155.4	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Durable Goods............................	39.4	39.3	40.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products...............	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products..............	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical...........	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.3	11.3	11.6	0.0	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products........	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.0	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods.........................	115.0	115.0	115.2	0.0	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products..............	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products..................	44.9	45.0	45.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton.................	11.4	11.4	11.8	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.............	12.5	12.6	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Knitting Mills........................	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	38.7	38.7	39.3	0.0	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...........	9.9	9.7	9.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.........	12.0	12.2	12.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Paper and Allied Products..............	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing................	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products..........	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.7	8.6	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	15.5	15.5	15.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication...........................	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From Apr. 1989	Net Change From May 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	173.4	170.7	163.0	+ 2.7	+10.4
Wholesale Trade..........................	16.0	16.0	15.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods.........	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods......	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Retail Trade.............................	157.4	154.7	147.4	+ 2.7	+10.0
General Merchandise Stores..............	27.7	27.1	26.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Food Stores.............................	21.7	21.4	20.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	42.0	41.7	40.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Banking.................................	11.6	11.3	11.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers......................	8.3	8.3	7.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Services..................................	156.0	154.6	147.2	+ 1.4	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	16.9	16.4	16.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Health Services.........................	44.4	44.2	41.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Hospitals..............................	15.1	15.0	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services....................	13.9	14.0	13.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total Government.........................	163.5	163.1	157.3	+ 0.4	+ 6.2
Total Federal Government................	12.9	12.9	12.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government..................	53.4	53.6	50.1	- 0.2	+ 3.3
State Education........................	18.6	19.0	16.8	- 0.4	+ 1.8
Other State Government.................	34.8	34.6	33.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government..................	97.2	96.6	94.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.6
Local Education........................	65.3	64.9	63.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Other Local Government.................	31.9	31.7	30.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
MANUFACTURING	298.0	297.7	298.4	353.05	353.08	340.72	41.1	41.2	41.2	8.59	8.57	8.27
DURABLE GOODS	99.4	99.1	99.8	367.08	367.11	356.17	42.0	42.1	42.1	8.74	8.72	8.46
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	12.8	13.1	327.39	332.96	308.66	41.6	42.2	41.1	7.87	7.89	7.51
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.8	3.7	286.75	284.42	287.64	41.8	41.4	40.8	6.86	6.87	7.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.7	8.8	416.90	417.64	417.77	41.9	42.4	43.7	9.95	9.85	9.56
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.4	364.08	360.22	341.92	41.8	41.5	40.9	8.71	8.68	8.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	23.9	23.1	391.99	391.19	381.06	42.7	42.8	43.5	9.18	9.14	8.76
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.7	418.14	419.98	378.40	45.5	45.7	44.0	9.19	9.19	8.60
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.1	16.9	17.3	344.86	346.93	326.65	41.7	41.9	41.4	8.27	8.28	7.89
Instruments and Related Products	3.4	3.4	4.3	343.94	337.13	335.86	43.1	42.3	42.3	7.98	7.97	7.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.6	198.6	198.6	346.36	346.39	332.93	40.7	40.8	40.7	8.51	8.49	8.18
Food and Kindred Products	10.7	10.7	10.5	308.03	302.54	303.46	39.9	39.6	40.3	7.72	7.64	7.53
Textile Mill Products	90.9	91.0	92.9	328.44	328.84	312.58	40.8	40.9	40.7	8.05	8.04	7.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.5	24.4	25.3	330.88	329.65	316.61	40.4	40.3	40.8	8.19	8.18	7.76
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.6	26.7	27.6	335.67	337.34	324.82	40.2	40.4	40.4	8.35	8.35	8.04
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.1	8.1	307.23	311.44	273.53	41.8	42.2	39.3	7.35	7.38	6.96
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.2	11.3	11.7	351.09	350.65	328.13	42.3	42.4	41.8	8.30	8.27	7.85
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.4	3.4	342.66	334.10	306.06	42.2	41.4	39.8	8.12	8.07	7.69
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.6	303.07	305.95	284.26	40.9	41.4	40.9	7.41	7.39	6.95
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.5	39.0	218.83	217.53	204.40	37.6	37.7	37.3	5.82	5.77	5.48
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.5	9.1	206.42	211.68	191.33	36.6	37.4	36.1	5.64	5.66	5.30
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.4	11.7	12.2	188.86	189.21	180.56	36.6	37.1	36.7	5.16	5.10	4.92
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.3	11.2	574.05	571.38	548.92	44.5	44.5	44.7	12.90	12.84	12.28
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.0	5.9	354.66	349.60	330.13	38.3	38.0	37.6	9.26	9.20	8.78
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	20.9	20.6	504.67	509.16	521.94	41.4	41.7	43.1	12.19	12.21	12.11

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

May, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.5	15.3	14.9	383.87	385.85	373.42
Durable Goods......................	9.6	9.5	9.2	390.53	392.37	372.70
Nondurable Goods...................	5.9	5.8	5.7	373.61	374.83	375.96

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.1	41.4	40.9	9.34	9.32	9.13
Durable Goods......................	43.2	43.5	42.4	9.04	9.02	8.79
Nondurable Goods...................	37.7	37.9	38.6	9.91	9.89	9.74

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.3	21.3	20.5	360.09	358.85	341.54
Durable Goods......................	10.1	10.0	9.7	343.51	342.26	329.19
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.4	2.4	2.2	345.95	345.37	325.94
Machinery, Except Electrical......	2.0	1.9	1.9	391.43	383.40	338.60
Nondurable Goods...................	11.2	11.3	10.8	373.98	373.22	352.60
Textile Mill Products.............	1.9	1.9	1.8	321.60	324.75	313.18
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.9	1.8	203.84	196.22	196.40

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.2	41.2	41.1	8.74	8.71	8.31
Durable Goods......................	40.7	40.6	41.2	8.44	8.43	7.99
Fabricated Metal Products.........	40.7	40.3	39.7	8.50	8.57	8.21
Machinery, Except Electrical......	43.3	42.6	40.6	9.04	9.00	8.34
Nondurable Goods...................	41.6	41.7	41.0	8.99	8.95	8.60
Textile Mill Products.............	40.0	40.9	41.1	8.04	7.94	7.62
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.9	38.1	40.0	5.24	5.15	4.91

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

May, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing..................	77.3	77.2	77.0	348.02	347.24	338.25
Durable Goods......................	22.9	22.8	23.1	386.62	384.51	367.20
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.1	9.1	9.1	425.83	423.91	411.26
Nondurable Goods...................	54.4	54.4	53.9	332.86	332.07	326.02
Textile Mill Products.............	28.4	28.4	28.1	324.80	322.79	316.27
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	8.8	8.8	8.8	317.30	311.54	313.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	9.0	9.0	9.1	338.13	338.13	333.06
Knitting Mills..................	1.4	1.4	1.7	256.26	252.37	234.23
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.7	2.8	2.7	324.66	322.14	309.33
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.0	8.0	7.9	215.64	221.18	194.83
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.2	1.3	1.4	173.60	173.50	153.34
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.9	4.9	4.8	467.67	467.92	442.55

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing..................	40.8	40.9	41.1	8.53	8.49	8.23
Durable Goods......................	42.3	42.3	42.5	9.14	9.09	8.64
Machinery, Except Electrical......	43.1	43.3	44.8	9.88	9.79	9.18
Nondurable Goods...................	40.2	40.3	40.5	8.28	8.24	8.05
Textile Mill Products.............	40.0	39.9	40.6	8.12	8.09	7.79
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	38.0	37.4	39.5	8.35	8.33	7.93
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	41.9	41.9	42.0	8.07	8.07	7.93
Knitting Mills..................	35.2	35.1	33.8	7.28	7.19	6.93
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	41.2	41.3	42.2	7.88	7.80	7.33
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	37.7	38.6	36.9	5.72	5.73	5.28
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	35.5	35.7	33.7	4.89	4.86	4.55
Chemicals and Allied Products....	42.4	42.5	42.8	11.03	11.01	10.34

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
MAY, 1989

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988
Abbeville	6,770	6,790	6,730	3,570	3,580	3,580	3,200	3,210	3,150
Aiken	46,400	46,400	46,500	17,800	17,800	18,000	28,600	28,600	28,500
Allendale	3,750	3,670	3,290	1,420	1,390	1,380	2,330	2,280	1,910
Anderson	52,700	52,600	52,900	20,400	20,300	20,400	32,300	32,300	32,500
Bamberg	4,400	4,390	4,410	1,510	1,500	1,550	2,890	2,890	2,860
Barnwell	7,490	7,450	7,440	3,250	3,220	3,210	4,240	4,230	4,230
Beaufort	31,620	31,660	31,810	1,140	1,130	1,040	30,480	30,530	30,770
Berkeley	26,000	25,600	25,300	6,600	6,600	6,400	19,400	19,000	18,900
Calhoun	3,760	3,760	3,790	2,040	2,030	2,070	1,720	1,730	1,720
Charleston	153,500	151,700	150,100	9,900	9,900	9,700	143,600	141,800	140,400
Cherokee	17,850	17,810	17,750	8,910	8,900	8,800	8,940	8,910	8,950
Chester	11,640	11,580	11,840	5,920	5,880	6,150	5,720	5,700	5,690
Chesterfield	14,020	14,020	13,850	8,020	8,010	7,920	6,000	6,010	5,930
Clarendon	6,470	6,540	6,410	1,600	1,680	1,570	4,870	4,860	4,840
Colleton	9,810	9,790	9,830	2,540	2,520	2,570	7,270	7,270	7,260
Darlington	20,890	20,920	20,850	7,540	7,560	7,510	13,350	13,360	13,340
Dillon	9,640	9,620	9,620	3,840	3,840	3,780	5,800	5,780	5,840
Dorchester	18,900	18,800	18,400	5,100	5,000	4,900	13,800	13,800	13,500
Edgefield	4,450	4,500	4,660	1,950	2,000	2,120	2,500	2,500	2,540
Fairfield	7,830	7,840	7,800	3,360	3,340	3,360	4,470	4,500	4,440
Florence	50,600	50,300	50,800	13,000	12,900	13,300	37,600	37,400	37,500
Georgetown	15,230	15,190	15,240	4,310	4,320	4,370	10,920	10,870	10,870
Greenville	188,000	187,100	184,000	51,500	51,500	51,300	136,500	135,600	132,700
Greenwood	28,830	28,970	29,090	11,650	11,720	11,980	17,180	17,250	17,110
Hampton	5,310	5,290	5,250	1,850	1,830	1,790	3,460	3,460	3,460
Horry	62,350	61,420	58,180	5,990	5,910	5,960	56,360	55,510	52,220
Jasper	3,720	3,720	3,750	190	190	200	3,530	3,530	3,550
Kershaw	15,710	15,680	16,550	6,480	6,470	7,320	9,230	9,210	9,230
Lancaster	17,980	18,040	18,240	8,390	8,450	8,690	9,590	9,590	9,550
Laurens	19,570	19,560	19,340	8,300	8,250	8,040	11,270	11,310	11,300
Lee	3,440	3,420	3,340	1,210	1,190	1,090	2,230	2,230	2,250
Lexington	54,800	54,400	53,700	14,800	14,700	14,000	40,000	39,700	39,700
McCormick	1,880	1,880	1,850	790	800	800	1,090	1,080	1,050
Marion	12,210	12,220	12,220	6,040	6,050	5,940	6,170	6,170	6,280
Marlboro	8,540	8,540	8,570	4,040	4,050	4,260	4,500	4,490	4,310
Newberry	11,700	11,630	11,800	5,230	5,200	5,390	6,470	6,430	6,410
Oconee	24,910	24,830	24,880	10,520	10,520	10,620	14,390	14,310	14,260
Orangeburg	30,020	29,850	29,940	10,310	10,150	10,140	19,710	19,700	19,800
Pickens	35,600	35,400	34,400	12,500	12,400	12,200	23,100	23,000	22,200
Richland	181,600	180,000	178,600	15,500	15,400	15,200	166,100	164,600	163,400
Saluda	3,600	3,590	3,380	1,390	1,390	1,400	2,210	2,200	1,980
Spartanburg	103,900	103,500	102,000	38,400	38,400	39,000	65,500	65,100	63,000
Sumter	31,540	31,540	31,390	9,340	9,320	9,160	22,200	22,220	22,230
Union	10,530	10,600	10,490	5,810	5,880	5,870	4,720	4,720	4,620
Williamsburg	10,860	10,800	10,800	4,910	4,880	4,750	5,950	5,920	6,050
York	45,600	45,500	46,100	12,600	12,600	13,100	33,000	32,900	33,000

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
MAY, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,710	10,740	10,720	510	550	730	4.7	5.2	6.8
AIKEN........	61,480	61,530	62,400	2,090	2,330	4,290	3.4	3.8	6.9
ALLENDALE....	5,590	5,540	5,030	260	290	320	4.7	5.2	6.4
ANDERSON.....	71,130	71,040	70,750	2,620	2,770	3,530	3.7	3.9	5.0
BAMBERG......	6,710	6,720	6,730	400	380	490	6.0	5.6	7.3
BARNWELL.....	9,040	9,100	8,970	460	550	570	5.1	6.0	6.4
BEAUFORT.....	35,780	35,900	35,380	960	1,020	1,050	2.7	2.8	3.0
BERKELEY.....	56,530	55,670	54,920	1,530	1,670	2,180	2.7	3.0	4.0
CALHOUN......	4,960	4,980	5,010	260	250	310	5.2	4.9	6.2
CHARLESTON...	145,650	142,830	140,560	5,530	5,260	6,190	3.8	3.7	4.4
CHEROKEE.....	23,400	23,450	23,080	880	1,000	1,120	3.7	4.3	4.9
CHESTER......	13,920	13,960	13,890	820	950	850	5.9	6.8	6.1
CHESTERFIELD.	21,280	21,330	20,910	770	810	990	3.6	3.8	4.7
CLARENDON....	11,780	11,950	11,830	590	590	870	5.0	5.0	7.4
COLLETON.....	18,050	18,030	17,930	800	800	970	4.4	4.4	5.4
DARLINGTON...	28,450	28,710	28,410	1,350	1,530	1,780	4.8	5.3	6.3
DILLON.......	15,280	15,370	15,210	930	990	1,070	6.1	6.5	7.0
DORCHESTER...	37,530	36,820	36,410	960	910	1,340	2.6	2.5	3.7
EDGEFIELD....	7,220	7,440	7,520	300	410	380	4.2	5.5	5.1
FAIRFIELD....	10,600	10,640	10,510	470	500	650	4.5	4.7	6.2
FLORENCE.....	56,420	56,330	56,810	2,140	2,220	3,230	3.8	3.9	5.7
GEORGETOWN...	20,150	20,230	20,310	990	1,170	1,490	4.9	5.8	7.3
GREENVILLE...	179,610	179,150	173,980	4,630	5,060	6,070	2.6	2.8	3.5
GREENWOOD....	29,740	29,840	29,760	1,510	1,720	1,880	5.1	5.8	6.3
HAMPTON......	7,280	7,280	7,250	300	310	450	4.1	4.3	6.2
HORRY........	72,730	71,620	67,970	2,720	3,210	3,570	3.7	4.5	5.3
JASPER.......	6,750	6,750	6,760	220	220	290	3.3	3.2	4.3
KERSHAW......	19,280	19,180	19,790	1,060	1,050	1,040	5.5	5.5	5.3
LANCASTER....	25,330	25,360	25,390	1,220	1,270	1,440	4.8	5.0	5.7
LAURENS......	24,160	24,130	23,780	870	920	1,250	3.6	3.8	5.3
LEE..........	8,740	8,760	8,430	350	400	400	4.0	4.6	4.7
LEXINGTON....	97,900	97,450	95,040	2,390	2,700	2,700	2.4	2.8	2.8
McCORMICK....	2,670	2,710	2,670	170	220	250	6.4	8.2	9.4
MARION.......	15,520	15,780	15,580	1,560	1,810	1,830	10.1	11.5	11.7
MARLBORO.....	12,130	12,170	12,470	850	970	1,310	7.0	8.0	10.5
NEWBERRY.....	15,480	15,450	15,450	580	610	690	3.7	4.0	4.5
OCONEE.......	30,900	30,700	30,450	1,240	1,250	1,450	4.0	4.1	4.8
ORANGEBURG...	40,820	40,930	40,740	2,300	2,610	2,910	5.6	6.4	7.1
PICKENS......	50,340	50,190	49,050	1,700	1,810	2,380	3.4	3.6	4.9
RICHLAND.....	146,180	145,650	142,650	4,440	5,050	5,620	3.0	3.5	3.9
SALUDA.......	8,170	8,230	7,810	280	310	320	3.4	3.8	4.1
SPARTANBURG..	117,820	117,620	113,230	3,540	3,930	3,580	3.0	3.3	3.2
SUMTER.......	36,510	36,520	36,320	1,710	1,760	2,290	4.7	4.8	6.3
UNION........	14,540	14,610	14,290	680	710	780	4.7	4.9	5.5
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,170	16,900	17,290	860	810	1,260	5.0	4.8	7.3
YORK.........	73,450	73,120	70,620	2,960	3,150	3,170	4.0	4.3	4.5
CHAS MSA.....	239,710	235,320	231,890	8,020	7,840	9,710	3.3	3.3	4.2
COLA MSA.....	244,080	243,100	237,700	6,830	7,740	8,320	2.8	3.2	3.5
GRNV MSA.....	347,770	346,960	336,260	9,870	10,790	12,030	2.8	3.1	3.6

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,724.9	1,718.4	1,690.1	63.8	68.8	81.3	3.7	4.0	4.8

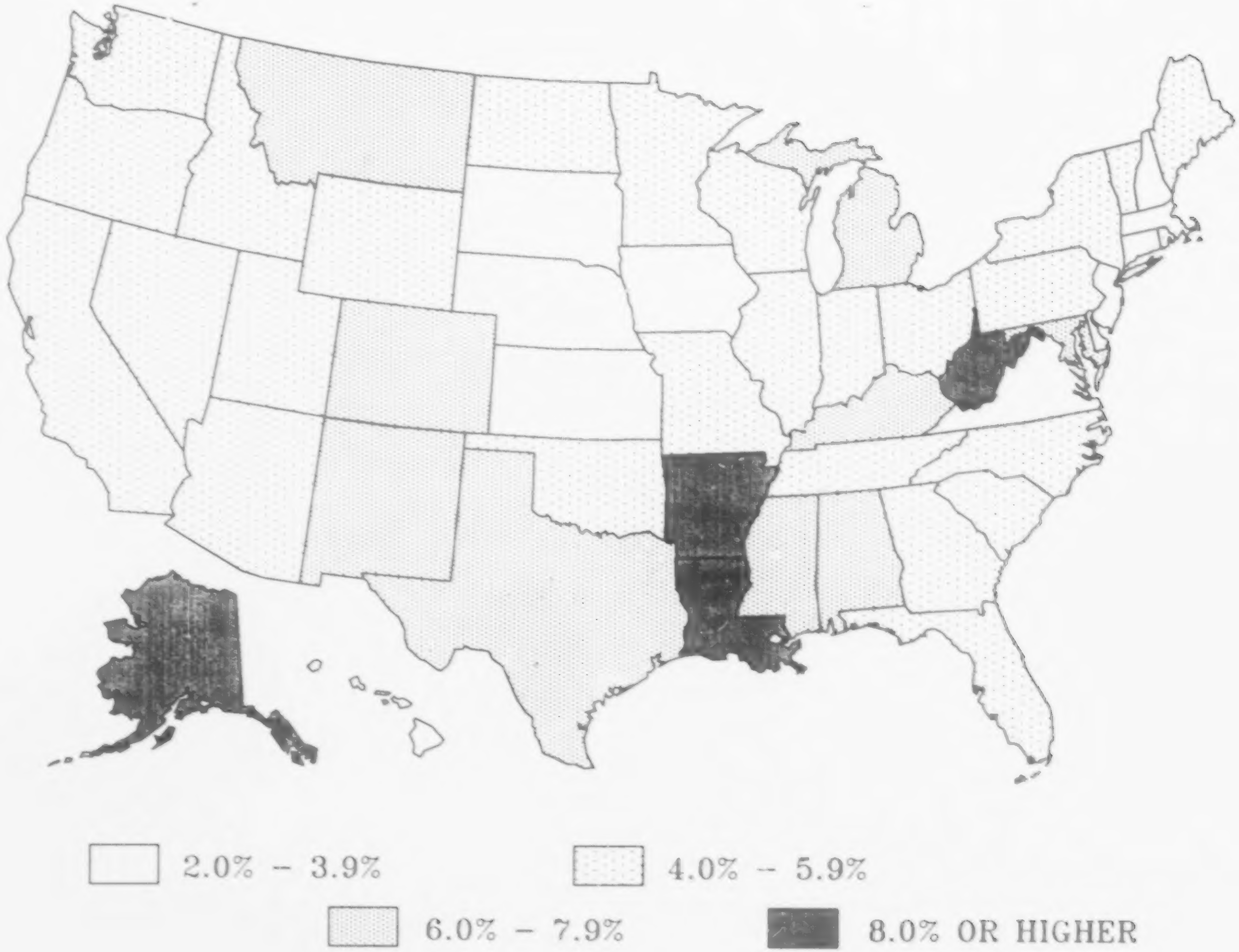
NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988
ANDERSON	13,650	13,650	13,640	660	690	890	4.8	5.1	6.5
CHARLESTON	38,980	38,230	37,610	1,440	1,370	1,610	3.7	3.6	4.3
COLUMBIA	47,680	47,550	46,620	1,730	1,970	2,190	3.6	4.1	4.7
FLORENCE	15,570	15,540	15,650	560	580	840	3.6	3.7	5.4
GREENVILLE	34,780	34,710	33,750	1,080	1,180	1,410	3.1	3.4	4.2
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,240	13,010	12,310	340	410	450	2.6	3.1	3.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,230	22,770	22,490	1,340	1,280	1,500	5.8	5.6	6.7
ROCK HILL	23,370	23,270	22,490	1,120	1,190	1,200	4.8	5.1	5.3
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,000	23,970	23,070	870	960	880	3.6	4.0	3.8
SUMTER	11,070	11,070	11,010	530	550	710	4.8	5.0	6.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE
APRIL, 1989


2.0% - 3.9%
4.0% - 5.9%
6.0% - 7.9%
8.0% OR HIGHER

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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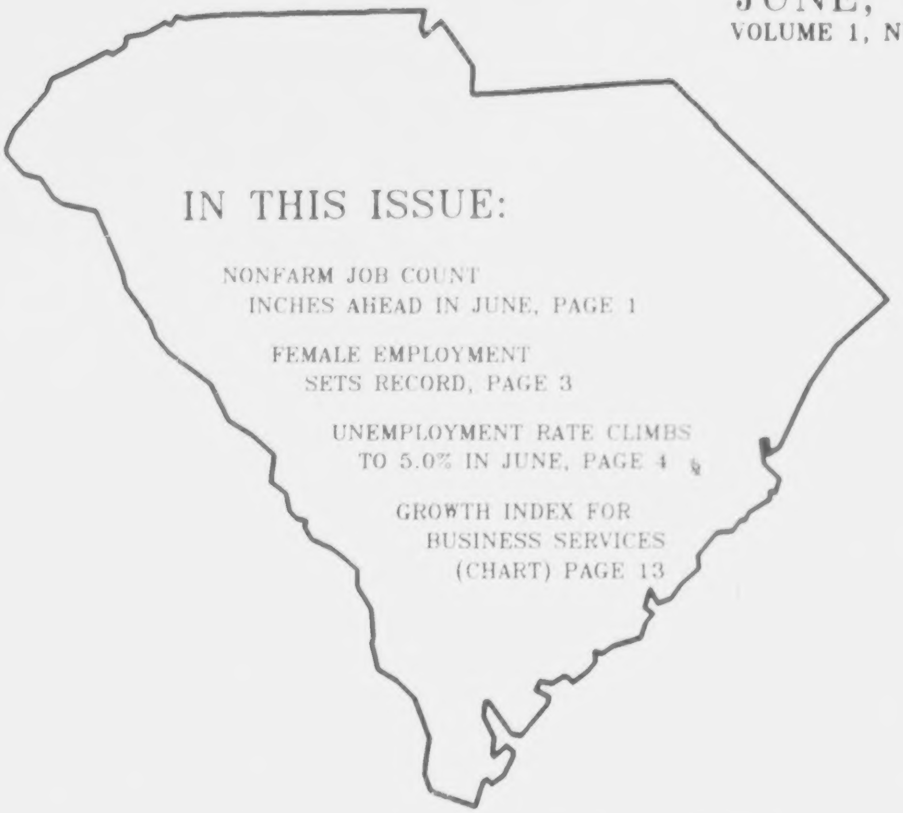
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JUNE, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 5



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JOB COUNT INCHES AHEAD IN JUNE

SEASONALITY SETS THE STANDARD

Nonfarm employment advanced to 1,515,900 in June, a figure 3,700 greater than the previous month and 56,400 higher than a year ago. June's level represented an all-time high, the third consecutive month a new mark had been set. Record highs were seen in five of seven major industries, as strong seasonal gains in the private sector more than offset seasonal losses in government.

PRIVATE SECTOR KEYS EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION

The private sector's assault on the record book continued to be led by trade and services, which rose 3,900 and 2,400, respectively. Eating and drinking places accounted for more than one half the increase in trade, while business services, membership organizations, and hotels and other lodging places fueled the latter. Many of these new positions involved students, and were only temporary in nature, lasting only as long as the tourist season. The one exception to this trend was business services. This industry had one of the highest growth rates of any group over the year at 11.7%. Many of the new employees in this area are normally located in the temporary market, a field which is expected to grow at a rapid pace for many years. Despite the largest one-month increase in a year, building activity continued to chug along at a slow pace. Over the twelve months, construction grew at a 1.8% rate. Much of this sluggishness could be attributed to higher interest rates. But now that many banks appear to be ready to ease the cost of borrowing, construction should pick up in the latter half of the year. Posting a second consecutive monthly gain, factory employment advanced to 384,200. Upturns were seen in both durables and nondurables, which rose 500 and 300, respectively. An increase of 300 in machinery, except electrical provided the boost for durables, while an identical gain in paper and allied products was responsible for much of the jump in the soft-good division. Textile mill products, falling 200, was one of only two manufacturing groups reporting downturns. The other group was transportation equipment, which slipped 100 over the month. Finance, insurance, and real estate rose 700 over the month to 68,400, establishing another record high. The first six months of 1989 showed gains totalling

PRIVATE SECTOR KEYS EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION (Continued)

3,400, a far cry from the last half of 1988 when employment lost 900 positions. Another all-time high was registered in transportation and public utilities; which increased 500 to 65,800 in June. Leading this advance was the trucking and warehousing industry, which was 300 higher than in the previous month. This group rose 8.4% between June, 1988 and June, 1989, establishing itself as a hot growth area.

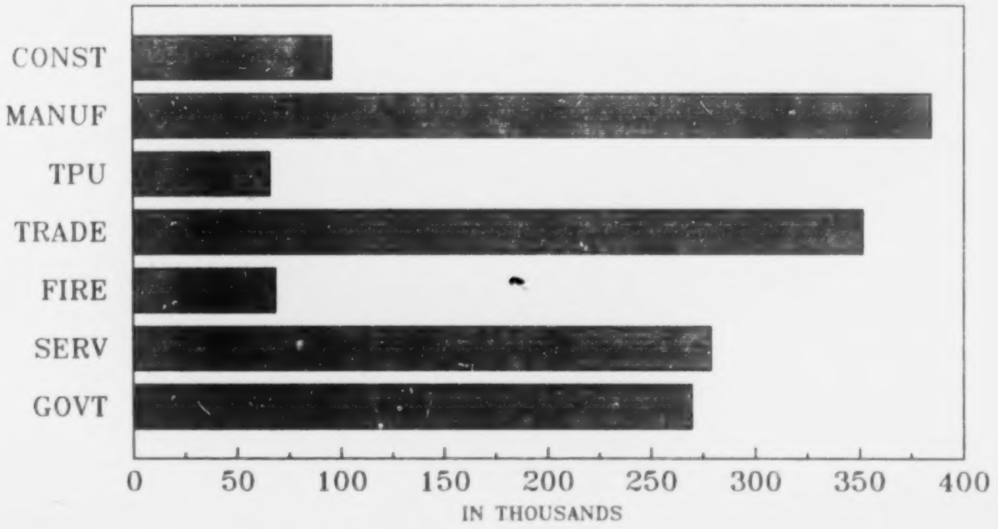
WITH SCHOOL OUT, EMPLOYEES DECLINE

Employment in the public sector dropped 6,300 as seasonal losses in education were more than enough to offset seasonal hiring in other municipalities. State education lost 4,800 positions, while local schools let 4,000 employees go. The overwhelming majority of these jobs were nonfaculty personnel not on twelve-month contracts, such as bus drivers, work-study personnel, and janitorial staff. Local government other than education reported the largest increase, rising 1,900. Much of this advance was due to seasonal hiring of students. Other state government and federal government recorded minor increases.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT PREDICTED TO SLIP IN JULY

Nonfarm payrolls should fall to the lowest levels of the year as most schools close for the summer. Other major industries will also be sluggish, with trade and services the two best bets to register any substantial growth.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY JUNE,1989



FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD

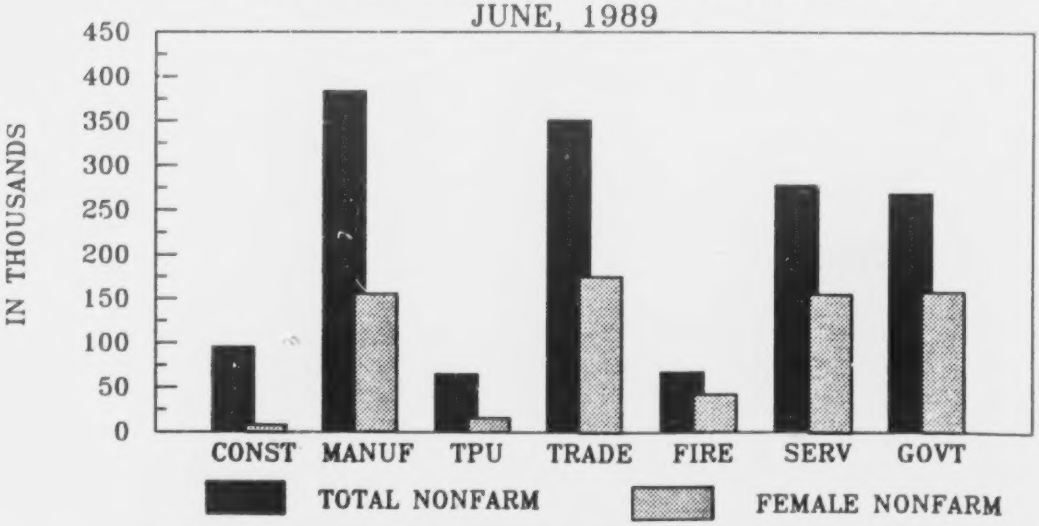
South Carolina's nonfarm female employment in June rose 700 to an all-time high of 714,700. This was the second consecutive month of record high employment, with the private sector providing the growth. Private employers added 4,700 workers during the month but this expansion was largely offset by the seasonal decline in educational employment in the public sector.

In the private sector, all major industries experienced growth during the month as trade (+2,200) and services (+900) responded to seasonal activities. Within trade, retailers added 2,000 additional females and wholesalers hired 200. In services, hotels and other lodging places (+600), still under the influence of tourism, fueled the expansion. Manufacturing reported increased employment of 600 with durable and nondurable goods rising 200 and 400, respectively. Moderate gains were also registered in finance, insurance, and real estate (+500); transportation and public utilities (+300); and construction (+200).

The public sector, responding to the end of the school year at state colleges and local schools, was down 4,000 to 159,600 in June. Females employed in state and local government declined 2,000 and 2,100, respectively. Positive movements in non-educational local (+1,000) and state (+300) government helped to ease the overall decline.

The federal job count was also up 100 for the month. Compared to the year-ago figure of 686,400, nonfarm female employment in South Carolina was up 28,300 during June.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
JUNE, 1989



Note: The above graph displays nonfarm female employment levels in relation to total nonfarm employment levels.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose from 3.7% to 5.0% in June. This rate represented 87,700 jobless individuals, an increase of 23,900 from the May level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in June.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,759,400	1,724,900	1,696,800	1,724,000	1,703,500	1,661,400
Total Employment	1,671,700	1,661,100	1,618,200	1,645,300	1,641,000	1,591,800
Total Unemployment	87,700	63,800	78,600	78,700	62,500	69,600
Unemployment Rate	5.0	3.7	4.6	4.6	3.7	4.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	244,520	239,720	232,800	247,220	244,090	238,060
Total Employment	233,490	231,700	223,130	237,910	237,260	230,230
Total Unemployment	11,030	8,020	9,670	9,310	6,830	7,830
Unemployment Rate	4.5	3.3	4.2	3.8	2.8	3.3

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	355,470	347,790	338,340
Total Employment	341,880	337,910	326,560
Total Unemployment	13,590	9,880	11,780
Unemployment Rate	3.8	2.8	3.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	125,569	123,196	123,028	124,102	123,610	121,524
Total Employment	118,719	117,039	116,209	117,541	117,215	115,001
Total Unemployment	6,850	6,156	6,819	6,561	6,395	6,523
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Due to advances in the private sector, nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 700 to 198,900 during June. The private sector experienced an overall gain of 1000 jobs. Trade (+600) reported the largest monthly increase, with the retail sector accounting for approximately 83% of the overall upturn. The growth in the service industry can be attributed to seasonal influences. Employers in manufacturing picked up additional workers, a jump which stemmed entirely from durable goods. Positive movement was also observed in construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The sole decliner in the private sector was transportation and public utilities, which resulted mainly from a drop in water transportation, more specifically stevedoring. Government, at 53,400, was down 300 positions. State government was responsible for the total loss, due primarily to the closing of schools for summer vacation and the exiting of nonfaculty personnel. However, federal and local government climbed.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Columbia area fell 700 to 234,700 in June as seasonal losses in education overshadowed moderate gains within the private sector. When compared with the year-ago level, employment rose 6,500. The public sector job count stood at 63,800, a drop of 1,700 from May. The entire decline was centered in state and local government, with the overwhelming majority located in schools. Despite this seasonal descent, government employment was 3,500 higher than June, 1988, a growth rate of 5.8%, marking the public sector as the most vibrant industry in the Columbia area over the past year. Leading the sluggish growth within the private sector was manufacturing, which rose 300 over the month. Increased building activity pushed construction 200 higher, while seasonal gains added 200 new jobs to the service count. All other major industries recorded upturns of 100 each.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The number of nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 900 over the month and 9,100 above June, 1988. The rise in employment was attributed to a 1,400 gain in the private sector. A total of 700 construction workers were added, as all industry groups reported increases. Influenced primarily by a 300 upturn in the retail sector, trade employment registered a 400 gain over the month. The manufacturing industry realized the third largest advance with the addition of 300 workers. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the increase. Other industries gaining positions in June were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The level of employment in services moved down 300 as a result of seasonal educational losses. Pushed downward by declines in the state and local sectors, government employment dropped from 42,300 in May to 41,800 in June. The local government industry group posted a 400 downturn in employment, while state government decreased 100. Jobs in the federal industry group was unchanged from a level of 2,000 the previous month.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN AREA
JUNE, 1989

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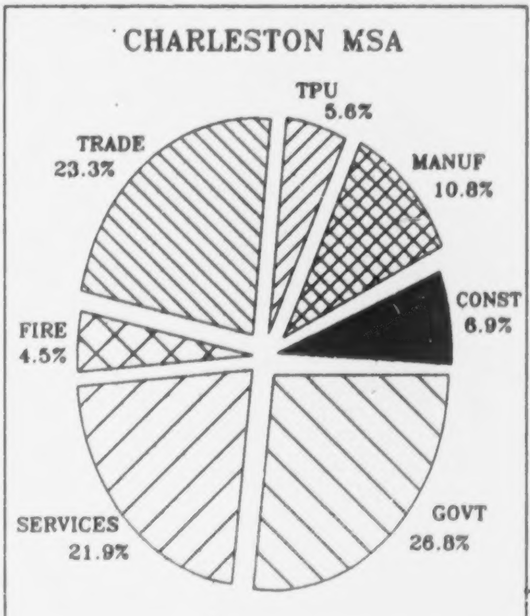
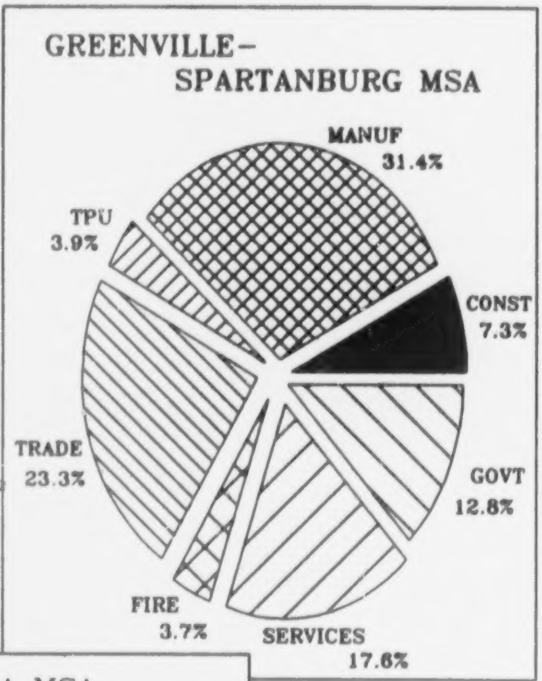
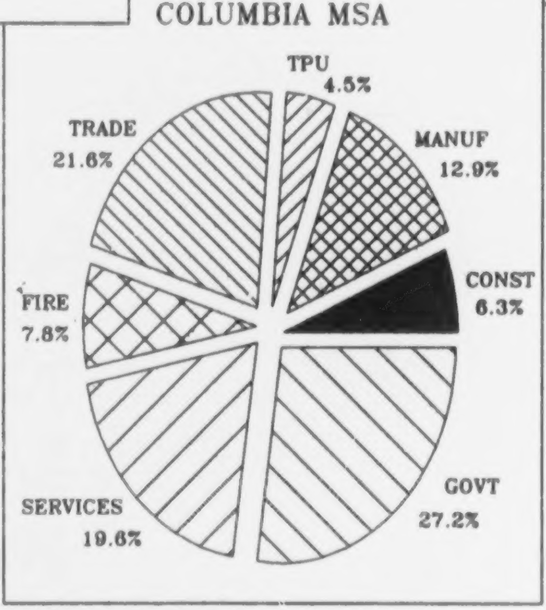






NOTE: The percentages above may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Unemployment rate rises 0.1% in June . . . to 5.3%. Nonfarm payrolls added 180,000 jobs to the count, following a revised May increase of 207,000. Growth in May had earlier been estimated at 101,000. June's advance was centered entirely within the service-producing sector, and included large gains in business and health services. The goods-producing sector lost 50,000 jobs over the month. Employment in transportation equipment and electrical equipment were particularly hard hit. The job count in mining was much lower, due to labor-management disputes, while construction remained about the same.

Hours and earnings a mixed bag in June . . . The average workweek remained constant at 34.6 hours, while the average hourly rate dropped an unadjusted $0.01 to $9.58. Within factories, hourly workers earned $10.44, up $0.02, while working 40.9 hours, down 0.1 hour from the previous month. Overtime held steady at 3.8 hours. Weekly earnings for all workers averaged $332.43, up $1.57 while weekly pay in plants rose an unadjusted $1.86.

Threat of inflation appears to be easing . . . as both producer prices and consumer prices performed much better than many analysts had expected. Falling energy and food costs were responsible for both a 0.1% drop and a 0.2% gain in the Producer and Consumer Price Indexes, respectively. The decline in producer prices was the first since October, 1988, while the moderate increase in consumer prices was the smallest in 16 months.

Retail sales much lower in June . . . A 0.4% decline in sales, coupled with May's 0.1% drop, marked the first back-to-back decreases since late 1987. After adjusting for inflation, real retail sales have now fallen two consecutive quarters for the first time since the early-1980's recession. Once again, weak car sales accounted for much of the sluggishness. However, sales excluding automobiles still only managed a slight 0.1% gain.

Industrial production off in June . . . with downturns widespread. A 0.1%-decline in production, along with a drop in plant usage, provided further evidence that inflation is slowing. Production at the nation's utilities and mines was down 1.3% and 1.1%, respectively. The only sector that did not fall was manufacturing, which held constant. Despite this lack of growth, production at factories was 4.0% higher than one year ago. As mentioned earlier, capacity was also lower, declining 0.3% to 83.5%.

Housing starts higher in varied report . . . Building activity jumped 7.0% in June, with multi-family construction accounting for the entire increase. This monthly advance followed four consecutive months of less building, which dropped starts to their lowest level since 1982. Single-family housing starts, falling 0.2% over the month, apparently did not take into account the decline in interest rates that occurred at the end of June. Building permits, which are a prime indication of future activity, fell 3.5% in June after climbing 1.0% in May.

S. C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Dry hot weather conditions prevailed across the state for most of June. However, scattered showers (sometimes daily) were beneficial to the growth and development of most crops. The average number of days available for fieldwork and other outdoor activities was 4.7 days each week.

Field Crops

Soybean planting moved ahead and was nearly three-fourths complete by the end of June. The overall condition of the crop was 27% fair and 73% good. Cotton planting was virtually completed by the week ending June 11, with the crop condition rated 26% fair and 74% good. The corn and tobacco crops were both reported in fair-to-good condition. Some premature flowering in tobacco was reported. Peanuts were rated as fair to good, while sorghum and sweetpotatoes were rated good.

Fruits and Vegetables

The peach harvest was still ahead of normal despite some delays due to rain. The crop condition was fair to good. The blueberry harvest was reported underway in Charleston County. The watermelon and cantaloup harvest got off to a good start. The condition of both crops remained fair to good. Cucumbers and snapbeans were in fair to good condition. The tomato harvest made good progress with the crop condition rated good.

S. C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 6/25/89

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT '89	PERCENT '88
Cantaloups	Harvested	41	84
Corn	Silked	43	46
Cotton	Squaring	21	23
Peaches	Harvested	23	27
Sorghum	Planted	45	70

HOURLY WAGES UP IN JUNE

Average hourly wages for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers increased $0.04 to $8.63 over-the-month. Both durables and nondurables shared equally with gains of $0.04 each. Within durable goods, notable gains were seen in machinery, except electrical; electrical and electronic equipment; fabricated metal products; instruments and related products; and lumber and wood products. The industry groups suffering from less hourly earnings were furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products. Printing and publishing was the leading climber within nondurable goods. Higher hourly earnings were also observed in food and kindred products, paper and allied products, textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. Larger incentive pay for piece work was the overall factor in the advance in average hourly earnings.

Nationally, average hourly earnings rose $0.02 to $10.44. Increases of $0.03 and $0.02 were seen in durables and nondurables, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
June, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.63	$ 8.59	$ 8.29	$ 9.37	$ 9.33	$ 9.18
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.56	$353.05	$343.21	$383.23	$383.46	$375.46
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$286.51	$285.18	$290.86	$308.81	$309.74	$318.19

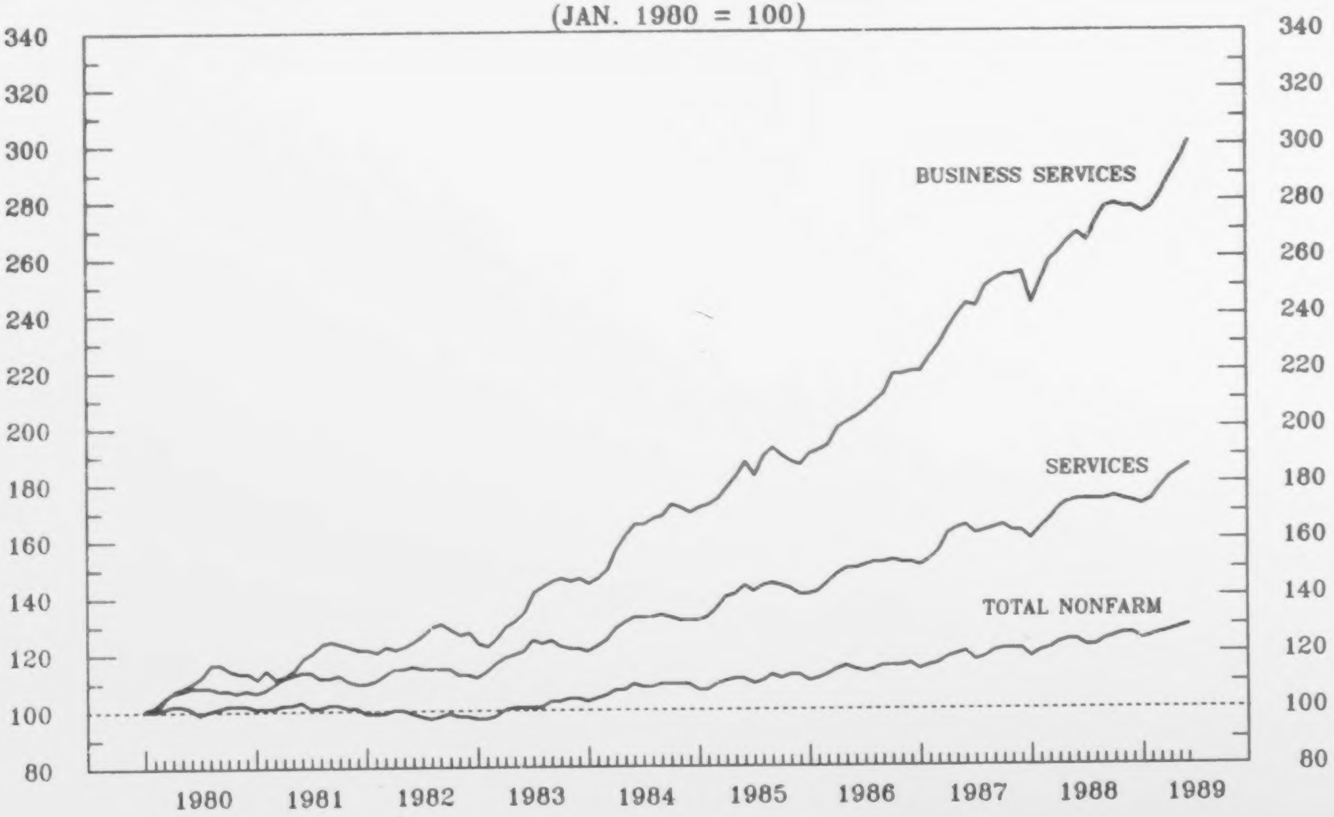
	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.79	$ 8.74	$ 8.35	$ 8.61	$ 8.54	$ 8.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$366.54	$360.09	$344.86	$354.73	$347.58	$341.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.36	$290.86	$292.25	$285.84	$280.76	$289.45

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.44	$ 10.42	$ 10.16
Average Weekly Earnings	$428.04	$426.18	$418.59
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$344.92	$344.25	$354.74

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	No. of Workers	Other Information
Telecom USA Data Base Marketing Co.	Columbia	230	Telecom, a Columbia telemarketing company, plans to add around 230 new positions within the next several months. The company, formed by the merger of its parent Teleconnect Co. and Southern-Net Inc., will be expanding into areas such as data base development, surveying, dealer location, and customer service.
Rexroth Corp.	Greenville	60/200	Rexroth Corp., a West German manufacturer of hydraulic equipment, will open a plant in a new industrial park within several months. The company will initially employ between 60 and 100, and eventually up to 200 within three years.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	Charleston	300	Metropolitan will open a group claims office by November, initially employing 35 people. Plans call for an additional 25 jobs to be added every three months. By 1991, the office should have a workforce of 300.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT GROWTH INDEXES IN BUSINESS SERVICES, SERVICES, AND TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, JAN. 1980 – JUNE, 1989



NOTE: The above graph shows the growth in business services compared to the services industry and Total Nonfarm employment. Temporary help agencies have been a rapid growth area since the recession in the early 1980's. It currently comprises approximately 31% of business services.

OVERTIME HOURS REBOUND IN JUNE

Recovering from a slump in orders, South Carolina's manufacturers increased production overtime to 4.1 hour in June. The 0.2 hour upturn was also reflected in durable - and nondurable - goods. Premium hours were unchanged from the level recorded one year earlier.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	3.9	4.1
Durable Goods	4.2	4.0	4.6
Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.8	3.9

WEEKLY HOURS RISE IN JUNE

The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers picked up 0.1 hour to 41.2. Hourly gains of 0.2 and 0.1 were recorded in nondurables and durables, respectively. Within the nondurable-good sector, food and kindred products experienced the largest increase. Longer workweeks were also seen in apparel and other textile products, chemicals and allied products, and textile mill products. Shorter workweeks were displayed in paper and allied products, and printing and publishing. Within the durable-good sector, instruments and related products witnessed the sharpest upturn in hours. Notable advances were also seen in electrical and electronic equipment; machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; and lumber and wood products. However, hourly declines were reported in stone, clay, and glass products; and furniture and fixtures. Overall, more overtime worked pushed weekly hours upward during June.

Throughout the nation, weekly hours climbed 0.1 hour to 41.0, while overtime hours picked up 0.2 hour.

PRODUCTIVITY RISES

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.5 - point increase in productivity during June, reversing a 5 - month trend of declining output. Employment gains and increased weekly hours triggered the upturn as productivity rose to 107.5 from 107.0 during May. Within manufacturing, output per hour in durable and nondurable goods climbed 0.8 and 0.7, respectively. In nondurable goods, the apparel division recorded a sharp rise in productivity of 1.3 points while the textile division held constant from the previous month. Manufacturing productivity during June was 0.6 point higher than the year-ago level of 106.9.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
June, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.5	107.0	106.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	118.5	117.7	118.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.9	102.2	101.9
Textile Productivity Index	94.4	94.4	96.2
Apparel Productivity Index	101.1	99.8	99.3

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
June, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to June 1989 from-	
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	May 1989	June 1988
All items	124.1	123.8	118.0	+0.2	+5.2

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From:	
				May 1989	June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1515.9	1512.2	1459.5	+ 3.7	+56.4
Total Private	1246.4	1236.4	1202.4	+10.0	+44.0
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	95.9	94.2	94.2	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	15.0	14.5	14.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Highway and Street Construction	6.0	5.8	5.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.0	8.7	9.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	46.6	45.7	45.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Electrical Work	12.1	11.9	11.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	384.2	383.4	385.0	+ 0.8	- 0.8
Durable Goods	130.2	129.7	130.7	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	254.0	253.7	254.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	65.8	65.3	62.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.2
Trucking and Warehousing	20.7	20.4	19.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Water Transportation	4.1	4.2	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	13.2	13.1	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.4	8.3	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.1	16.0	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	9.9	9.8	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	351.5	347.6	331.6	+ 3.9	+19.9
Wholesale Trade	60.9	60.3	58.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.2	33.0	32.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.4	13.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.3	26.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.7	8.5	8.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	May 1989	June 1988
Retail Trade	290.6	287.3	272.7	+ 3.3	+17.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.4	12.3	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	36.6	36.4	34.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Department Stores	21.0	20.8	20.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Food Stores	50.6	50.1	48.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Grocery Stores	47.4	47.0	45.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.4	67.7	66.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.4
Banking	15.2	14.8	14.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.8	14.4	14.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.0	5.8	5.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.1	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	14.7	14.6	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Life Insurance	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	278.7	276.3	261.2	+ 2.4	+17.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	27.7	26.7	26.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.5
Health Services	54.6	54.1	51.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.4	18.2	17.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Educational Services	19.3	22.4	18.6	- 3.1	+ 0.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.9	12.8	10.7	- 1.9	+ 0.2
Total Government	269.5	275.8	257.1	- 6.3	+12.4
Total Federal Government	39.5	39.4	38.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Total State Government	88.1	92.4	81.9	- 4.3	+ 6.2
State Education	33.2	38.0	29.4	- 4.8	+ 3.8
Other State Government	54.9	54.4	52.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	141.9	144.0	136.8	- 2.1	+ 5.1
Local Education	79.7	83.7	77.1	- 4.0	+ 2.6
Other Local Government	62.2	60.3	59.7	+ 1.9	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Manufacturing	384.2	383.4	385.0	+ 0.8	- 0.8
Durable Goods	130.2	129.7	130.7	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.9	16.2	0.0	- 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.4	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.1	32.8	32.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.4	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.7	22.6	23.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.4	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.2	5.2	0.0	- 1.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.4	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Nondurable Goods	254.0	253.7	254.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.5	15.6	0.0	- 0.1
Meat Products	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	104.5	104.7	106.7	- 0.2	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.3	28.1	0.0	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.1	30.4	- 0.1	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.3	9.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	14.1	14.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.8	10.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.8	8.7	9.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.4	45.4	46.4	0.0	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.6	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.1	7.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.8	14.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.7	4.8	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.8	5.7	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod	9.6	9.5	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.6	16.3	16.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	10.9	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.0	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.1	34.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.7	14.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.7	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.9	24.8	23.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.0	12.9	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment...........	1498.3	1493.6	1442.5	+ 4.7	+55.8
Total Private............................	1226.2	1224.6	1183.1	+ 1.6	+43.1
Construction............................	93.2	93.0	91.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Manufacturing...........................	382.5	383.8	383.3	- 1.3	- 0.8
Durable Goods..........................	129.2	129.3	129.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products...............	15.7	15.9	16.0	- 0.2	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.4	11.3	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries................	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products...............	15.7	15.8	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical............	32.6	32.5	31.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Special Industry Machinery.............	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	22.6	22.8	22.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods........................	253.3	254.5	253.6	- 1.2	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products...............	15.4	15.6	15.5	- 0.2	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products...................	104.2	104.8	106.4	- 0.6	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton.................	27.2	27.3	28.0	- 0.1	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.............	29.0	29.1	30.4	- 0.1	- 1.4
Knitting Mills........................	9.0	9.2	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.........	14.0	14.2	14.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills.................	9.8	9.9	10.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	45.3	45.7	46.3	- 0.4	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	10.6	10.6	10.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	13.6	13.8	14.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.8	9.7	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products...............	16.5	16.4	16.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing.................	10.9	10.9	10.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	35.0	35.2	34.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics......	14.6	14.8	14.9	- 0.2	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	65.4	65.3	62.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Trucking and Warehousing...............	20.4	20.4	18.9	0.0	+ 1.5
Communication..........................	13.1	13.1	12.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.0	16.0	15.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...............	343.9	342.7	324.4	+ 1.2	+19.5
Wholesale Trade.........................	60.4	60.2	58.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Retail Trade............................	283.5	282.5	266.1	+ 1.0	+17.4
General Merchandise Stores.............	36.9	36.6	34.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Food Stores............................	50.0	49.7	47.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	67.2	67.3	64.8	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Insurance Carriers.....................	14.8	14.8	13.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Services..................................	272.1	270.6	255.0	+ 1.5	+17.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.6	24.5	23.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Educational Services...................	21.2	21.4	20.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Total Government.........................	272.1	269.0	259.4	+ 3.1	+12.7
Total Federal Government................	38.9	39.4	37.8	- 0.5	+ 1.1
Total State Government..................	91.0	91.6	84.6	- 0.6	+ 6.4
Total Local Government..................	142.2	138.0	137.0	+ 4.2	+ 5.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	327.5	326.6	318.4	234.7	235.4	228.2
Construction..........................	23.8	23.1	23.2	14.7	14.5	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors.......	2.2	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors............	11.6	11.2	11.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing.........................	102.7	102.4	103.0	30.3	30.0	29.2
Durable Goods........................	32.1	31.9	32.4	14.8	14.5	14.2
Lumber and Furniture................	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products......	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries............	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals........	5.9	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products...........	-	-	-	3.2	3.0	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	12.8	12.6	12.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Metalworking Machinery.............	2.5	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods.....................	70.6	70.5	70.6	15.5	15.5	15.0
Food and Kindred Products...........	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products...............	32.6	32.7	32.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton..............	9.8	9.8	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..........	9.7	9.7	9.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....................	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills...............	2.4	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills..............	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.5	9.4	9.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments.................	4.8	4.8	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products...........	5.0	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.............	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	8.8	8.8	8.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products..........................	8.8	8.8	8.8	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.8	12.6	12.2	10.6	10.5	10.4
Trucking and Warehousing............	5.4	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.......................	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	76.4	76.0	73.9	50.6	50.5	50.7
Wholesale Trade......................	16.6	16.5	16.3	12.7	12.6	12.6
Retail Trade.........................	59.8	59.5	57.6	37.9	37.9	38.1
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.0	7.0	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.2
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.0	11.9	12.0	18.4	18.3	17.9
Banking.............................	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services..............................	57.7	58.0	54.6	45.9	45.7	45.0
Business Services...................	-	-	-	12.6	12.4	12.6
Health Services.....................	-	-	-	8.8	8.7	8.3
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.0
Total Government......................	41.8	42.3	39.2	63.8	65.5	60.3
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
Total State Government..............	10.9	11.0	9.9	35.3	36.4	32.8
Total Local Government..............	28.9	29.3	27.3	20.7	21.3	19.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	198.9	198.2	191.2	45.0	45.7	45.3
Construction..........................	13.7	13.6	13.6	2.3	2.3	2.6
Manufacturing.........................	21.5	21.4	21.0	12.7	12.7	13.1
Durable Goods.........................	12.5	12.4	12.3	2.6	2.5	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.8	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.1	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.1	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods......................	9.0	9.0	8.7	10.1	10.2	10.6
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing............	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.2	11.4	11.1	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	46.4	45.8	46.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade......................	7.9	7.8	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade.........................	38.5	38.0	38.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.............................	43.6	43.3	40.2	9.5	9.3	9.2
Total Government.....................	53.4	53.7	49.9	6.0	6.9	6.0
Total Federal Government............	20.2	19.8	19.5	-	-	-
Total State Government..............	14.2	15.0	12.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government..............	19.0	18.9	18.3	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.8	52.7	52.6	50.5	50.6	50.7
Construction........................	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing........................	20.4	20.4	20.3	13.0	13.0	13.3
Durable Goods......................	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.5
Nondurable Goods...................	15.2	15.2	15.3	8.8	8.8	8.8
Textile Mill Products.............	9.0	8.9	9.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services............................	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.8	8.8	8.7
Total Government....................	8.0	8.0	7.7	9.3	9.4	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From May 1989	Net Change From June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	714.7	714.0	686.4	+ 0.7	+28.3
Total Private	555.1	550.4	534.1	+ 4.7	+21.0
Construction	8.5	8.3	8.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Manufacturing	155.1	154.5	156.7	+ 0.6	- 1.6
Durable Goods	39.7	39.5	40.6	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	9.1	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.4	11.4	11.7	0.0	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	2.5	2.6	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	115.4	115.0	116.1	+ 0.4	- 0.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	45.0	44.9	45.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.5	11.4	11.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.5	12.5	13.1	0.0	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.6	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.8	38.6	39.7	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.8	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.9	12.0	12.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	8.8	8.7	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	15.9	15.6	15.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From May 1989	Net Change From June 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	175.8	173.6	164.5	+ 2.2	+11.3
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.0	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.2	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	7.9	7.8	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	159.6	157.6	148.8	+ 2.0	+10.8
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	27.7	26.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Food Stores	21.9	21.8	20.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.4	41.9	40.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Banking	11.8	11.6	11.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	8.3	8.3	7.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	157.0	156.1	147.8	+ 0.9	+ 9.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.5	16.9	16.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Health Services	44.8	44.4	42.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Hospitals	15.3	15.1	14.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Educational Services	11.9	13.9	11.5	- 2.0	+ 0.4
Total Government	159.6	163.6	152.3	- 4.0	+ 7.3
Total Federal Government	13.0	12.9	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government	51.4	53.4	48.0	- 2.0	+ 3.4
State Education	16.3	18.6	14.4	- 2.3	+ 1.9
Other State Government	35.1	34.8	33.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	95.2	97.3	91.7	- 2.1	+ 3.5
Local Education	62.2	65.3	60.1	- 3.1	+ 2.1
Other Local Government	33.0	32.0	31.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
MANUFACTURING	298.7	298.0	300.4	355.56	353.05	343.21	41.2	41.1	41.4	8.63	8.59	8.29
DURABLE GOODS	99.8	99.4	100.4	370.06	367.50	360.82	42.1	42.0	42.5	8.79	8.75	8.49
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.9	13.2	330.68	327.39	310.50	41.7	41.6	41.4	7.93	7.87	7.50
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.8	3.9	290.76	294.41	289.51	42.2	42.3	41.3	6.89	6.96	7.01
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.0	8.8	8.7	413.66	417.32	428.54	41.7	41.9	44.5	9.92	9.96	9.63
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	367.46	362.79	346.08	41.9	41.7	41.2	8.77	8.70	8.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.1	23.8	23.4	396.82	390.64	388.96	42.9	42.6	44.1	9.25	9.17	8.82
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.8	412.20	412.18	394.80	45.0	44.9	45.8	9.16	9.18	8.62
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.2	17.1	17.4	354.46	346.93	332.73	42.4	41.9	41.8	8.36	8.28	7.96
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.4	4.2	354.71	344.43	345.66	43.9	43.0	43.1	8.08	8.01	8.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.9	198.6	200.0	348.84	345.51	334.56	40.8	40.6	40.9	8.55	8.51	8.18
Food and Kindred Products	10.7	10.7	10.7	319.46	310.02	302.54	40.8	39.9	40.5	7.83	7.77	7.47
Textile Mill Products	90.7	90.9	92.9	330.47	328.44	314.57	40.9	40.8	40.8	8.08	8.05	7.71
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.5	25.3	335.78	331.28	321.77	40.8	40.4	41.2	8.23	8.20	7.81
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.6	27.7	336.10	335.67	328.05	40.3	40.2	40.6	8.34	8.35	8.08
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.1	8.1	311.64	307.23	271.35	42.0	41.8	39.1	7.42	7.35	6.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.3	11.2	11.4	347.77	351.09	322.18	41.9	42.3	41.2	8.30	8.30	7.82
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.4	352.67	346.04	313.03	42.8	42.2	40.6	8.24	8.20	7.71
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.7	301.32	303.81	281.76	40.5	41.0	40.6	7.44	7.41	6.94
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.5	39.3	222.88	218.83	208.62	38.1	37.6	38.0	5.85	5.82	5.49
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	9.4	213.94	206.42	199.18	37.6	36.6	37.3	5.69	5.64	5.34
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.3	11.4	12.2	188.78	188.86	181.06	36.8	36.6	36.8	5.13	5.16	4.92
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.3	11.4	570.21	573.60	555.86	44.1	44.5	44.9	12.93	12.89	12.38
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.0	6.0	346.70	347.42	334.90	37.2	37.6	38.1	9.32	9.24	8.79
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	20.9	20.7	507.94	504.67	523.15	41.6	41.4	43.2	12.21	12.19	12.11

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.5	15.4	15.2	383.23	383.46	375.46
Durable Goods......................	9.6	9.5	9.4	387.72	390.10	366.08
Nondurable Goods...................	5.9	5.9	5.8	374.45	373.23	388.87

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing..................	40.9	41.1	40.9	9.37	9.33	9.18
Durable Goods......................	42.7	43.2	41.6	9.08	9.03	8.80
Nondurable Goods...................	37.9	37.7	39.6	9.88	9.90	9.82

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.2	21.0	20.7	366.54	360.09	344.86
Durable Goods......................	9.9	9.8	9.8	351.07	344.79	328.03
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.4	2.4	2.2	352.64	346.39	316.57
Machinery, Except Electrical......	2.0	1.9	1.9	397.59	391.43	332.37
Nondurable Goods...................	11.3	11.2	10.9	380.94	374.33	360.29
Textile Mill Products.............	1.8	1.9	1.8	328.04	321.60	322.28
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.9	1.8	1.8	206.06	203.84	194.31

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.7	41.2	41.3	8.79	8.74	8.35
Durable Goods......................	41.4	40.9	40.8	8.48	8.43	8.04
Fabricated Metal Products.........	41.1	40.8	38.7	8.58	8.49	8.18
Machinery, Except Electrical......	43.5	43.3	39.9	9.14	9.04	8.33
Nondurable Goods...................	42.0	41.5	41.7	9.07	9.02	8.64
Textile Mill Products.............	40.7	40.0	41.8	8.06	8.04	7.71
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	39.4	38.9	39.9	5.23	5.24	4.87

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing..................	77.2	77.1	77.2	354.73	347.58	341.55
Durable Goods......................	23.0	22.9	23.3	393.20	386.13	378.45
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.2	9.1	9.1	436.69	422.86	427.81
Nondurable Goods..................	54.2	54.2	53.9	339.44	332.03	326.02
Textile Mill Products.............	28.3	28.2	27.9	330.86	326.01	317.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton...........	8.8	8.8	8.8	322.03	317.30	314.42
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	8.9	8.9	9.2	341.01	339.36	334.70
Knitting Mills..................	1.4	1.4	1.4	267.16	256.61	237.66
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.8	2.7	2.7	328.00	325.48	309.54
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.0	8.0	7.9	221.37	215.82	198.44
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.2	1.2	1.4	179.14	173.60	154.58
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.8	4.9	4.9	475.08	469.20	441.52

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.2	40.7	41.4	8.61	8.54	8.25
Durable Goods......................	42.6	42.2	43.6	9.23	9.15	8.68
Machinery, Except Electrical......	43.8	42.8	46.3	9.97	9.88	9.24
Nondurable Goods..................	40.7	40.1	40.5	8.34	8.28	8.05
Textile Mill Products.............	40.3	40.1	40.7	8.21	8.13	7.81
Weaving Mills, Cotton...........	38.2	38.0	39.6	8.43	8.35	7.94
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	42.1	42.0	42.1	8.10	8.08	7.95
Knitting Mills..................	36.2	35.2	34.0	7.38	7.29	6.99
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	41.0	41.2	42.0	8.00	7.90	7.37
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.3	37.6	37.3	5.78	5.74	5.32
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	35.9	35.5	33.9	4.99	4.89	4.56
Chemicals and Allied Products....	42.8	42.5	42.7	11.10	11.04	10.34

Note: See technical notes on final page.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	#Mths Exper	Other Exper	#Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of *Applicant
Sales Rep., Boat	48	Sports Instructor	99	16	Full	20,400	Yes	Beaufort
Insurance Agent	50	None	N/A	12	Full	14,300	No	Chester
Anesthesiologist	99	None	N/A	15	Full	40,000	No	Clinton
Manager Indust. Org.	99	Specification Writer	25	16	Full	20,000	Yes	Conway
Plant Engineer	39	Production Supt.	24	16	Full	38,350	Yes	Florence
Material Coordinator	36	None	N/A	14	Full	16,640	Yes	Gaffney
Company President	99	Plant Manager	16	16	Full	35,000	Yes	Georgetown
Electronics Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full	40,000	Yes	Greenville
Cost Accountant	14	None	N/A	17	Full	33,000	Yes	Hartsville
Computer Analyst	04	None	N/A	16	Full	25,000	Yes	Lancaster
Counselor	48	None	N/A	17	Full	18,500	No	Myrtle Bch
Mechanical Design Eng.	99	Industrial Engineer	48	15	Full	32,000	No	Rock Hill
Nurse Gen. Duty	18	Registered Nurse	18	14	Full	25,000	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 88,189 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

#. Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JUNE, 1989

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
Abbeville	6,760	6,780	6,740	3,610	3,580	3,620	3,150	3,200	3,120
Aiken	46,600	46,500	46,700	17,900	17,800	18,000	28,700	28,700	28,700
Allendale	3,610	3,750	3,230	1,420	1,420	1,390	2,190	2,330	1,840
Anderson	52,700	52,600	52,600	20,400	20,300	20,300	32,300	32,300	32,300
Bamberg	4,240	4,400	4,300	1,520	1,510	1,550	2,720	2,890	2,750
Barnwell	7,160	7,490	7,300	3,190	3,250	3,210	3,970	4,240	4,090
Beaufort	31,490	31,690	31,360	1,140	1,140	1,110	30,350	30,550	30,250
Berkeley	26,000	26,000	25,000	6,600	6,600	6,400	19,400	19,400	18,600
Calhoun	3,750	3,760	3,810	2,050	2,040	2,090	1,700	1,720	1,720
Charleston	153,900	153,400	148,400	9,900	9,800	9,700	144,000	143,600	138,700
Cherokee	17,490	17,860	17,450	8,890	8,920	8,770	8,600	8,940	8,680
Chester	11,650	11,640	11,900	5,920	5,920	6,170	5,730	5,720	5,730
Chesterfield	13,970	14,020	13,860	8,080	8,020	7,960	5,890	6,000	5,900
Clarendon	6,410	6,470	6,310	1,530	1,600	1,540	4,880	4,870	4,770
Colleton	9,860	9,820	9,740	2,550	2,540	2,570	7,310	7,280	7,170
Darlington	20,110	20,890	20,070	7,530	7,530	7,500	12,580	13,360	12,570
Dillon	9,380	9,640	9,440	3,800	3,840	3,820	5,580	5,800	5,620
Dorchester	19,000	18,800	17,800	5,000	5,000	4,900	14,000	13,800	12,900
Edgefield	4,420	4,450	4,600	1,960	1,950	2,100	2,460	2,500	2,500
Fairfield	7,870	7,830	7,800	3,370	3,360	3,390	4,500	4,470	4,410
Florence	50,600	50,300	50,700	13,000	12,900	13,300	37,600	37,400	37,400
Georgetown	15,240	15,240	15,260	4,320	4,310	4,320	10,920	10,930	10,940
Greenville	188,200	187,600	182,800	51,700	51,500	51,300	136,500	136,100	131,500
Greenwood	28,720	28,840	28,900	11,690	11,670	11,980	17,030	17,170	16,920
Hampton	5,140	5,310	5,100	1,850	1,850	1,790	3,290	3,460	3,310
Horry	64,720	62,960	59,230	6,000	5,990	6,050	58,720	56,970	53,180
Jasper	3,600	3,730	3,760	190	190	200	3,410	3,540	3,560
Kershaw	15,590	15,710	16,560	6,490	6,480	7,320	9,100	9,230	9,240
Lancaster	17,790	17,990	17,920	8,350	8,390	8,590	9,440	9,600	9,330
Laurens	19,290	19,570	18,970	8,310	8,300	8,090	10,980	11,270	10,880
Lee	3,140	3,440	3,090	1,200	1,210	1,090	1,940	2,230	2,000
Lexington	54,700	54,500	53,100	14,800	14,600	14,100	39,900	39,900	39,000
McCormick	1,880	1,880	1,760	800	790	810	1,080	1,090	950
Marion	12,230	12,220	12,330	6,010	6,040	5,930	6,220	6,180	6,400
Marlboro	8,350	8,550	8,500	4,040	4,040	4,250	4,310	4,510	4,250
Newberry	11,580	11,700	11,680	5,250	5,230	5,420	6,330	6,470	6,260
Oconee	24,740	24,910	25,050	10,580	10,520	10,670	14,160	14,390	14,380
Orangeburg	29,040	30,040	29,170	10,340	10,310	10,140	18,700	19,730	19,030
Pickens	35,500	35,400	34,200	12,500	12,500	12,500	23,000	22,900	21,700
Richland	180,000	180,900	175,100	15,500	15,400	15,100	164,500	165,500	160,000
Saluda	3,520	3,600	3,150	1,390	1,390	1,400	2,130	2,210	1,750
Spartanburg	103,800	103,600	101,400	38,500	38,400	39,200	65,300	65,200	62,200
Sumter	30,560	31,600	30,450	9,400	9,390	9,200	21,160	22,210	21,250
Union	10,580	10,540	10,340	5,970	5,820	5,840	4,610	4,720	4,500
Williamsburg	10,950	10,870	10,900	4,970	4,910	4,950	5,980	5,960	5,950
York	45,600	45,500	45,300	12,600	12,600	13,100	33,000	32,900	32,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JUNE, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,960	10,710	10,780	710	510	620	6.4	4.7	5.8
AIKEN........	62,940	61,390	63,000	3,030	2,080	4,130	4.8	3.4	6.6
ALLENDALE....	5,570	5,590	5,020	350	260	310	6.2	4.7	6.2
ANDERSON.....	72,950	71,130	71,010	3,580	2,620	3,220	4.9	3.7	4.5
BAMBERG......	6,660	6,710	6,710	520	400	470	7.8	6.0	7.0
BARNWELL.....	8,950	9,040	8,940	660	460	590	7.4	5.1	6.6
BEAUFORT.....	36,200	35,780	35,290	1,130	970	1,170	3.1	2.7	3.3
BERKELEY.....	57,640	56,530	55,010	2,210	1,530	2,040	3.8	2.7	3.7
CALHOUN......	5,100	4,960	5,060	340	260	280	6.7	5.2	5.5
CHARLESTON...	148,760	145,660	141,320	7,550	5,530	6,380	5.1	3.8	4.5
CHEROKEE.....	23,520	23,400	23,090	1,170	880	1,180	5.0	3.7	5.1
CHESTER......	14,630	13,930	14,200	1,380	820	910	9.4	5.9	6.4
CHESTERFIELD.	21,770	21,280	21,290	1,080	760	1,110	4.9	3.6	5.2
CLARENDON....	12,080	11,780	11,900	860	590	950	7.1	5.0	8.0
COLLETON.....	18,480	18,050	17,790	940	800	920	5.1	4.4	5.2
DARLINGTON...	28,340	28,460	27,810	1,950	1,350	1,850	6.9	4.8	6.7
DILLON.......	15,370	15,280	15,120	1,160	930	1,010	7.6	6.1	6.7
DORCHESTER...	38,120	37,540	36,470	1,260	960	1,250	3.3	2.6	3.4
EDGEFIELD....	7,350	7,220	7,450	380	300	320	5.1	4.2	4.3
FAIRFIELD....	10,980	10,610	10,560	690	470	580	6.2	4.5	5.5
FLORENCE.....	57,810	56,430	57,380	3,140	2,140	3,160	5.4	3.8	5.5
GEORGETOWN...	20,820	20,150	20,520	1,460	980	1,390	7.0	4.9	6.8
GREENVILLE...	183,750	179,620	175,470	6,700	4,630	6,360	3.6	2.6	3.6
GREENWOOD....	30,660	29,740	30,030	2,290	1,510	1,900	7.5	5.1	6.3
HAMPTON......	7,270	7,280	7,110	430	300	400	5.8	4.1	5.6
HORRY........	76,820	72,730	69,550	3,480	2,720	3,150	4.5	3.7	4.5
JASPER.......	6,770	6,750	6,850	310	220	280	4.6	3.3	4.1
KERSHAW......	19,650	19,280	20,040	1,400	1,060	1,010	7.1	5.5	5.0
LANCASTER....	25,750	25,330	25,470	1,690	1,230	1,530	6.6	4.8	6.0
LAURENS......	24,520	24,160	23,620	1,310	870	1,100	5.4	3.6	4.7
LEE..........	8,540	8,740	8,230	520	350	470	6.1	4.0	5.7
LEXINGTON....	98,930	97,910	95,160	3,150	2,390	2,470	3.2	2.4	2.8
McCORMICK....	2,750	2,670	2,610	220	170	220	8.1	6.4	8.4
MARION.......	15,820	15,520	15,440	1,710	1,560	1,380	10.8	10.0	8.9
MARLBORO.....	12,760	12,130	12,430	1,600	860	1,190	12.5	7.0	9.6
NEWBERRY.....	15,820	15,480	15,590	990	580	770	6.2	3.7	4.9
OCONEE.......	31,230	30,900	31,050	1,530	1,240	1,400	4.9	4.0	4.5
ORANGEBURG...	40,790	40,820	40,110	3,110	2,300	2,710	7.6	5.6	6.8
PICKENS......	51,700	50,340	48,820	2,490	1,700	1,810	4.8	3.4	3.7
RICHLAND.....	148,290	146,190	142,900	6,160	4,440	5,360	4.2	3.0	3.8
SALUDA.......	8,230	8,170	7,540	360	280	300	4.3	3.4	4.0
SPARTANBURG..	120,020	117,820	114,040	4,400	3,550	3,600	3.7	3.0	3.2
SUMTER.......	36,230	36,510	35,530	2,290	1,710	2,130	6.3	4.7	6.0
UNION........	14,990	14,540	14,360	920	680	820	6.1	4.7	5.7
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,840	17,170	17,530	1,220	860	1,130	6.8	5.0	6.4
YORK.........	75,260	73,460	71,670	3,900	2,960	3,270	5.2	4.0	4.6
CHAS MSA.....	244,520	239,720	232,800	11,030	8,020	9,670	4.5	3.3	4.2
COLA MSA.....	247,220	244,090	238,060	9,310	6,830	7,830	3.8	2.8	3.3
GRNV MSA.....	355,470	347,790	338,340	13,590	9,880	11,780	3.8	2.8	3.5

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,759.4	1,724.9	1,696.8	87.7	63.8	78.6	5.0	3.7	4.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
ANDERSON	14,060	13,650	13,670	900	660	810	6.4	4.8	5.9
CHARLESTON	39,800	38,980	37,820	1,970	1,440	1,670	4.9	3.7	4.4
COLUMBIA	48,480	47,690	46,680	2,400	1,730	2,090	5.0	3.6	4.5
FLORENCE	15,930	15,570	15,810	820	560	820	5.1	3.6	5.2
GREENVILLE	35,660	34,780	34,050	1,560	1,080	1,480	4.4	3.1	4.3
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,950	13,240	12,630	440	350	400	3.2	2.6	3.2
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,890	23,230	22,630	1,830	1,340	1,550	7.7	5.8	6.8
ROCK HILL	24,000	23,370	22,830	1,480	1,120	1,240	6.1	4.8	5.4
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,480	24,000	23,230	1,080	870	880	4.4	3.6	3.8
SUMTER	10,990	11,070	10,770	710	530	660	6.5	4.8	6.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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S7155-2

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JULY, 1989
VOLUME 1 , NUMBER 6

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SEASONAL INFLUENCES LOWER NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

JOB COUNT DECLINES IN JULY

Seasonal losses in government coupled with unpaid vacations and layoffs in the private sector lowered South Carolina's nonfarm employment 21,300 to 1,496,400 in July. Despite this downturn, nonfarm employment during July was 56,000 higher than the year-ago level of 1,440,400, and follows three consecutive months of record level employment.

EDUCATIONAL LOSSES RESPONSIBLE FOR GOVERNMENT DOWNTURN

Employment in the public sector fell 17,200 to 252,100 during July, as educational institutions prepared for summer recess with the release of nonfaculty personnel. Local education reported a reduction of 16,000 employees, while state schools dropped an additional 1,700 nonfaculty and work-study workers from its ranks. The federal job count also registered a loss of 300 positions during the month. Other state and local government experienced moderate increases of 600 and 200, respectively.

PRIVATE SECTOR POSTS EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

The private sector under the influence of scattered layoffs and seasonal reductions posted a 4,100 decline in employment during July. Manufacturing and services were the major problem areas, dropping 2,800 and 1,100, respectively. In manufacturing, sharp downturns were experienced in both durable (-1,200) and nondurable (-1,600) goods. In nondurable goods, the lack of new orders and a slower economy resulted in layoffs in apparel and other textile products (-1,200), and textile mill products (-400). The durable-good arena was hurt by inventory buildups and tighter spending where machinery, except electrical; transportation equipment; and instruments and related products were the losers. Services was hit hard by seasonal decreases in educational services (-1,500); however, a substantial increase in membership organizations provided a partial offset.

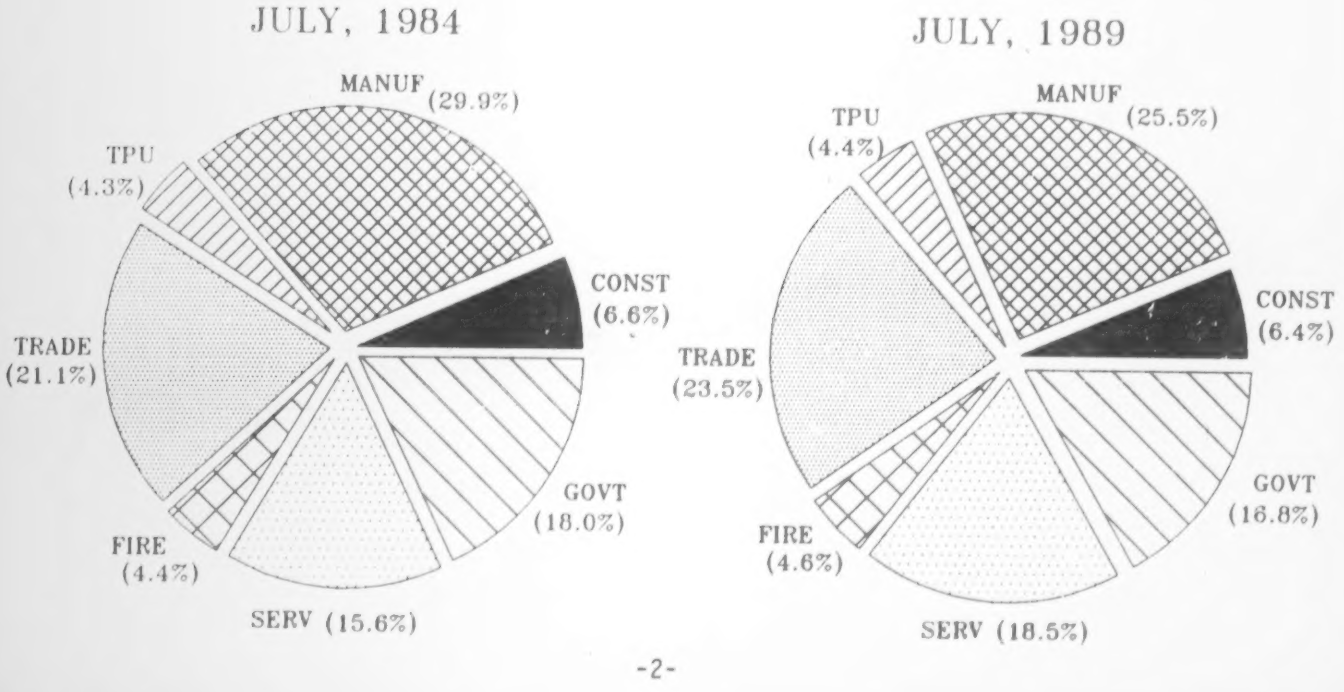
PRIVATE SECTOR POSTS EMPLOYMENT DECLINES (Continued)

Losses of 400 each were also recorded in trade and construction. Within trade, the retail division accounted for the entire decrease, with eating and drinking places triggering the slump. The only major industries expanding during July were finance, insurance, and real estate (+500), with real estate providing the push; and transportation and public utilities (+100).

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ADVANCE PREDICTED FOR AUGUST

Nonfarm employment should rise slightly during August as most schools start to recall workers for the new school term. Private employment gains should occur as workers return from vacations and temporary layoffs.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
(JULY, 1984 - JULY, 1989)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION



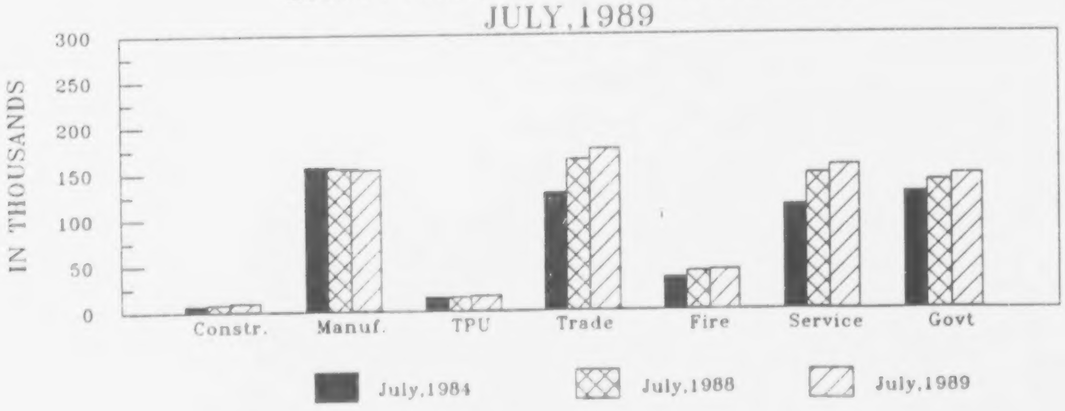
SEASONAL LOSSES IN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment experienced a downturn during July, dropping 16,000 to 699,000. Seasonal declines in educational employment pushed the public job count down 12,800 to 146,400. Female employment losses in the private sector, down 3,200, were attributed to vacations and layoffs during the month.

Reflecting cutbacks at the end of the school year, females employed in local and state education declined 12,500 and 900, respectively. The majority of these local positions were nonfaculty personnel on ten-month contracts and bus drivers. State government reductions involved mainly work-study students. Moderate gains in female employment occurred in both other state (+400) and local (+200) government during the month. The federal job count was unchanged at 13,100 from the previous month.

The private sector registered sharp losses in manufacturing (-2,100) with nondurable goods (-1,600) triggering the drop. Within nondurables, apparel and other textile products (-1,100) was the big loser. Durable goods reported a reduction of 500 women workers. Services were off 900 in July because of decreases in educational services (-1,000), although health services (+400) helped to lessen the decline. Downward movements were also recorded in trade (-400), transportation and public utilities (-100), and construction (-100).

In trade, the retail division was responsible for the entire slide in the female workforce. The only industry exhibiting growth during July was finance, insurance, and real estate with an increase of 400 female employees. Compared to nonfarm female employment in South Carolina a year earlier, females occupied 28,900 more positions in July, 1989.



SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY JULY, 1989

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 4.5% in July, after rising to 5.0% the previous month. This rate represented 78,400 jobless individuals, a decline of 9,300 from the June level. The state's economy remained strong in July despite seasonal job losses in manufacturing and school-related industries. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.2% in July.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
July, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,736,200	1,759,400	1,690,500	1,717,400	1,724,000	1,671,700
Total Employment	1,657,800	1,671,700	1,615,900	1,637,200	1,645,300	1,595,300
Total Unemployment	78,400	87,700	74,600	80,200	78,700	76,400
Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	239,760	244,530	232,360	243,240	247,220	237,550
Total Employment	230,570	233,500	223,330	235,330	237,910	230,040
Total Unemployment	9,190	11,030	9,030	7,910	9,310	7,510
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	346,960	355,480	334,600
Total Employment	333,870	341,890	322,950
Total Unemployment	13,100	13,590	11,650
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.8	3.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	126,238	125,569	123,888	123,956	124,102	121,658
Total Employment	119,502	118,719	117,066	117,459	117,541	115,034
Total Unemployment	6,736	6,850	6,823	6,497	6,561	6,624
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Responding to negative movement in both the private and public sectors, nonfarm employment in the Charleston area declined 1,400 to 198,000 during July. However, this level was 8,000 higher than one year ago. The private sector recorded an overall loss of 700 jobs. Due to a tapering off in tourism, service employers reported the largest downturn within the private sector. Trade employment was down over the month, with the sole reduction centered in the retail division. Also following the downward movement was finance, insurance, and real estate. The only gainer in the private industry was manufacturing, with the total growth concentrated in durable goods. Construction, and transportation and public utilities held steady at 13,800 and 11,300, respectively. Total government, at 52,400, lost 700 positions from June. This decrease, which stemmed completely from the local government division could be attributed to seasonal cutbacks in educational institutions. State government was up 100 workers, while federal government remained unchanged at 19,900 from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

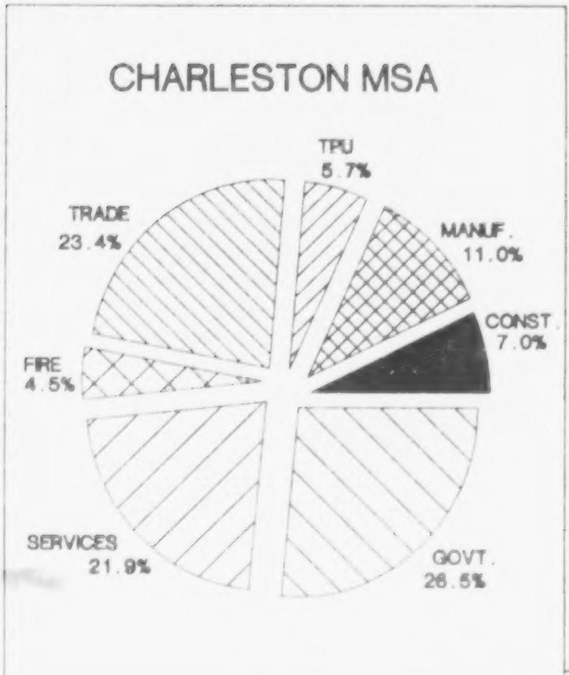
Nonfarm employment in the Columbia area declined 1,000 jobs in July to a level of 234,000. However, this figure was 8,800 more than the July, 1988 job count. The monthly decrease was fueled largely by the public sector, with layoffs in education during summer recesses. Within the public sector, state and local government each lost 600 workers, while federal government had a slight gain of 100 workers. Approximately, 62,600 persons were employed in government jobs in July, an 8.5% increase over one year earlier. Private sector employment had a sluggish increase of 100 jobs. Continued building activity pushed construction employment up 200 workers. Other industries experiencing increases were finance, insurance, and real estate; and wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing experienced a slowdown as consumer demand for durable goods declined slightly. The service industry had a moderate decrease of 200 workers, while transportation and public utilities remained stable at 10,600 jobs.

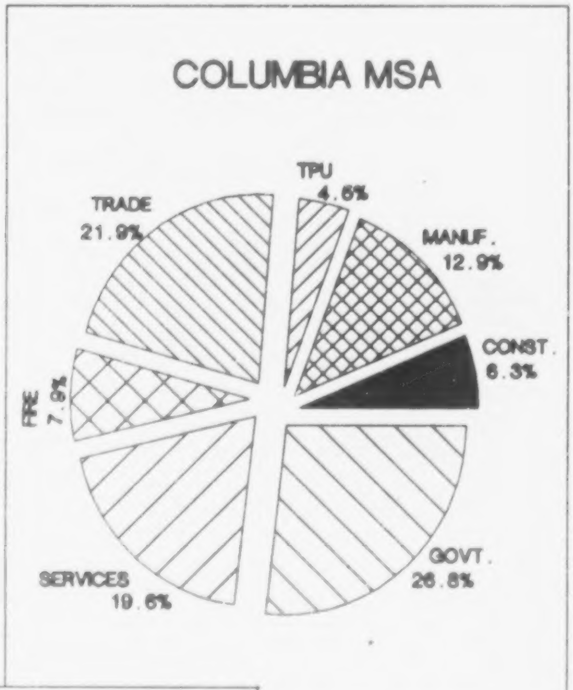
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

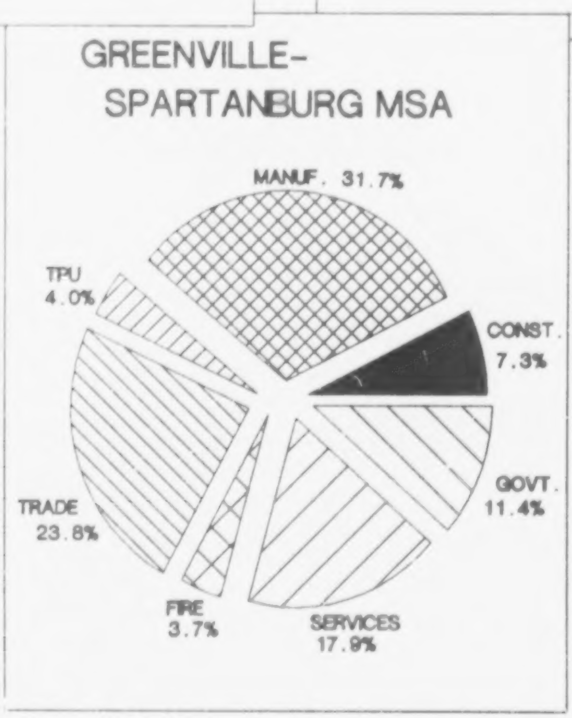
Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area dropped 6,100 in July to a level of 321,200. Both the public and private sectors participated in this decline, but the public sector was the major contributor with 5,300 jobs being lost. This type of decline is typical for the time of year as the educational system slims down over the summer break. Local government lost the most jobs, followed by state government, which showed a seasonal downturn of 400 positions. Federal government remained steady over the month at a level of 2,000. The private sector lost 800 positions in July, negating a large increase in employment seen in June. The major loss was in the manufacturing sector as layoffs and vacations combined with consumer wariness of the economy, to bring a total decline of 900 jobs. The service industry reported a cutback of 300 jobs during the month. Wholesale and retail trade, and transportation and public utilities showed seasonal increases in July reflecting typical summer upswings. After a large increase in June, the construction workforce was stable at 23,600 in July. While there were declines in both the private and public sectors in July, employment was up 3.5% above the July, 1988 level.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN AREA JULY, 1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)







NOTE:The percentages above may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. Unemployment rate fell to a seasonally adjusted 5.2% during July . . . from 5.3% in June. Nonfarm payrolls rose by 170,000 to 108.7 million with jobs in the private sector increasing 195,000. Seasonal downturns were experienced in the government sector as education-related industries entered the summer recess period. In the good-producing sector, job growth was centered in the construction industry, where employment increased by about 35,000. The service-producing sector recorded a 75,000 increase in jobs following a jump of 210,000 a month earlier. Health services expanded 30,000, and retail trade provided an additional 50,000 positions, mainly in food stores and eating and drinking places. The transportation industry added another 25,000 jobs to continue its expansion.

The U. S. trade deficit fell to a 4-year low of $27.7 billion for the second quarter . . . The large decline was attributed to record levels of exports which far exceeded a big increase in the nation's demand for foreign oil. For the second quarter of the year, the trade deficit ran at an annual rate of $112.2 billion, down almost 12% from the 1988 deficit level of $127.2 billion. Exports reached an all-time high of $90.87 billion during the second quarter and imports rose 2% to a record level of $118.58 billion.

The U. S. economy continued to grow and exhibit fewer signs of recessionary pressures . . . as consumer prices rose only 0.2% and prices paid by goods producers dropped during July. Excluding food and energy prices which frequently register sharp savings from month to month, prices rose 0.4% for the month. During July, energy prices fell 0.7% while food prices were up 0.3%. Apparel and apparel-related services experienced an 0.8% price reduction, attributed to unusually large end-of-season discounts in women's clothing. Medical-care prices continued to outpace other prices, rising 0.7% in July and 7.5% during the past year.

Average weekly hours recorded a sharp decline in July . . . dropping from 41.1 in June to 40.5. Manufacturing overtime hours also fell from 3.8 hours to 3.7 during the month. Factory workers, however, received average hourly wages of $10.47, up $0.03 from June. Weekly earnings of factory workers averaged $424.04 in July, down from a revised $429.08 the preceeding month.

Industrial production rose 0.2 in July . . . following consecutive monthly declines of 0.1% during May and June. Durable and nondurable goods shared equally in the expansion, both registering increased output of 0.2%. The overall factory operating rate was unchanged at 83.6% from the previous month, helping to ease inflationary pressures. Production at utlities jumped 0.8% in July because of the increased usage of air conditioning. Output at mines and oil facilities rose 0.3% during July, following a 1.1% drop in June attributed to striking coal miners. Production output during July was 2.7% higher than the year-ago level.

Housing starts were up 0.8% in July . . . to an annual rate of 1,430,000 units compared to a revised 1,410,000 in June. Lower mortgage rates appeared to be responsible as starts of single-family homes were particularly strong during the month. Single-family housing starts jumped 6.3% to an annual rate of 1,041,000. Starts of apartment houses with five or more units dropped 14.1% in July after climbing by 32.9 in June. Multiple-family homes experienced a 5.4% increase following a 33.3% gain the previous month. Building permits were down 0.3% to 1,267,000 units because of a sharp drop in permits issued for apartment dwellings.

S. C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Weather conditions varied, with extremely hot temperatures during the day and scattered afternoon showers in most areas across the state during July. Soil moisture ratings were 9% short, 82% adequate, and 9% surplus by July 30. The average number of days suitable for fieldwork was 4.6.

Field Crops

Soybean planting was completed by the week ending July 23, with the overall condition rated 10% fair, 84% good, and 6% excellent. Cotton progress was well behind normal, but the crop's condition was rated 4% fair, 92% good, and 4% excellent. The corn crop was maturing at a slower than normal pace with early harvest just getting underway. Statewide, the crop condition remained good. The tobacco harvest progressed well with the crop in good condition. The peanut, sorghum, and sweet potato crops remained in mostly good condition by month's end.

Fruits and Vegetables

The tomato harvest was virtually complete with 96% of the crop out of the fields. The condition of the remaining crop was rated as good. The watermelon and cantaloup harvests continued to progress well with both crops almost 80% out of the fields. The peach harvest continued behind normal due to occasional showers which interrupted harvest activities. The condition of the crop remained fair to good.

Note: There were approximately 7,537 seasonal farmworkers employed throughout South Carolina during July.

S. C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 7/30/89

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT '89	PERCENT '88
Cantaloups	Harvested	77	76
Corn	Silked	97	100
Corn	Harvested	1	1
Cotton	Squaring	95	92
Peaches	Harvested	72	62

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

During July, hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers advanced $0.06 to $8.67. As a result of cost-of-living adjustments, the hard-and soft-good sectors experienced increases of $0.05 each. Within durables, the largest upturn in hourly wages was seen in lumber and wood products, and fabricated metal products. Also following the upward trend were instruments and related products; machinery, except electrical; stone, clay, and glass products; and electrical and electronic equipment. The sole decliner within durables was furniture and fixtures. Nondurables witnessed moderate gains in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products. The major industry groups suffering from reductions were food and kindred products, and printing and publishing.

At the national level, hourly payrolls for factory workers rose $0.03 to $10.47. Nondurable goods picked up $0.08, while durable goods advanced $0.01.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
July, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.67	$ 8.61	$ 8.31	$ 9.41	$ 9.37	$ 9.22
Average Weekly Earnings	$354.60	$354.73	$341.54	$382.05	$383.23	$378.94
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$285.05	$285.84	$288.22	$307.11	$308.81	$319.78

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.83	$ 8.81	$ 8.43	$ 8.66	$ 8.61	$ 8.26
Average Weekly Earnings	$364.88	$367.38	$349.00	$355.06	$354.73	$341.14
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$293.15	$296.04	$294.51	$285.42	$285.84	$287.88

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.47	$ 10.44	$ 10.17
Average Weekly Earnings	$424.04	$429.08	$413.92
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$340.87	$345.75	$349.30

PRODUCTION OVERTIME SLOWED IN JULY

South Carolina's manufacturing employees worked an average of 0.2 hour less overtime in July than in the previous month. The entire decline was centered in the soft-good division. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours decreased 0.1 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.1	4.0
Durable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.6
Nondurable Goods	3.7	4.0	3.7

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JULY

Due primarily to temporary layoffs, the factory workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers lost 0.3 hour to 40.9 during July. Durables and nondurables shared equally in hourly declines of 0.3 each. Durable goods reported less hours in electrical and electronic equipment; furniture and fixtures; machinery, except electrical; and stone, clay, and glass products. However, positive movement was recorded in lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products. Holding steady from June were fabricated metal products. Within nondurable goods, the largest hourly downturn was seen in printing and publishing. Negative activity was also observed in food and kindred products, chemicals and allied products, textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products were the only major industry group within nondurables to register an increase.

Nationally, the workweek for manufacturing production workers dropped 0.6 hour to 40.5, along with a 0.1 hour reduction in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DOWN IN JULY

The productivity index for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped 1.7 points to 103.1 in July. Declines in output per hour were witnessed in durables (-2.2) and nondurables (-1.6). The apparel division recorded a sizable decrease in productivity of 3.7 points, coupled with a downturn of 0.9 point in the textile division. The lag in manufacturing production employment (-2,700) and the loss in the workweek (-0.3), due mainly to seasonal influences such as temporary layoffs and vacationers, contributed to the overall reduction in output per hour.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
July, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	103.1	104.8	105.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	116.7	118.9	116.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.2	98.8	100.6
Textile Productivity Index	93.5	94.4	95.2
Apparel Productivity Index	97.7	101.4	94.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
July, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to July, 1989 from-	
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	June 1989	July 1988
All items	124.4	124.1	118.5	+0.2	+5.0

CPI REPORT

The Consumer Price Index rose from 124.1 in June to 124.4 in July, representing a modest .2 percent increase. This marked the second consecutive month at that low level, indicating a possible slowdown in inflation. Lower gasoline and car prices offset rising housing costs to keep the CPI down. Future predictions are for inflation to remain low, with the CPI increase for 1989 at approximately 5%. Another good sign for July was the upturn in real average weekly earnings. Wages increased more than they had in seven years. The combination of higher wages and less increases in prices should aid American consumers in the months to come.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE
FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES
AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Drafter	06	Heavy Equip. Operator	22	16	Full	17,280	Yes	Beaufort
Legal Secretary	24	None	N/A	14	Full	10,400	No	Chester
Systems Analyst	98	Programmer	98	17	Full	25,000	Yes	Conway
Electrical Engineer	13	Electronics Assembler	24	16	Full	14,560	Yes	Florence
Maintenance Mechanic	30	None	N/A	12	Full	20,800	Yes	Gaffney
Maintenance Supervisor	99	Pipefitter	24	12	Full	26,000	Yes	Georgetown
Department Manager	24	Dietary Monitor	12	12	Full	18,000	Yes	Greenwood
Teller	15	Collection Clerk	18	12	Full	9,360	No	Kingstree
Chemical Lab Tech.	22	None	N/A	15	Full	6,968	No	Lancaster
Accountant	44	Auditor	60	17	Full	25,000	Yes	Marion
Medical Technologist	28	None	N/A	16	Full	22,000	No	Rock Hill
Switchboard Operator	99	Receptionist	99	13	Full	10,500	No	Spartnbg.
Counseling Psychologist	10	Social Psychologist	03	17	Full	25,000	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 92,141 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience — "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From:	
				June 1989	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1496.4	1517.7	1440.4	-21.3	+56.0
Total Private	1244.3	1248.4	1201.0	- 4.1	+43.3
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	95.6	96.0	94.9	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.8	15.0	14.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.8	9.0	8.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	46.7	46.6	45.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Electrical Work	10.0	10.0	9.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	381.7	384.5	383.3	- 2.8	- 1.6
Durable Goods	129.3	130.5	129.7	- 1.2	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	252.4	254.0	253.6	- 1.6	- 1.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	66.1	66.0	62.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing	20.7	20.7	19.2	0.0	+ 1.5
Water Transportation	4.2	4.2	3.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Communication	13.2	13.3	12.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.2	16.1	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	10.0	9.9	10.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	352.3	352.7	331.9	- 0.4	+20.4
Wholesale Trade	61.1	60.9	59.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.3	33.2	32.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.4	13.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	27.8	27.7	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Groceries and Related Products	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From:	
				June 1989	July 1988
Retail Trade	291.2	291.8	272.6	- 0.6	+18.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.4	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	36.7	36.6	34.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Department Stores	21.0	21.0	20.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Food Stores	50.9	50.7	48.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	47.6	47.4	45.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	69.1	68.6	66.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.7
Banking	15.2	15.2	14.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	+ 0.2
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	14.8	14.8	13.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Life Insurance	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	277.6	278.7	259.9	- 1.1	+17.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	27.7	27.8	26.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Health Services	54.9	54.6	51.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Hospitals	18.5	18.4	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Educational Services	17.7	19.2	17.5	- 1.5	+ 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.3	10.8	10.1	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Total Government	252.1	269.3	239.4	-17.2	+12.7
Total Federal Government	39.5	39.8	38.6	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Total State Government	87.0	88.1	81.5	- 1.1	+ 5.5
State Education	31.5	33.2	28.6	- 1.7	+ 2.9
Other State Government	55.5	54.9	52.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.6
Total Local Government	125.6	141.4	119.3	-15.8	+ 6.3
Local Education	63.4	79.4	59.2	-16.0	+ 4.2
Other Local Government	62.2	62.0	60.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	June 1989	July 1988
Manufacturing	381.7	384.5	383.3	- 2.8	- 1.6
Durable Goods	129.3	130.5	129.7	- 1.2	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.9	16.1	0.0	- 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.6	11.6	11.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.0	16.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.8	33.2	31.8	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	5.1	5.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	7.0	6.9	- 0.1	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.6	6.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.6	22.7	22.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.1	8.2	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.0	10.3	10.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	4.2	5.0	- 0.3	- 1.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.0	2.0	2.8	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From: June 1989	Net Change From: July 1988
Nondurable Goods	252.4	254.0	253.6	- 1.6	- 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.6	15.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Meat Products	5.3	5.4	5.3	- 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	103.8	104.2	106.0	- 0.4	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.3	27.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.0	30.5	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.1	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.9	14.0	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.7	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.7	5.7	5.9	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.6	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.3	45.5	45.3	- 1.2	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.8	10.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.2	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.6	14.4	- 0.5	- 1.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.4	4.7	5.1	- 0.3	- 0.7
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.2	9.6	8.9	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	16.6	16.5	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.2	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.6	4.7	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.4	35.2	34.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.8	14.7	14.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.5	24.8	23.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.7	2.5	- 0.3	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.9	12.9	11.9	0.0	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	June 1989	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1508.1	1500.1	1451.4	+ 8.0	+56.7
Total Private	1233.6	1228.2	1190.7	+ 5.4	+42.9
Construction	94.0	93.3	93.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Manufacturing	383.3	382.8	384.9	+ 0.5	- 1.6
Durable Goods	130.0	129.5	130.4	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.7	15.9	0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.5	11.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.8	16.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.0	32.7	32.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.8	22.6	23.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	253.3	253.3	254.5	0.0	- 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.5	15.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	104.3	103.9	106.5	+ 0.4	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.4	27.2	27.9	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.0	30.4	0.0	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	9.3	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	14.0	14.3	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.5	9.8	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	45.4	46.1	- 0.3	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.7	10.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.6	14.6	- 0.3	- 1.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.4	9.8	9.1	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	16.5	16.4	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.4	35.1	34.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.9	14.7	15.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From: June 1989	Net Change From: July 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	65.9	65.6	62.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing................	20.6	20.4	19.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Communication...........................	13.1	13.2	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.0	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	346.4	345.1	326.2	+ 1.3	+20.2
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.7	60.4	58.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Retail Trade.............................	285.7	284.7	267.4	+ 1.0	+18.3
General Merchandise Stores..............	37.3	36.9	34.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Food Stores.............................	49.6	50.1	47.6	- 0.5	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	67.8	67.4	65.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Insurance Carriers......................	14.9	14.9	13.8	0.0	+ 1.1
Services..................................	274.3	272.1	256.8	+ 2.2	+17.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	27.4	24.7	23.5	+ 2.7	+ 3.9
Educational Services....................	20.5	21.1	20.2	- 0.6	+ 0.3
Total Government..........................	274.5	271.9	260.7	+ 2.6	+13.8
Total Federal Government.................	39.4	39.2	38.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total State Government...................	90.1	91.0	84.5	- 0.9	+ 5.6
Total Local Government...................	145.0	141.7	137.7	+ 3.3	+ 7.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	321.2	327.3	310.1	234.0	235.0	225.2
Construction...........................	23.6	23.6	23.1	14.8	14.6	14.6
Heavy Construction Contractors.......	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors...........	11.4	11.4	11.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing..........................	101.9	102.8	101.8	30.1	30.3	29.3
Durable Goods.........................	31.8	32.1	32.1	14.5	14.7	14.2
Lumber and Furniture................	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products......	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries............	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals........	5.9	5.9	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products...........	-	-	-	3.0	3.2	3.0
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	12.7	12.8	12.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Metalworking Machinery.............	2.4	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods.....................	70.1	70.7	69.7	15.6	15.6	15.1
Food and Kindred Products...........	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products...............	32.6	32.7	32.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton..............	9.8	9.8	9.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..........	9.7	9.7	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....................	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.4	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills...............	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills..............	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	8.9	9.5	8.7	2.1	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments.................	4.6	4.8	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products...........	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.............	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	8.8	8.8	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products...........................	8.8	8.8	8.9	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.8	12.7	12.3	10.6	10.6	10.5
Trucking and Warehousing............	5.3	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.......................	-	-	-	3.2	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	76.6	76.3	74.2	51.2	51.1	50.2
Wholesale Trade......................	16.6	16.6	16.3	12.7	12.7	12.4
Retail Trade.........................	60.0	59.7	57.9	38.5	38.4	37.8
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.0	7.0	6.9	5.7	5.5	5.1
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.5	5.4	5.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.0	12.0	12.0	18.5	18.3	18.0
Banking.............................	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	5.3
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services..............................	57.4	57.7	54.6	45.8	46.0	45.0
Business Services...................	-	-	-	12.7	12.6	12.6
Health Services.....................	-	-	-	8.8	8.8	8.3
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.0
Total Government......................	36.6	41.9	31.8	62.6	63.7	57.3
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.7
Total State Government..............	10.6	11.0	9.2	34.6	35.2	32.2
Total Local Government..............	24.0	28.9	20.6	20.1	20.7	17.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	198.0	199.4	190.0	44.9	45.0	46.2
Construction........................	13.8	13.8	13.5	2.2	2.3	3.2
Manufacturing.......................	21.8	21.6	21.0	12.7	12.7	13.3
Durable Goods......................	12.8	12.6	12.1	2.6	2.6	2.7
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.2	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.6
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.6	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.1	4.2	4.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing............	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.3	11.3	11.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	46.3	46.4	46.2	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade....................	8.0	8.0	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	38.3	38.4	38.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.9	9.0	8.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services............................	43.4	44.1	39.8	9.5	9.5	9.3
Total Government....................	52.4	53.1	49.3	6.0	6.0	6.0
Total Federal Government...........	19.9	19.9	19.3	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	14.3	14.2	12.2	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	18.2	19.0	17.8	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.4	52.7	52.1	50.6	50.5	50.4
Construction.........................	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing........................	20.3	20.4	20.4	13.0	13.0	13.4
Durable Goods.......................	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.5
Nondurable Goods....................	15.1	15.2	15.4	8.8	8.8	8.9
Textile Mill Products..............	8.9	9.0	9.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.............................	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.9	8.9	8.6
Total Government.....................	7.6	7.8	7.1	9.2	9.2	8.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From June 1989	Net Change From July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	699.0	715.0	670.1	-16.0	+28.9
Total Private............................	552.6	555.8	531.5	- 3.2	+21.1
Construction............................	8.6	8.7	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing...........................	152.8	154.9	154.9	- 2.1	- 2.1
Durable Goods..........................	39.3	39.8	40.0	- 0.5	- 0.7
Lumber and Wood Products................	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products...............	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical............	9.2	9.2	8.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.5	11.4	11.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products........	2.4	2.6	3.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods........................	113.5	115.1	114.9	- 1.6	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products...............	5.6	5.7	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products...................	44.6	44.8	45.5	- 0.2	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton..................	11.4	11.5	11.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..............	12.5	12.5	13.1	0.0	- 0.6
Knitting Mills.........................	6.4	6.5	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	37.7	38.8	38.6	- 1.1	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	9.6	9.9	9.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	11.4	11.9	12.6	- 0.5	- 1.2
Paper and Allied Products...............	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.................	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.5	8.7	8.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	15.9	16.0	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication...........................	5.9	6.0	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

July, 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Net Change From June 1989	Net Change From July 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	176.1	176.5	164.2	- 0.4	+11.9
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.2	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.3	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	159.8	160.3	148.5	- 0.5	+11.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.9	28.0	26.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Food Stores	22.1	21.9	21.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.9	42.5	41.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Banking	11.9	11.8	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.4	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Services	155.9	156.8	147.1	- 0.9	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.5	17.6	16.5	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Health Services	45.1	44.7	42.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Hospitals	15.4	15.2	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Educational Services	10.8	11.8	10.9	- 1.0	- 0.1
Total Government	146.4	159.2	138.6	-12.8	+ 7.8
Total Federal Government	13.1	13.1	12.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Total State Government	50.9	51.4	47.9	- 0.5	+ 3.0
State Education	15.4	16.3	14.0	- 0.9	+ 1.4
Other State Government	35.5	35.1	33.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	82.4	94.7	78.1	-12.3	+ 4.3
Local Education	49.4	61.9	46.2	-12.5	+ 3.2
Other Local Government	33.0	32.8	31.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
MANUFACTURING	296.0	298.7	298.0	354.60	354.73	341.54	40.9	41.2	41.1	8.67	8.61	8.31
DURABLE GOODS	98.8	99.9	99.2	370.40	370.94	359.12	41.9	42.2	42.2	8.84	8.79	8.51
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.0	13.2	337.98	330.64	318.52	42.3	41.8	41.8	7.99	7.91	7.62
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.9	3.9	282.76	288.96	287.16	41.4	42.0	41.2	6.83	6.88	6.97
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.0	9.0	8.6	409.86	411.16	436.05	41.4	41.7	45.0	9.90	9.86	9.69
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.7	11.6	371.70	368.34	343.18	42.0	42.0	41.1	8.85	8.77	8.35
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	24.0	22.9	394.32	396.40	379.71	42.4	42.9	43.1	9.30	9.24	8.81
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.7	415.35	414.50	400.29	45.0	45.3	45.8	9.23	9.15	8.74
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.1	17.2	17.4	350.70	355.74	331.64	41.7	42.4	41.3	8.41	8.39	8.03
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.4	4.0	364.67	359.12	344.06	44.8	44.5	42.9	8.14	8.07	8.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.2	198.8	198.8	346.23	346.76	333.33	40.4	40.7	40.6	8.57	8.52	8.21
Food and Kindred Products	10.8	10.7	10.9	319.80	324.53	296.11	41.0	41.5	39.8	7.80	7.82	7.44
Textile Mill Products	90.3	90.7	92.1	330.89	330.47	312.26	40.7	40.9	40.5	8.13	8.08	7.71
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.4	24.6	24.8	337.81	335.78	318.65	40.7	40.8	40.8	8.30	8.23	7.81
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.5	26.4	27.7	338.44	336.10	322.80	40.1	40.3	40.1	8.44	8.34	8.05
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	8.1	305.76	311.64	264.34	41.6	42.0	38.2	7.35	7.42	6.92
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.2	11.3	11.4	351.54	347.77	322.64	42.1	41.9	41.1	8.35	8.30	7.85
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	353.63	355.67	320.38	42.3	42.8	41.5	8.36	8.31	7.72
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.3	8.5	294.57	300.17	286.59	39.7	40.4	41.0	7.42	7.43	6.99
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.4	38.6	38.3	223.61	222.88	206.22	37.9	38.1	37.7	5.90	5.85	5.47
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.7	9.4	211.86	213.94	190.94	37.3	37.6	36.3	5.68	5.69	5.26
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.8	11.3	11.9	187.82	188.93	177.87	36.4	36.9	36.3	5.16	5.12	4.90
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	578.46	570.65	564.32	44.6	44.1	45.4	12.97	12.94	12.43
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.0	337.23	346.33	326.88	36.3	37.2	37.4	9.29	9.31	8.74
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	20.9	20.7	502.65	507.94	526.18	41.1	41.6	43.2	12.23	12.21	12.18

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.5	15.6	15.0	382.05	383.23	378.94
Durable Goods.....................	9.6	9.7	9.3	388.94	389.05	375.62
Nondurable Goods..................	5.9	5.9	5.7	372.00	374.07	383.77

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing..................	40.6	40.9	41.1	9.41	9.37	9.22
Durable Goods.....................	42.6	42.8	42.3	9.13	9.09	8.88
Nondurable Goods..................	37.5	37.9	39.2	9.92	9.87	9.79

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.3	21.3	20.9	364.68	367.38	349.00
Durable Goods.....................	10.0	9.9	10.0	348.09	351.07	334.96
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.4	2.5	2.4	347.58	354.35	323.08
Machinery, Except Electrical......	2.0	1.9	2.0	385.48	397.59	343.13
Nondurable Goods..................	11.3	11.4	10.9	380.22	381.78	362.34
Textile Mill Products.............	1.8	1.8	1.9	335.38	328.04	322.34
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.9	1.8	198.14	206.06	189.60

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.3	41.7	41.4	8.83	8.81	8.43
Durable Goods.....................	41.0	41.4	41.2	8.49	8.48	8.13
Fabricated Metal Products.........	40.7	41.3	39.4	8.54	8.58	8.20
Machinery, Except Electrical......	42.5	43.5	40.8	9.07	9.14	8.41
Nondurable Goods..................	41.6	42.0	41.6	9.14	9.09	8.71
Textile Mill Products.............	41.0	40.7	41.7	8.18	8.06	7.73
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.7	39.4	39.5	5.12	5.23	4.80

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TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing..................	76.6	77.4	76.2	355.06	354.73	341.14
Durable Goods.....................	22.7	23.0	22.9	395.75	394.12	376.71
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.1	9.2	9.1	443.33	438.80	417.63
Nondurable Goods..................	53.9	54.4	53.3	338.96	339.44	325.22
Textile Mill Products............	28.3	28.3	27.7	330.82	330.46	315.90
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	8.8	8.8	8.4	320.83	322.03	304.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	8.9	8.9	9.2	339.39	340.20	332.69
Knitting Mills...................	1.4	1.4	1.4	266.45	266.80	233.90
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.7	2.8	3.0	333.27	328.00	318.12
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	7.5	8.0	7.4	217.91	221.37	194.03
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.2	1.2	1.2	184.00	179.14	157.54
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.9	4.9	4.8	470.11	475.08	445.55

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.0	41.2	41.3	8.66	8.61	8.26
Durable Goods.....................	42.6	42.7	43.3	9.29	9.23	8.70
Machinery, Except Electrical......	44.2	44.1	45.1	10.03	9.95	9.26
Nondurable Goods..................	40.4	40.7	40.4	8.39	8.34	8.05
Textile Mill Products............	40.1	40.3	40.5	8.25	8.20	7.80
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	37.7	38.2	38.5	8.51	8.43	7.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	41.9	42.0	41.9	8.10	8.10	7.94
Knitting Mills...................	36.5	36.8	33.8	7.30	7.25	6.92
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	41.4	41.0	42.7	8.05	8.00	7.45
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	37.7	38.3	37.1	5.78	5.78	5.23
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	36.8	35.9	34.7	5.00	4.99	4.54
Chemicals and Allied Products....	42.2	42.8	42.8	11.14	11.10	10.41

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JULY, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988
Abbeville	6,560	6,650	6,710	3,530	3,510	3,580	3,030	3,140	3,130
Aiken	44,800	46,700	45,000	17,900	18,000	18,400	26,900	28,700	26,600
Allendale	3,460	3,610	3,090	1,290	1,420	1,330	2,170	2,190	1,760
Anderson	52,400	52,700	52,100	20,300	20,400	20,400	32,100	32,300	31,700
Bamberg	4,090	4,240	4,330	1,370	1,520	1,580	2,720	2,720	2,750
Barnwell	6,910	7,190	7,270	2,920	3,190	3,200	3,990	4,000	4,070
Beaufort	31,880	31,490	31,580	1,140	1,140	1,170	30,740	30,350	30,410
Berkeley	25,600	25,700	24,900	6,900	6,800	6,400	18,700	18,900	18,500
Calhoun	3,710	3,750	3,650	2,010	2,050	2,070	1,700	1,700	1,580
Charleston	153,400	154,500	147,300	9,800	9,700	9,700	143,600	144,800	137,600
Cherokee	17,560	17,490	17,830	8,960	8,890	8,900	8,600	8,600	8,930
Chester	11,660	11,670	11,580	5,930	5,930	6,170	5,730	5,740	5,410
Chesterfield	13,840	13,940	13,490	8,050	8,080	7,870	5,790	5,860	5,620
Clarendon	6,080	6,340	6,000	1,520	1,530	1,500	4,560	4,810	4,500
Colleton	9,810	9,820	9,460	2,570	2,550	2,560	7,240	7,270	6,900
Darlington	20,030	20,120	20,110	7,520	7,520	7,530	12,510	12,600	12,580
Dillon	9,240	9,360	9,300	3,790	3,780	3,830	5,450	5,580	5,470
Dorchester	19,000	19,200	17,800	5,100	5,100	4,900	13,900	14,100	12,900
Edgefield	4,320	4,430	4,460	1,950	1,960	2,070	2,370	2,470	2,390
Fairfield	7,640	7,890	7,680	3,300	3,390	3,330	4,340	4,500	4,350
Florence	50,600	50,500	50,400	13,000	13,000	13,400	37,600	37,500	37,000
Georgetown	15,250	15,230	15,260	4,310	4,320	4,370	10,940	10,910	10,890
Greenville	184,800	187,700	178,900	51,100	51,600	50,700	133,700	136,100	128,200
Greenwood	28,300	28,740	28,410	11,660	11,690	11,960	16,640	17,050	16,450
Hampton	5,180	5,140	5,110	1,860	1,850	1,800	3,320	3,290	3,310
Horry	64,530	64,380	58,680	5,980	6,000	6,060	58,550	58,380	52,620
Jasper	3,600	3,600	3,630	190	190	200	3,410	3,410	3,430
Kershaw	15,290	15,590	16,610	6,240	6,490	7,300	9,050	9,100	9,310
Lancaster	17,800	17,790	17,800	8,370	8,350	8,470	9,430	9,440	9,330
Laurens	19,320	19,290	18,710	8,350	8,310	7,850	10,970	10,980	10,860
Lee	3,140	3,110	3,110	1,220	1,170	1,120	1,920	1,940	1,990
Lexington	54,700	54,800	52,900	14,800	14,900	14,200	39,900	39,900	38,700
McCormick	1,780	1,890	1,750	810	800	810	970	1,090	940
Marion	12,270	12,240	12,160	5,940	6,010	5,850	6,330	6,230	6,310
Marlboro	8,260	8,350	8,160	4,010	4,040	4,190	4,250	4,310	3,970
Newberry	11,250	11,400	11,410	5,210	5,250	5,420	6,040	6,150	5,990
Oconee	24,790	24,800	24,390	10,620	10,590	10,590	14,170	14,210	13,800
Orangeburg	28,990	29,010	29,170	10,360	10,330	10,150	18,630	18,680	19,020
Pickens	33,800	35,000	32,400	12,200	12,300	12,300	21,600	22,700	20,100
Richland	179,300	180,200	172,300	15,300	15,400	15,100	164,000	164,800	157,200
Saluda	3,530	3,520	3,150	1,400	1,390	1,390	2,130	2,130	1,760
Spartanburg	102,600	104,600	98,800	38,600	38,900	38,800	64,000	65,700	60,000
Sumter	30,570	30,570	30,200	9,410	9,400	8,930	21,160	21,170	21,270
Union	10,580	10,580	10,380	5,970	5,970	5,880	4,610	4,610	4,500
Williamsburg	10,910	10,850	10,900	4,850	4,970	4,930	6,060	5,880	5,970
York	44,900	45,000	46,200	12,700	12,700	13,300	32,200	32,300	32,900

OTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JULY, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,490	10,960	10,980	590	710	780	5.7	6.4	7.1
AIKEN........	62,110	62,980	63,120	2,440	3,010	3,440	3.9	4.8	5.4
ALLENDALE....	5,460	5,570	4,860	400	350	310	7.3	6.2	6.4
ANDERSON.....	71,660	72,950	71,500	2,990	3,580	3,470	4.2	4.9	4.9
BAMBERG......	6,880	6,660	6,710	870	520	470	12.7	7.8	7.0
BARNWELL.....	9,000	8,950	8,940	950	660	550	10.5	7.4	6.2
BEAUFORT.....	36,520	36,200	35,890	980	1,130	1,030	2.7	3.1	2.9
BERKELEY.....	56,510	57,640	54,960	1,770	2,210	1,940	3.1	3.8	3.5
CALHOUN......	5,150	5,100	4,900	360	340	300	7.0	6.7	6.1
CHARLESTON...	145,620	148,770	140,890	6,180	7,550	5,820	4.2	5.1	4.1
CHEROKEE.....	23,420	23,530	23,730	1,070	1,170	1,110	4.6	5.0	4.7
CHESTER......	14,230	14,630	14,200	1,040	1,380	1,100	7.3	9.4	7.7
CHESTERFIELD.	21,480	21,770	20,920	960	1,080	990	4.5	4.9	4.7
CLARENDON....	11,750	12,090	11,490	930	860	950	7.9	7.1	8.3
COLLETON.....	18,240	18,480	17,100	840	940	860	4.6	5.1	5.0
DARLINGTON...	28,180	28,340	27,960	1,780	1,950	1,690	6.3	6.9	6.0
DILLON.......	15,340	15,370	14,960	1,190	1,160	880	7.8	7.6	5.9
DORCHESTER...	37,630	38,120	36,520	1,240	1,260	1,270	3.3	3.3	3.5
EDGEFIELD....	7,260	7,350	7,340	370	380	300	5.1	5.1	4.1
FAIRFIELD....	10,850	10,990	10,500	890	690	510	8.2	6.2	4.9
FLORENCE.....	57,500	57,820	57,170	2,790	3,140	2,810	4.9	5.4	4.9
GEORGETOWN...	20,400	20,820	20,530	1,100	1,460	1,220	5.4	7.0	5.9
GREENVILLE...	179,660	183,760	172,940	6,760	6,710	5,690	3.8	3.6	3.3
GREENWOOD....	29,570	30,670	29,550	1,780	2,290	1,590	6.0	7.5	5.4
HAMPTON......	7,310	7,270	7,120	390	430	340	5.4	5.8	4.8
HORRY........	76,100	76,820	69,150	2,970	3,480	2,830	3.9	4.5	4.1
JASPER.......	6,680	6,770	6,760	220	310	280	3.3	4.6	4.1
KERSHAW......	19,000	19,650	20,290	1,170	1,400	1,010	6.2	7.1	5.0
LANCASTER....	25,360	25,760	25,290	1,440	1,690	1,300	5.7	6.6	5.1
LAURENS......	24,300	24,520	23,480	1,200	1,310	1,060	4.9	5.4	4.5
LEE..........	8,540	8,540	8,310	440	520	450	5.1	6.1	5.4
LEXINGTON....	97,410	98,930	95,030	2,670	3,150	2,420	2.7	3.2	2.5
McCORMICK....	2,620	2,750	2,640	190	220	240	7.2	8.1	9.1
MARION.......	15,400	15,820	15,250	1,220	1,710	1,260	7.9	10.8	8.3
MARLBORO.....	12,310	12,760	12,250	1,230	1,600	1,340	10.0	12.5	10.9
NEWBERRY.....	15,160	15,820	15,160	790	990	660	5.2	6.2	4.4
OCONEE.......	36,030	31,240	30,290	1,370	1,530	1,160	3.8	4.9	3.8
ORANGEBURG...	40,650	40,800	40,730	2,950	3,110	3,020	7.3	7.6	7.4
PICKENS......	49,900	51,700	49,100	1,840	2,490	2,610	3.7	4.8	5.3
RICHLAND.....	145,830	148,290	142,510	5,240	6,160	5,080	3.6	4.2	3.6
SALUDA.......	8,300	8,230	7,580	320	360	300	3.8	4.3	4.0
SPARTANBURG..	117,410	120,020	112,570	4,490	4,400	3,350	3.8	3.7	3.0
SUMTER.......	36,820	36,240	36,050	2,920	2,290	2,620	7.9	6.3	7.3
UNION........	14,830	14,990	14,510	860	920	770	5.8	6.1	5.3
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,960	17,840	17,510	1,260	1,220	1,010	7.0	6.8	5.8
YORK.........	73,400	75,150	71,330	2,960	3,900	2,410	4.0	5.2	3.4
CHAS MSA.....	239,760	244,530	232,360	9,190	11,030	9,030	3.8	4.5	3.9
COLA MSA.....	243,240	247,220	237,540	7,910	9,310	7,500	3.3	3.8	3.2
GRNV MSA.....	346,960	355,480	334,600	13,100	13,590	11,650	3.8	3.8	3.5
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,736.2	1,749.4	1,690.5	78.4	87.7	74.6	4.5	5.0	4.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY,1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE JULY 1989	LABOR FORCE JUNE 1989	LABOR FORCE JULY 1988	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER JULY 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER JUNE 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER JULY 1988	UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE JULY 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE JUNE 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE JULY 1988
ANDERSON	13,780	14,060	13,780	750	900	870	5.4	6.4	6.3
CHARLESTON	38,970	39,800	37,700	1,610	1,970	1,520	4.1	4.9	4.0
COLUMBIA	47,630	48,460	46,540	2,050	2,400	1,980	4.3	5.0	4.3
FLORENCE	15,850	15,940	15,760	730	820	730	4.6	5.1	4.6
GREENVILLE	34,870	35,660	33,530	1,570	1,560	1,320	4.5	4.4	3.9
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,850	13,950	12,580	380	440	360	2.7	3.2	2.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,280	23,890	22,510	1,500	1,830	1,410	6.4	7.7	6.3
ROCK HILL	23,350	23,960	22,660	1,120	1,480	910	4.8	6.2	4.0
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,960	24,480	22,930	1,100	1,080	820	4.6	4.4	3.6
SUMTER	11,180	10,990	10,940	910	710	820	8.1	6.5	7.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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10/24/89

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

AUGUST, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 6

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FEMALE EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD, PAGE 3
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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD

JOB COUNT EXPANDS IN AUGUST

Expansion in both the private and public workforce pushed South Carolina's nonfarm employment count to 1,505,500 in August. The job count was 7,300 higher during August, following sharp reductions in July. Nonfarm employment in August was 62,900 above the year-ago level of 1,442,600.

PRIVATE SECTOR REBOUNDS

The private sector, responding to the return of workers from vacations and temporary layoffs, posted a gain of 4,300. Growth was experienced in all major industries except transportation and public utilities where employment held steady at an all-time high. Record levels of employment were also recorded in construction; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate in August. Construction, at 98,000, led the record setters by adding 1,700 workers to payrolls as new projects and favorable weather conditions fueled activities. Growth was centered in general building contracting which accounted for 88% of the increase. In trade, both the wholesale and retail division reached all-time highs. The retail division added 1,100 employees while wholesalers increased their job count by 400 positions. Finance, insurance, and real estate, at 69,300, added 200 jobs during the month. Manufacturing (+700) moved toward a recovery from sharp losses in July with recalls of unpaid vacationers and employees on temporary layoffs. Within manufacturing, nondurable goods (+1,200) accounted for the entire increase while durable goods (-500) ended another month on the downside. In services, business services continued to exhibit strength but seasonal declines in the industry held employment to only a moderate gain of 200.

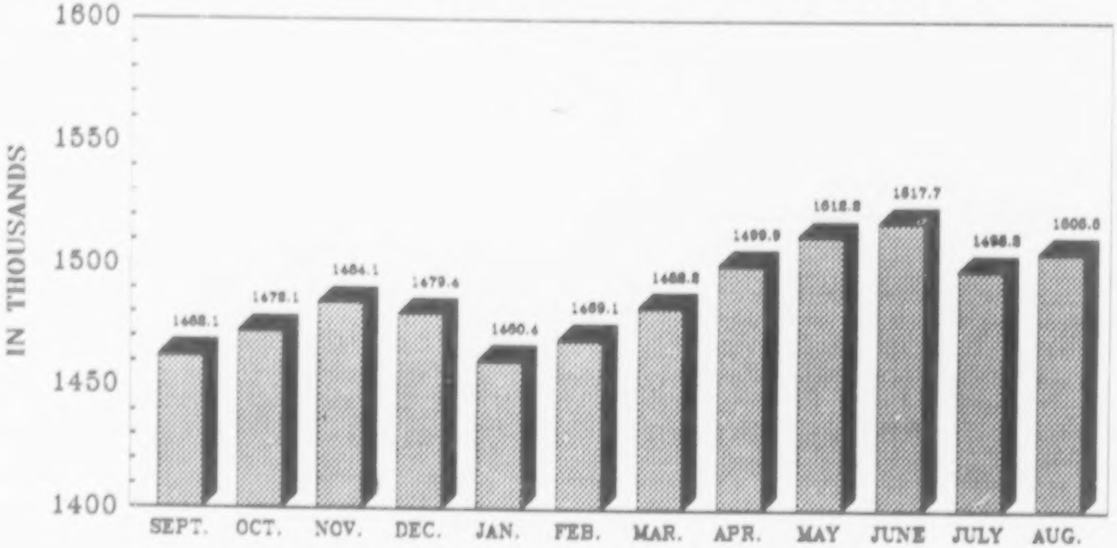
EDUCATIONAL GAINS SPUR GROWTH IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the public sector rose 3,000 to 255,200 as schools shifted into gear for the start of another academic year. At the state level, school employment rose 2,100 with other state government (-200) providing a slight offset. Local schools registered an increase of 1,600 while other local government declined by 600. Overall, total state and local government reported at 215,400 in August. The federal workforce increased 100 over the month and 1,000 above a year earlier.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's nonfarm employment should continue its climb as school employment expands further during September. The private sector is also expected to show moderate gains as the economy remains firm. Effects of Hurricane Hugo will not be noticed until October.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
SEPTEMBER,1988-AUGUST,1989

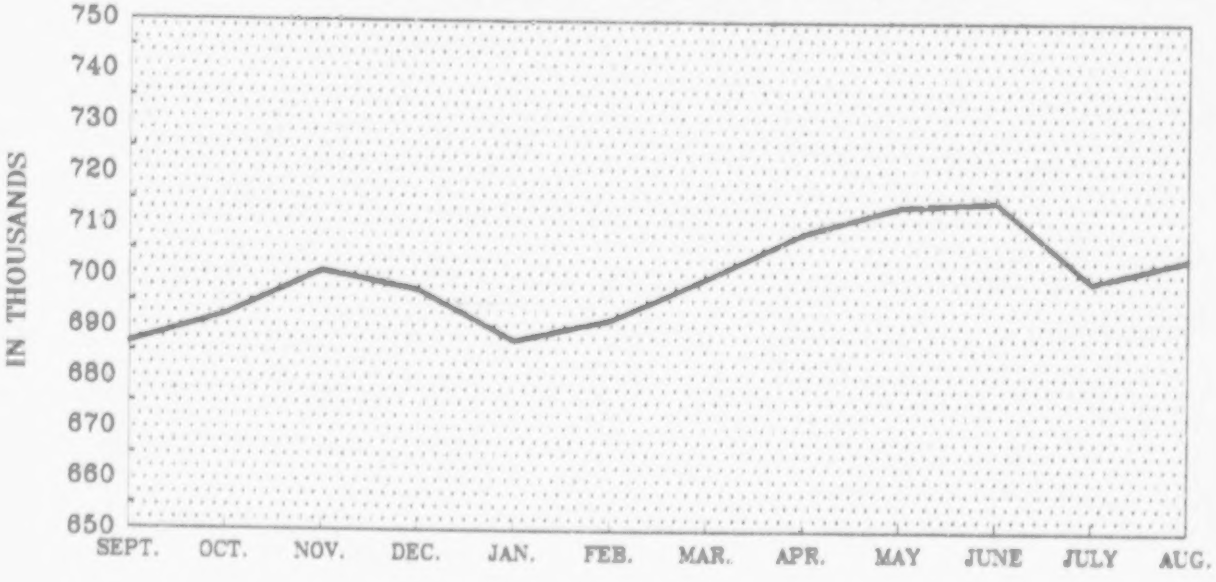


FEMALE EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD IN AUGUST

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina advanced 4,500 over the month to 703,700, an increase of 31,100 above one year earlier. Expansion in both the private and public sectors contributed to the overall upturn in female employment. Within the private sector, manufacturing (+1,500) experienced the largest rise. Approximately 73% of this gain occurred in nondurables, due mainly to recalls from temporary layoffs and returning vacationers in the apparel and textile industry groups. Women workers in the trade industry rose by 1,000, with the bulk of the climb centered in the retail division. Positive activity was also recorded in construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Showing no change from one month earlier were transportation and public utilities, and services.

Within the public sector, 1,800 more females were employed, bringing the total to 148,200 during August. Overall, state and local government picked up 900 jobs each, resulting from restaffing of faculty and nonfaculty personnel in state and local education. Female workers in federal positions remained unchanged at 13,100 from the previous month.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
SEPTEMBER,1988-AUGUST,1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 4.5 % to 4.3% in August. This rate represented 75,500 jobless individuals, a decline of 2,900 from the July level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed mainly to the recall of workers from temporary layoffs, and seasonal increases in trade and the educational sector of government. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.2% in August.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,737,800	1,736,200	1,685,800	1,729,900	1,717,400	1,677,900
Total Employment	1,662,300	1,657,800	1,613,800	1,646,800	1,637,200	1,598,300
Total Unemployment	75,500	78,400	72,000	83,100	80,200	79,600
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	240,650	240,480	231,240	244,180	243,980	235,740
Total Employment	231,610	231,280	222,790	236,020	236,060	228,970
Total Unemployment	9,030	9,200	8,450	8,160	7,920	6,770
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	349,910	348,010	336,110
Total Employment	337,930	334,900	325,870
Total Unemployment	11,980	13,110	10,240
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.8	3.0

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	125,444	126,238	123,396	124,018	123,956	122,000
Total Employment	119,092	119,502	116,737	117,597	117,459	115,203
Total Unemployment	6,352	6,736	6,659	6,421	6,497	6,797
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment gains in both the private and public sectors pushed Charleston's job count upward 300 to 198,200 in August. This figure represents an upturn of 8,000 above the comparable 1988 level of 190,200. As a result of good weather conditions, the construction industry (+200) recorded the largest increase within the private sector. Employers in manufacturing added 100 postions, centered entirely in nondurable goods. Positive movement also occurred in finance, insurance, and real estate. The sole decliner in the private sector was services, where seasonality played a major role. Transportation and public utilities, and trade employment held steady at 11,500 and 46,200, respectively. Total government, at 52,300, reported an advance in state government (+200), due mainly to restaffing for the fall school term. However, local government employment was lower, while federal government remained unchanged at 19,800 from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

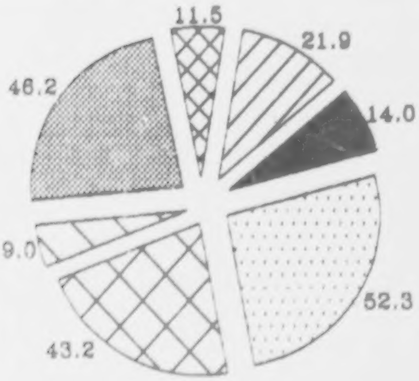
After two months of decline, total nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 1,200 to 233,600 in August. The entire increase was in the private sector, as the public sector remained stable at 62,000 positions. Leading the growth in the private sector was wholesale and retail trade, sparked by increased car sales and students purchasing back-to-school clothes and supplies. Also up sharply was construction, as the weather improved after a stormy July. Services and manufacturing experienced mild upswings in employment to aid in the private sector increase. The only industry with a decline in August was finance, insurance, and real estate with a reduction of 100 jobs. Transportation and public utilities remained stable. In the public sector, the federal government job count increased by 100 and state government grew by 200. However, these gains were offset by a sharp decline in local government. A total of 8,800 more persons were employed in the Columbia area this August than a year earlier.

MAJOR METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

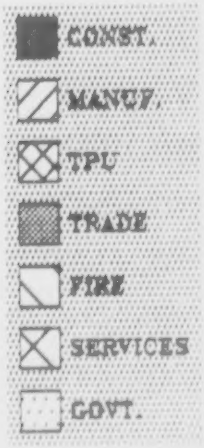
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

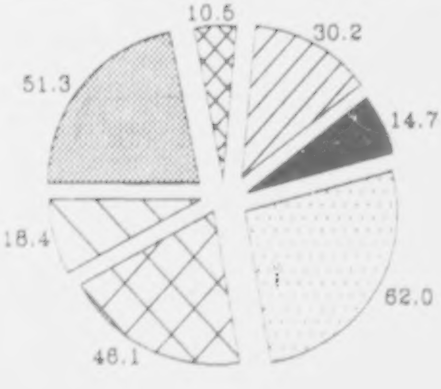
Rebounds in both the public and private sectors pushed Greenville-Spartanburg nonfarm employment to 323,800 in August, a gain of 3,000 jobs over July. While this improvement was a positive sign for the area, employment remained at its lowest level since February, 1989. Leading this surge in employment was the private sector with an increase of 1,600 positions. Manufacturing improved by 800 jobs, as consumers acted on reports of future low inflation and strength in the economy and began to purchase more nondurable and durable goods. The other two areas with strong increases in August were services, with a gain of 500 jobs, and wholesale and retail trade, with a rise of 400 positions. Remaining constant over the month were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The only decliner in the private sector was construction, down 100 from the previous month. The public sector added 1,500 jobs in August, acting mostly on the increase of schools gearing up for the 1989-90 school term. Total state government led the way, gaining 800 positions, while local government added 600 jobs. The federal government job count remained steady at 2,000. Compared with one year earlier, 11,100 more jobs were occupied during August, 1989.

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
AUGUST, 1989

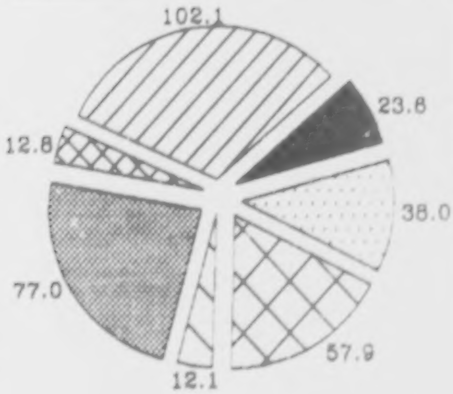


CHARLESTON MSA





COLUMBIA MSA



GRNV-SPAR. MSA

NOTE: Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. Unemployment rate in August was unchanged . . . from a seasonally adjusted 5.2% during July. Nonfarm payrolls rose only 110,000 in August to 108.9 million after a sharp offset of 108,000 workers because of labor-management disputes. In the good-producing sector, mining posted an increase of 20,000 attributed to the return of striking coal miners. Construction employment was up slightly while the auto industry, up 25,000, helped to push manufacturing employment higher. The service-producing sector experienced an 85,000 increase in employment with health services expanding 50,000, continuing its strong climb. Expansion in finance, insurance, and real estate was also especially strong, rising 25,000. Business services recorded growth of 20,000 after declining the previous month. Communication and public utilities registered a 130,000 drop in employment during August, the result of strikes in the telephone communication industry.

Retail sales rose 0.7% in August . . . as automobile sales posted a substantial gain. Retail sales increased to a seasonally adjusted $144.3 billion in August. Auto sales, which make up 20% of retail sales, rose 2.6% fueled by end-of-model-year sales incentives and consumer fear of sharp increases for 1990 models. Excluding auto sales, retail sales were up 0.2% in August. Durable goods, big ticket items expected to last more than three years, gained 2.4% on top of an 0.8% increase the previous month. Sales of nondurable goods fell 0.4% following a 0.4% rise in July.

Consumer prices were unchanged during August . . . after a 0.2% increase in both June and July. Prices in the food, housing, transportation and clothing industries registered either sharp declines or very small increases. Inflation was down to a 4.8% annual rate, only slightly higher than the 4.4% increases in both 1987 and 1988. The rate of inflation was also down from the 6.7% annual rate recorded during the first part of the year.

Consumer prices were unchanged during August (continued) . . . Gasoline prices were the key controlling force affecting prices with a 4.2% drop, the largest one-month decline in 3 years. Gasoline prices had jumped by 21.2% during the first five months of the year. Food costs rose only 0.2% in August. The price of all goods and services, excluding food and energy, was up only 0.2% for the month. The Consumer Price Index was at 124.6 for August.

Average weekly hours for manufacturing workers in August . . . increased 0.3 hour to 40.8 following a sharp decline during July. Overtime hours also increased from 3.7 to 3.9 hours. The hourly pay for factory workers declined from $10.48 to $10.45 in August.

Personal income rose 0.4% in August . . . to a seasonally adjusted rate of $4.466 trillion from a revised $4.447 trillion in July. Personal spending, however, jumped 0.9% during the month, eroding the effect of wage and salary increases. Wages and salaries grew by only 0.3% for the month, suffering from strikes at regional telephone communication companies. The average Americans' saving rate fell to 5.4% of after-tax income from 5.8% in July.

Housing sales were 3.3% higher in August . . . to a seasonally adjusted 3.44 million units for existing single-family homes. The increase was attributed to lower interest rates. Fixed-rate home mortgages averaged 10.03% in August, down from the peak rate of 11.22% in March. The price of a median price home fell $1,800 to $94,900 in August, a 1.9% decline from the previous month.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Dry, hot and humid weather conditions prevailed over much of the state in August. However, rainfall in the form of scattered showers and thunderstorms was received in some areas. More rainfall is needed for continued crop growth and development. By the week ending 9/3/89, soil moisture ratings were 29% short, 69% adequate, and 2% surplus. There was an average of 5.5 days available for field work activities.

Field Crops

The corn harvest progressed well during August and growers were pleased with the crop yield. Overall condition remained good. The cotton crop condition was rated 4% fair, 93% good, and 3% excellent. The soybean crop needs rain to continue growth and maturity. The condition of soybeans was 14% fair and 86% good. The tobacco, sorghum, and sweet potato harvests continued with the crops all rated in good condition. The peanut harvest increased and was ahead of the previous year by the week ending September 3rd.

Fruits and Vegetables

Statewide condition for watermelons and cantaloups was rated fair to good as harvest neared completion. The apple harvest was well ahead of normal with the crop in good condition. Fall vegetables were reported to be looking good. Fall cucumbers were in fair-to-good condition while snap beans improved to good.

NOTE:

There were approximately 3,819 seasonal farmworkers employed throughout South Carolina during August.

S.C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 9/3/89

		Percent	
Crop	Phase	Current	Year Ago
Apples	Harvested	38	11
Cantaloups	Harvested	95	96
Corn	Harvested	28	26
Peanuts	Harvested	6	1
Sorghum	Harvested	24	15
Sweet Potatoes	Harvested	9	9
Tobacco	Harvested	80	80
Watermelons	Harvested	95	96

HOURLY EARNINGS REMAIN STABLE

After eight months of increases, average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained stagnant at $8.69 in August. The hard-good division rose $0.04, however, this rise was offset by a $0.02 drop in the soft-good sector. Within the hard-good sector, stone, clay, and glass products had the largest increase with $0.09 more per hour. Also showing positive movements were fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment. The largest decline in the hard-good division came in instruments and related products with a $0.09 drop. Other decliners included furniture and fixtures, and lumber and wood products. Within nondurables, food and kindred products posted a sharp gain of $0.09. Also following this upward trend were printing and publishing, and apparel and other textile products. The leading decliner in the soft-good sector was paper and allied products with a $0.05 loss. This was followed closely by chemicals and allied products which lost $0.03 per hour. Textile mill products remained stable during August.

At the national level, average hourly earnings dropped $0.03 during August. Nondurables lost $0.04, along with a $0.01 decline in durables.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
August, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.69	$ 8.69	$ 8.32	$ 9.50	$ 9.43	$ 9.27
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.42	$354.55	$342.78	$388.55	$382.86	$381.00
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$285.25	$285.01	$288.05	$311.84	$307.77	$320.17

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.89	$ 8.87	$ 8.44	$ 8.68	$ 8.67	$ 8.28
Average Weekly Earnings	$366.27	$365.44	$351.10	$356.75	$355.47	$341.96
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$293.96	$293.76	$295.04	$286.32	$285.75	$287.36

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.45	$ 10.48	$ 10.13
Average Weekly Earnings	$426.36	$424.44	$414.32
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$342.18	$341.19	$348.17

OVERTIME ON THE RISE

Time cards of manufacturing production employees reflected an increase in premium hours during August. The entire gain in overtime hours was found in the soft-good division. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours rose 0.2 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	3.9	4.2
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.6
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.8	4.0

FACTORY WORKWEEK INCREASES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers were on the job an average of 0.1 hour more in August than in July. Workers in the durable-good division gained 0.3 hour, while those in nondurables improved by 0.1 hour. Within durables, furniture and fixtures showed the greatest increase of 0.7 hour. Also posting increases were fabricated metal products; electrical and electronic equipment; stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical. The only decline was in lumber and wood products. Instruments and related products remained steady during August. Within nondurables, food and kindred products led the increase in hours worked with a 0.7-hour jump. Also climbing were printing and publishing, apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products. The only decliners in nondurables were paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products.

At the national level, the workweek for manufacturing production workers climbed 0.3 hour to 40.8, and overtime increased 0.2 hour to 3.9.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's productivity index for manufacturing production workers increased 0.6 point to 106.1 during August. Overall, the gain in manufacturing production employment (+1,100), due mainly to recalls from temporary layoffs, and the advance in the workweek (+0.1) contributed to the climb in productivity. Within manufacturing, durables and nondurables accelerated 0.8 point each in output per hour. However, the largest addition in output per hour was observed in the apparel division (+3.4). The textile division also witnessed an upturn of 0.4 point over the month. Compared to one year earlier, the production-worker productivity index was up 1.3 points.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
August, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.1	105.5	104.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	116.7	115.9	117.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.8	101.0	99.6
Textile Productivity Index	93.3	92.9	92.8
Apparel Productivity Index	100.6	97.2	96.2

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Unadjusted percent change to Aug., 1989 from- July 1989	Unadjusted percent change to Aug., 1989 from- Aug. 1988
All items	124.6	124.4	119.0	+0.2	+4.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Boiler Operator	99	Powerhouse Mechanic	99	12	Full	19,200	Yes	Beaufort
Bookkeeper	98	None	N/A	13	Full	12,480	No	Chester
Research Assistant	42	None	N/A	16	Full	14,000	Yes	Conway
Project Manager	99	Supervisor Construction	99	12	Full	36,400	Yes	Florence
Electronics Mechanic	55	None	N/A	12	Full	12,480	Yes	Gaffney
Concrete Truck Driver	42	Truck Driver	08	12	Full	14,400	Yes	Georgetown
Customer Serv. Clk	60	None	N/A	16	Full	20,000	No	Greenwood
Stock Clerk	70	Accounting Clerk	48	12	Full	15,600	Yes	Kingstree
Purchasing Agent	99	Warehouse Supervisor	99	16	Full	18,000	Yes	Marion
Office Manager	30	None	N/A	12	Full	12,000	No	Myrtle Bch
Computer Programmer	12	None	N/A	16	Full	23,650	No	Rock Hill
Order Clerk	50	Data Entry Clerk	50	13	Full	12,500	No	Spartnbg
Accountant	34	Auditor	14	16	Full	22,500	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 96,213 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience — "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment..............	1505.5	1498.2	1442.6	+ 7.3	+62.9
Total Private................................	1250.3	1246.0	1200.6	+ 4.3	+49.7
Mining.......................................	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction.................................	98.0	96.3	95.1	+ 1.7	+ 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractors............	36.1	34.6	34.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.9
Highway and Street Construction..........	15.1	14.9	14.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.1	8.9	9.1	+ 0.2	0.0
Special Trade Contractors................	46.8	46.8	46.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical Work..........................	10.0	10.1	9.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)......	382.3	381.6	380.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Durable Goods............................	128.4	128.9	130.1	- 0.5	- 1.7
Nondurable Goods.........................	253.9	252.7	249.9	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	66.4	66.4	63.0	0.0	+ 3.4
Trucking and Warehousing.................	20.8	20.7	19.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Water Transportation.....................	4.3	4.4	3.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Communication............................	13.2	13.2	12.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.2	16.3	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric Services........................	9.9	10.0	10.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services.............	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade..................	354.7	353.2	334.0	+ 1.5	+20.7
Wholesale Trade..........................	61.3	60.9	60.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	33.3	33.2	32.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	13.4	13.4	13.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.........	28.0	27.7	27.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Groceries and Related Products...........	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods...........	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Retail Trade	293.4	292.3	274.0	+ 1.1	+19.4
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.3	11.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	36.9	36.7	34.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Department Stores	21.2	21.0	20.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Food Stores	51.0	51.0	49.0	0.0	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	47.7	47.7	46.0	0.0	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	69.3	69.1	66.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Banking	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.8	14.8	14.5	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	15.1	14.8	13.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Life Insurance	7.3	7.1	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Services	277.7	277.5	260.5	+ 0.2	+17.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	27.5	27.7	25.9	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Health Services	55.2	54.9	52.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.6	18.5	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Educational Services	17.2	17.7	17.5	- 0.5	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.1	10.3	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Total Government	255.2	252.2	242.0	+ 3.0	+13.2
Total Federal Government	39.8	39.7	38.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Total State Government	89.0	87.1	82.1	+ 1.9	+ 6.9
State Education	33.9	31.8	29.5	+ 2.1	+ 4.4
Other State Government	55.1	55.3	52.6	- 0.2	+ 2.5
Total Local Government	126.4	125.4	121.1	+ 1.0	+ 5.3
Local Education	64.7	63.1	61.1	+ 1.6	+ 3.6
Other Local Government	61.7	62.3	60.0	- 0.6	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Manufacturing	382.3	381.6	380.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Durable Goods	128.4	128.9	130.1	- 0.5	- 1.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.9	15.9	- 0.3	- 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.4	4.5	- 0.3	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.5	4.6	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Household Furniture	3.3	3.4	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.6	11.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.1	15.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.5	32.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.6	5.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	7.8	7.6	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.5	23.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 0.1	0.0
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.1	8.1	8.5	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.9	9.9	10.4	0.0	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	3.9	5.1	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	1.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.5	3.5	- 0.2	- 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From: July 1989	Net Change From: Aug. 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.9	252.7	249.9	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.8	15.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Meat Products	5.5	5.4	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	103.9	103.6	101.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	26.8	27.5	0.0	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.2	26.7	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.0	9.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.9	13.9	14.0	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.6	7.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.6	5.7	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	9.5	9.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.5	8.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	44.3	46.0	+ 0.8	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.5	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.2	8.1	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.1	14.4	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.6	4.4	5.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.7	5.8	5.7	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.8	9.2	9.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.7	16.7	16.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.4	35.4	34.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.8	14.8	14.9	0.0	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.9	24.8	23.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.0	13.0	12.1	0.0	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From:	
				July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	1512.7	1509.7	1449.5	+ 3.0	+63.2
Total Private............................	1236.8	1235.2	1187.8	+ 1.6	+49.0
Construction.............................	96.0	94.7	93.2	+ 1.3	+ 2.8
Manufacturing............................	381.4	383.2	379.1	- 1.8	+ 2.3
Durable Goods............................	128.4	129.6	130.1	- 1.2	- 1.7
Lumber and Wood Products.................	15.6	15.7	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products..........	11.2	11.5	11.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries.................	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products................	15.9	16.1	15.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.............	32.9	32.7	32.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Special Industry Machinery...............	6.9	7.0	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment......	22.2	22.7	22.8	- 0.5	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods.........................	253.0	253.6	249.0	- 0.6	+ 4.0
Food and Kindred Products................	15.6	15.5	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products....................	103.9	104.1	101.5	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton....................	26.7	27.1	27.4	- 0.4	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics................	29.2	29.1	26.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Knitting Mills...........................	9.1	9.0	9.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...........	13.9	14.0	14.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills....................	9.7	9.5	9.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products.......	45.2	45.1	46.1	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings..............	10.5	10.5	10.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear............	13.5	13.3	14.6	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.7	9.4	9.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products................	16.5	16.6	16.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing..................	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products............	35.3	35.4	34.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics......	14.8	14.9	14.9	- 0.1	- 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From:	
				July 1989	Aug. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	66.2	66.2	62.8	0.0	+ 3.4
Trucking and Warehousing...............	20.6	20.6	19.2	0.0	+ 1.4
Communication..........................	13.2	13.1	12.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.2	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade...............	347.9	347.2	327.6	+ 0.7	+20.3
Wholesale Trade.........................	60.5	60.5	59.2	0.0	+ 1.3
Retail Trade............................	287.4	286.7	268.4	+ 0.7	+19.0
General Merchandise Stores.............	37.3	37.3	34.9	0.0	+ 2.4
Food Stores............................	49.8	49.7	47.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	68.1	67.8	65.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Insurance Carriers......................	15.2	14.9	13.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Services.................................	275.3	274.2	258.2	+ 1.1	+17.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.9	27.4	23.5	- 2.5	+ 1.4
Educational Services....................	20.0	20.5	20.3	- 0.5	- 0.3
Total Government.........................	275.9	274.5	261.7	+ 1.4	+14.2
Total Federal Government................	39.7	39.6	38.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Total State Government..................	93.1	90.2	85.9	+ 2.9	+ 7.2
Total Local Government..................	143.1	144.7	137.1	- 1.6	+ 6.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	323.8	320.8	312.7	233.6	232.4	224.8
Construction..........................	23.6	23.7	22.8	14.7	14.3	14.6
Heavy Construction Contractors.......	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors............	11.5	11.5	11.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing.........................	102.1	101.3	102.2	30.2	30.1	29.4
Durable Goods........................	31.5	31.3	32.2	14.5	14.5	14.3
Lumber and Furniture.................	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products......	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.............	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals........	5.9	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products............	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	12.4	12.2	12.8	3.6	3.6	3.5
Metalworking Machinery..............	2.2	2.0	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	4.9	4.9	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods.....................	70.6	70.0	70.0	15.7	15.6	15.1
Food and Kindred Products............	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products................	32.5	32.5	31.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton...............	9.7	9.7	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics...........	9.6	9.7	9.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills......................	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.5	3.4	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills................	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills...............	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.5	8.9	9.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments................	4.8	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products............	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing..............	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	8.8	8.8	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products..........................	8.9	8.8	9.0	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.8	12.8	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.4
Trucking and Warehousing...........	5.3	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Communication......................	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	77.0	76.6	74.4	51.3	50.8	49.8
Wholesale Trade......................	16.6	16.6	16.3	12.6	12.7	12.3
Retail Trade.........................	60.4	60.0	58.1	38.7	38.1	37.5
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.0	7.0	7.0	5.6	5.4	5.1
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	5.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.1	12.1	12.0	18.4	18.5	17.9
Banking............................	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.2
Insurance Carriers.................	-	-	-	6.0	6.1	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services.............................	57.9	57.4	55.2	46.1	45.8	45.1
Business Services..................	-	-	-	12.8	12.7	12.6
Health Services....................	-	-	-	8.8	8.8	8.3
Membership Organizations...........	-	-	-	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total Government.....................	38.0	36.6	33.5	62.0	62.0	57.3
Total Federal Government.............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.6
Total State Government...............	11.4	10.6	10.3	35.4	35.2	32.1
Total Local Government...............	24.6	24.0	21.2	18.7	19.0	17.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	198.2	197.9	190.2	45.2	44.8	45.5
Construction.........................	14.0	13.8	13.4	2.2	2.2	2.5
Manufacturing........................	21.9	21.8	21.2	12.9	12.6	13.3
Durable Goods......................	12.8	12.8	12.2	2.7	2.5	2.7
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.2	3.2	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	9.1	9.0	9.0	10.2	10.1	10.6
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.2	4.1	4.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing............	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.5	11.5	11.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	46.2	46.2	46.1	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade....................	8.0	8.0	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	38.2	38.2	38.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.............................	43.2	43.4	40.2	9.5	9.5	9.2
Total Government.....................	52.3	52.2	49.1	6.1	6.0	6.1
Total Federal Government...........	19.8	19.8	19.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	14.5	14.3	12.2	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	18.0	18.1	17.5	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.7	52.5	51.7	50.5	50.6	50.4
Construction........................	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.1
Manufacturing.......................	20.4	20.3	19.9	13.0	13.0	13.3
Durable Goods......................	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.5
Nondurable Goods...................	15.1	15.1	14.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Textile Mill Products..............	9.0	8.9	8.6	3.0	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services............................	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.8	8.9	8.7
Total Government....................	7.7	7.6	7.2	9.2	9.2	8.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From	
				July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	703.7	699.2	672.6	+ 4.5	+31.1
Total Private..............................	555.5	552.8	532.4	+ 2.7	+23.1
Construction.............................	8.8	8.7	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing............................	154.0	152.5	154.1	+ 1.5	- 0.1
Durable Goods..........................	39.3	38.9	40.1	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products................	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products...............	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical............	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.5	11.4	11.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products........	2.6	2.3	3.1	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods.......................	114.7	113.6	114.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.7
Food and Kindred Products...............	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products...................	44.7	44.4	43.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton.................	11.3	11.3	11.6	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.............	12.5	12.5	11.5	0.0	+ 1.0
Knitting Mills........................	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	38.4	37.7	39.3	+ 0.7	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...........	9.7	9.6	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	11.6	11.4	12.6	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products...............	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.................	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	8.9	8.8	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	16.0	16.0	15.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication...........................	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

August, 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Net Change From July 1989	Net Change From Aug. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	177.7	176.7	165.4	+ 1.0	+12.3
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.3	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.0	7.9	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	161.3	160.4	149.4	+ 0.9	+11.9
General Merchandise Stores	28.1	27.8	26.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Food Stores	22.1	22.1	21.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	43.0	42.9	41.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Banking	11.9	11.9	11.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	8.6	8.5	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Services	155.6	155.6	147.4	0.0	+ 8.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.3	17.5	16.3	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Health Services	45.3	45.0	42.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Hospitals	15.4	15.3	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	10.6	10.8	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Total Government	148.2	146.4	140.2	+ 1.8	+ 8.0
Total Federal Government	13.1	13.1	12.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government	51.9	51.0	48.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.8
State Education	16.6	15.6	14.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Other State Government	35.3	35.4	33.7	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	83.2	82.3	79.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.8
Local Education	50.5	49.3	47.6	+ 1.2	+ 2.9
Other Local Government	32.7	33.0	31.8	- 0.3	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

AUGUST, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988
MANUFACTURING	297.1	296.0	295.7	355.42	354.55	342.78	40.9	40.8	41.2	8.69	8.69	8.32
DURABLE GOODS	98.3	98.3	99.8	374.27	369.93	358.69	42.1	41.8	42.1	8.89	8.85	8.52
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.9	13.1	333.43	337.08	315.88	42.1	42.4	41.4	7.92	7.95	7.63
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.9	284.96	281.39	288.81	41.6	40.9	42.1	6.85	6.88	6.86
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	9.0	8.7	417.58	409.86	436.50	41.8	41.4	45.0	9.99	9.90	9.70
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.6	377.69	368.99	346.09	42.2	41.6	41.3	8.95	8.87	8.38
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.9	23.5	23.5	397.46	393.90	384.99	42.6	42.4	43.6	9.33	9.29	8.83
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.8	413.53	413.53	394.60	44.9	44.9	45.2	9.21	9.21	8.73
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	17.1	17.3	354.46	348.14	326.40	41.8	41.2	40.8	8.48	8.45	8.00
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.1	4.0	381.06	385.18	336.00	45.8	45.8	42.0	8.32	8.41	8.00
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.8	197.7	195.9	347.04	346.98	334.97	40.4	40.3	40.8	8.59	8.61	8.21
Food and Kindred Products	10.9	10.9	10.7	328.68	319.46	290.90	41.5	40.8	39.1	7.92	7.83	7.44
Textile Mill Products	90.3	90.1	88.2	330.08	329.26	318.48	40.6	40.5	41.2	8.13	8.13	7.73
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.2	24.2	24.8	340.31	337.81	326.56	41.2	40.7	41.6	8.26	8.30	7.85
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.5	24.3	339.25	339.69	330.87	40.1	40.2	41.0	8.46	8.45	8.07
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.9	289.20	294.67	273.00	39.4	40.2	39.0	7.34	7.33	7.00
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.2	11.2	11.2	352.79	350.28	332.22	42.2	41.9	42.0	8.36	8.36	7.91
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.4	354.48	347.78	334.34	42.1	41.7	42.7	8.42	8.34	7.83
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.2	8.2	301.50	294.62	286.47	40.2	39.6	41.1	7.50	7.44	6.97
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	37.4	39.1	225.50	223.18	207.55	37.9	37.7	37.6	5.95	5.92	5.52
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.4	9.4	220.41	212.43	193.04	38.2	37.4	36.7	5.77	5.68	5.26
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.0	10.8	12.0	183.02	183.70	179.94	35.4	35.6	36.5	5.17	5.16	4.93
Paper and Allied Products	11.8	11.8	11.5	569.36	579.35	558.11	44.0	44.6	44.9	12.94	12.99	12.43
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.1	5.9	341.64	336.09	327.25	36.5	36.1	37.4	9.36	9.31	8.75
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	21.0	20.8	495.32	502.65	516.24	40.6	41.1	42.7	12.20	12.23	12.09

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

August, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.5	15.3	15.1	388.55	382.86	381.00
Durable Goods......................	9.6	9.5	9.3	396.46	389.36	379.52
Nondurable Goods...................	5.9	5.8	5.8	375.38	373.50	383.94

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	40.9	40.6	41.1	9.50	9.43	9.27
Durable Goods......................	43.0	42.6	42.5	9.22	9.14	8.93
Nondurable Goods...................	37.5	37.5	38.9	10.01	9.96	9.87

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.0	21.3	20.8	366.27	365.44	351.10
Durable Goods......................	9.7	10.0	9.8	349.29	347.65	333.33
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.3	2.4	2.4	353.05	348.43	328.78
Machinery, Except Electrical......	2.0	2.0	2.0	372.28	378.71	342.31
Nondurable Goods...................	11.3	11.3	11.0	381.80	381.38	367.56
Textile Mill Products.............	1.9	1.8	1.9	341.11	340.68	332.21
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.7	1.8	1.8	200.72	196.10	195.37

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.2	41.2	41.6	8.89	8.87	8.44
Durable Goods......................	40.9	40.9	41.0	8.54	8.50	8.13
Fabricated Metal Products.........	41.1	40.8	39.9	8.59	8.54	8.24
Machinery, Except Electrical......	41.0	41.8	40.8	9.08	9.06	8.39
Nondurable Goods...................	41.5	41.5	42.2	9.20	9.19	8.71
Textile Mill Products.............	40.9	40.8	42.7	8.34	8.35	7.78
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.9	38.3	40.2	5.16	5.12	4.86

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

August, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing	77.1	76.5	76.8	356.75	355.47	341.96
Durable Goods	22.7	22.5	23.1	402.83	397.03	375.82
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.0	8.9	9.2	450.22	444.21	418.98
Nondurable Goods	54.4	54.0	53.7	338.96	338.92	326.43
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.3	27.5	327.55	330.40	321.40
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.8	8.9	325.40	320.83	311.26
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	8.8	8.9	8.6	332.90	340.62	344.00
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	269.31	270.46	239.43
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.7	3.0	329.92	340.90	330.00
Apparel and Other Textile Product	8.1	7.5	8.0	221.13	217.53	196.02
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.2	1.3	181.94	183.76	163.19
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	475.15	470.11	447.63

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.1	41.0	41.3	8.68	8.67	8.28
Durable Goods	42.9	42.6	43.0	9.39	9.32	8.74
Machinery, Except Electrical	44.4	44.2	45.1	10.14	10.05	9.29
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.3	40.5	8.39	8.41	8.06
Textile Mill Products	39.8	40.0	41.1	8.23	8.26	7.82
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.6	37.7	39.3	8.43	8.51	7.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	41.2	42.0	43.0	8.08	8.11	8.00
Knitting Mills	36.1	36.5	34.6	7.46	7.41	6.92
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	41.5	42.4	44.0	7.95	8.04	7.50
Apparel and Other Textile Product	37.8	37.7	36.3	5.85	5.77	5.40
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	36.1	36.9	35.4	5.04	4.98	4.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.5	42.2	43.0	11.18	11.14	10.41

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
AUGUST, 1989

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988
Abbeville	6,590	6,560	6,590	3,590	3,530	3,580	3,000	3,030	3,010
Aiken	45,500	44,800	45,900	18,000	17,900	18,300	27,500	26,900	27,600
Allendale	3,580	3,450	3,260	1,410	1,290	1,400	2,170	2,160	1,860
Anderson	52,700	52,500	51,700	20,400	20,300	19,900	32,300	32,200	31,800
Bamberg	4,030	4,090	4,320	1,350	1,370	1,560	2,680	2,720	2,760
Barnwell	7,090	6,910	7,220	3,100	2,920	3,140	3,990	3,990	4,080
Beaufort	31,990	31,870	31,670	1,140	1,140	1,180	30,850	30,730	30,490
Berkeley	25,800	25,700	25,000	6,900	6,900	6,500	18,900	18,800	18,500
Calhoun	3,600	3,610	3,720	2,010	2,010	2,060	1,590	1,600	1,660
Charleston	153,400	153,200	147,500	9,900	9,800	9,700	143,500	143,400	137,800
Cherokee	17,320	17,550	17,640	8,720	8,950	8,680	8,600	8,600	8,960
Chester	11,690	11,670	10,810	5,950	5,940	5,380	5,740	5,730	5,430
Chesterfield	13,610	13,850	13,410	8,030	8,040	7,780	5,580	5,810	5,630
Clarendon	6,040	6,000	6,010	1,510	1,500	1,510	4,530	4,500	4,500
Colleton	9,620	9,810	9,510	2,550	2,560	2,580	7,070	7,250	6,930
Darlington	20,140	20,060	20,110	7,650	7,540	7,500	12,490	12,520	12,610
Dillon	9,380	9,280	9,310	3,790	3,790	3,830	5,590	5,490	5,480
Dorchester	19,000	19,000	17,700	5,100	5,100	5,000	13,900	13,900	12,700
Edgefield	4,340	4,320	4,480	1,970	1,950	2,070	2,370	2,370	2,410
Fairfield	7,660	7,640	7,880	3,210	3,300	3,410	4,450	4,340	4,470
Florence	50,500	50,600	50,400	13,000	13,000	13,300	37,500	37,600	37,100
Georgetown	14,760	14,750	15,170	4,340	4,310	4,350	10,420	10,440	10,820
Greenville	186,100	184,600	180,200	51,200	50,800	50,900	134,900	133,800	129,300
Greenwood	28,360	28,280	28,500	11,690	11,630	12,040	16,670	16,650	16,460
Hampton	5,150	5,180	5,110	1,840	1,860	1,800	3,310	3,320	3,310
Horry	64,290	64,510	58,370	5,980	5,980	6,030	58,310	58,530	52,340
Jasper	3,590	3,590	3,590	190	190	200	3,400	3,400	3,390
Kershaw	15,460	15,290	16,570	6,460	6,240	7,300	9,000	9,050	9,270
Lancaster	17,830	17,800	16,760	8,380	8,370	7,440	9,450	9,430	9,320
Laurens	19,340	19,300	18,660	8,330	8,320	7,800	11,010	10,980	10,860
Lee	3,130	3,140	3,110	1,200	1,220	1,120	1,930	1,920	1,990
Lexington	54,500	54,200	52,700	14,800	14,800	14,200	39,700	39,400	38,500
McCormick	1,750	1,780	1,750	780	810	800	970	970	950
Marion	12,260	12,280	12,170	5,940	5,940	5,870	6,320	6,340	6,300
Marlboro	8,470	8,250	8,430	4,040	4,010	4,190	4,430	4,240	4,240
Newberry	11,060	11,250	11,420	4,980	5,210	5,410	6,080	6,040	6,010
Oconee	24,630	24,780	24,610	10,530	10,590	10,640	14,100	14,190	13,970
Orangeburg	28,880	28,990	29,100	10,330	10,360	10,130	18,550	18,630	18,970
Pickens	34,100	33,700	33,000	12,200	12,100	12,400	21,900	21,600	20,600
Richland	179,100	178,200	172,100	15,400	15,300	15,200	163,700	162,900	156,900
Saluda	3,480	3,530	3,140	1,350	1,400	1,390	2,130	2,130	1,750
Spartanburg	103,600	102,500	99,500	38,700	38,400	38,900	64,900	64,100	60,600
Sumter	30,650	30,630	30,420	9,490	9,430	9,260	21,160	21,200	21,160
Union	10,570	10,580	10,370	5,960	5,970	5,890	4,610	4,610	4,480
Williamsburg	10,910	10,910	10,740	4,860	4,850	5,000	6,050	6,060	5,740
York	45,200	44,800	45,500	12,900	12,600	13,300	32,300	32,200	32,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
AUGUST, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	AUG. 1989	JULY 1989	AUG. 1988	AUG. 1989	JULY 1989	AUG. 1988	AUG. 1989	JULY 1989	AUG. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,550	10,520	10,520	550	590	540	5.2	5.6	5.1
AIKEN........	62,200	62,290	62,740	2,340	2,450	3,140	3.8	3.9	5.0
ALLENDALE....	5,560	5,470	5,020	280	400	270	5.0	7.3	5.4
ANDERSON.....	72,210	71,870	70,200	2,900	3,000	2,510	4.0	4.2	3.6
BAMBERG......	6,510	6,900	6,810	520	870	600	8.0	12.6	8.8
BARNWELL.....	8,880	9,020	8,900	590	950	580	6.6	10.5	6.5
BEAUFORT.....	36,870	36,630	35,960	1,040	980	970	2.8	2.7	2.7
BERKELEY.....	56,780	56,680	54,630	1,790	1,780	1,740	3.2	3.1	3.2
CALHOUN......	5,000	5,170	5,110	310	360	440	6.1	7.0	8.6
CHARLESTON...	146,180	146,060	140,240	6,100	6,190	5,500	4.2	4.2	3.9
CHEROKEE.....	23,320	23,490	23,400	1,170	1,070	1,030	5.0	4.6	4.4
CHESTER......	14,330	14,280	14,380	1,050	1,040	2,130	7.3	7.3	14.8
CHESTERFIELD.	21,230	21,540	20,780	930	970	990	4.4	4.5	4.6
CLARENDON....	11,800	11,790	11,410	960	930	910	8.1	7.9	8.0
COLLETON.....	17,710	18,290	17,130	720	840	830	4.1	4.6	4.8
DARLINGTON...	28,470	28,260	27,880	1,750	1,780	1,660	6.2	6.3	6.0
DILLON.......	15,380	15,380	14,790	950	1,190	760	6.2	7.8	5.1
DORCHESTER...	37,700	37,740	36,380	1,140	1,240	1,210	3.0	3.3	3.3
EDGEFIELD....	7,320	7,280	7,310	340	370	270	4.7	5.1	3.7
FAIRFIELD....	11,100	10,880	10,780	1,080	890	520	9.7	8.1	4.8
FLORENCE.....	57,710	57,680	56,760	2,580	2,790	2,540	4.5	4.8	4.5
GEORGETOWN...	19,930	20,460	20,280	1,110	1,100	1,110	5.6	5.4	5.5
GREENVILLE...	181,260	180,200	172,880	6,260	6,770	4,120	3.5	3.8	2.4
GREENWOOD....	29,670	29,660	29,500	1,720	1,780	1,470	5.8	6.0	5.0
HAMPTON......	7,320	7,330	7,100	390	390	340	5.3	5.4	4.8
HORRY........	76,070	76,320	68,550	2,790	2,970	2,670	3.7	3.9	3.9
JASPER.......	6,770	6,700	6,650	280	220	230	4.1	3.3	3.5
KERSHAW......	19,190	19,060	20,460	1,080	1,170	1,230	5.6	6.2	6.0
LANCASTER....	25,400	25,440	25,650	1,340	1,440	3,070	5.3	5.6	12.0
LAURENS......	24,490	24,380	23,260	1,270	1,200	910	5.2	4.9	3.9
LEE..........	8,560	8,560	8,350	400	440	530	4.7	5.1	6.3
LEXINGTON....	97,830	97,710	94,240	2,810	2,670	2,060	2.9	2.7	2.2
McCORMICK....	2,610	2,630	2,590	200	190	200	7.7	7.2	7.7
MARION.......	15,330	15,440	15,010	1,070	1,220	1,050	7.0	7.9	7.0
MARLBORO.....	13,490	12,340	12,210	2,080	1,230	1,010	15.4	9.9	8.3
NEWBERRY.....	15,470	15,200	15,180	1,210	790	680	7.8	5.2	4.5
OCONEE.......	30,740	30,940	30,400	1,280	1,310	1,030	4.2	4.2	3.4
ORANGEBURG...	40,340	40,770	41,620	2,530	2,960	4,110	6.3	7.3	9.9
PICKENS......	50,280	50,050	48,280	1,640	1,840	1,370	3.3	3.7	2.8
RICHLAND.....	146,350	146,270	141,500	5,340	5,250	4,710	3.7	3.6	3.3
SALUDA.......	8,550	8,320	7,480	610	320	260	7.2	3.8	3.5
SPARTANBURG..	118,370	117,760	114,970	4,080	4,500	4,760	3.4	3.8	4.1
SUMTER.......	36,260	36,930	35,370	2,070	2,920	1,790	5.7	7.9	5.1
UNION........	14,810	14,870	14,630	810	860	910	5.5	5.8	6.2
WILLIAMSBURG.	18,010	18,010	17,080	1,180	1,260	860	6.5	7.0	5.0
YORK.........	73,920	73,630	71,540	2,880	2,960	2,390	3.9	4.0	3.3
CHAS MSA.....	240,650	240,480	231,240	9,030	9,200	8,450	3.8	3.8	3.7
COLA MSA.....	244,180	243,980	235,730	8,160	7,920	6,760	3.3	3.2	2.9
GRNV MSA.....	349,910	348,010	336,110	11,980	13,110	10,240	3.4	3.8	3.0
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,737.8	1,736.2	1,685.8	75.5	78.4	72.0	4.3	4.5	4.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST,1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	JULY 1989	AUGUST 1988
ANDERSON	13,870	13,820	13,470	730	750	630	5.2	5.4	4.7
CHARLESTON	39,120	39,090	37,540	1,590	1,610	1,440	4.1	4.1	3.8
COLUMBIA	47,800	47,770	46,190	2,090	2,050	1,840	4.4	4.3	4.0
FLORENCE	15,920	15,900	15,650	670	730	660	4.2	4.6	4.2
GREENVILLE	35,160	34,980	33,460	1,460	1,570	960	4.1	4.5	2.9
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,850	13,890	12,480	350	380	340	2.5	2.7	2.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,360	23,350	22,390	1,480	1,500	1,340	6.3	6.4	6.0
ROCK HILL	23,510	23,420	22,720	1,090	1,120	900	4.6	4.8	4.0
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,130	24,030	23,480	1,000	1,100	1,170	4.1	4.6	5.0
SUMTER	11,000	11,210	10,730	650	910	560	5.9	8.1	5.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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